

Online event



INVESTING IN NATURE PAYS OFF

NATURANCE *outlook on the value
of Nature-based Solutions*

May 26, 2026 | 15:00 - 16:30 CEST

www.naturanceproject.eu





Welcome!

Moderator

Laura Pirazán Palomar

ICLEI Europe



Please keep your
camera and mic off



The event is recorded



INVESTING IN NATURE PAYS OFF

NATURANCE outlook on the value of Nature-based Solutions



Funded by
the European Union

15:00 - 15:10 *Intro & Knowledge Networks Background*

Guidance

15:10 *Bridging the NbS financing gap:*
15:30

- *Standards for private capital*
- *Designing bankable projects*

Best practices

15:30 *Insurance for nature:*
15:40 *A global journey*

Ask us anything!

15:40 *Nature, risk, and investment*
16:15 *in insurance*

16:15 - 16:30 *Outreach & foresight*

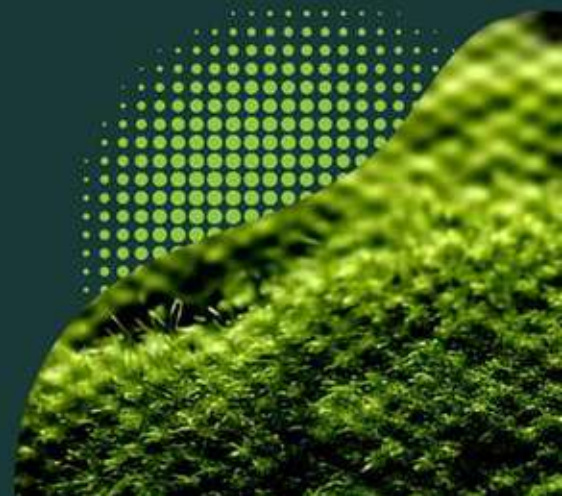
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Online event

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Online event



Knowledge Networks Background



KN engagement focused on connecting diverse KNs across finance, disaster risk, NbS, policy and practice to enable cross-sector collaboration and knowledge exchange.



- Innovation Labs
- Technical Workshops
- Webstival & Festival Speakers
- Co-Hosting Webinars & Conference Events
- Pitching & Recording NATURANCE Talks

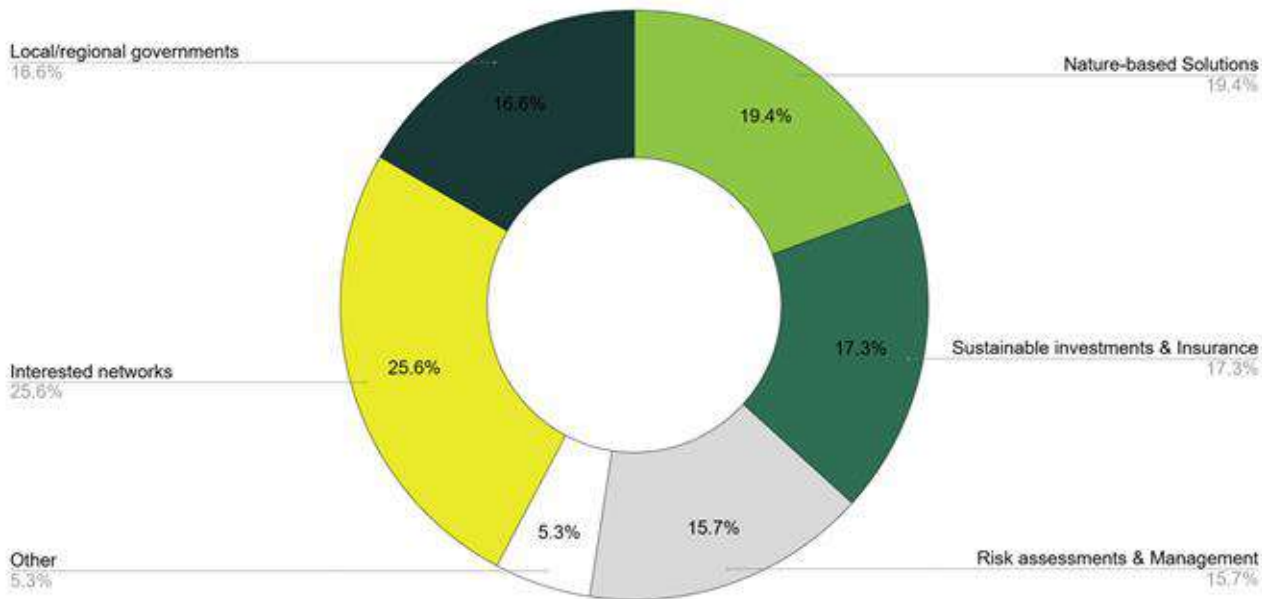
- Guest Speakers & Promoters of Naturethon
- Webstival & Festival Agenda Co-Design
- Deliverables Feedback

Webstival and Festival Attendees



More than 400 stakeholders engaged

Total Contribution of Each KN Arena





Bridging the NbS financing gap: Standards for private capital



Melissa Herlitz

CMCC Foundation



Nature for insurance, insurance for nature



Insurance protects property from climate-related damage but offers little incentive to reduce risk beyond contract terms.

Insurance promotes risk reduction through contracts and innovative schemes, also by including nature-based solutions, fostering confidence in continued coverage as climate-related damage rises.





Guiding Principles and Metrics for NBIIS

Guiding Principles

are high-level statements and value commitments that define the fundamental norms, intentions, and boundaries of action within a given framework.

Shared Metrics

break down the guiding principles into evidence that can be assessed, compared, and used to track performance, quality, and change.



Toward a Community-Developed Standard



A CEN Workshop Agreement is a consensus-based, pre-standard document

- **What?** It defines technical requirements, guidelines, or best practices in emerging or evolving fields.
- **Why?** Its value lies in providing a credible, flexible pathway toward formal standards by enabling early market alignment and testing of approaches.
- **How?** The publicly-available document is valid for up to six years and is convertible into a full standard.

The **NATURANCE CWA**, developed by stakeholders from the Knowledge Network, was released in February 2026.




NATURANCE CEN Workshop Agreement



Principles	Key Focus	Examples of Metrics
Economic Soundness	Risk reduction, co-benefits, economic materiality, credibility	Change in annual expected damage/loss, BCR, avoided losses (€, %), third-party verification
Financial Viability	Cost efficiency, revenue structure, risk management	Cost per unit of risk reduced, leverage of capital, co-benefit monetization
Environmental Integrity	Ecosystem functionality, resilience, and service delivery	Change in flood storage capacity, soil infiltration, biodiversity indices, carbon stock
Social Value and Ethics	Inclusion, co-benefits, and local empowerment	% community ownership, jobs created, water access improved, community dividend paid
Governance, Data and Assurance	Accountability, regulatory alignment, and learning	Monitoring/reporting/verification plan, regulatory alignment index, data quality documentation



What's next?



Develop the
CWA into a
full standard



Refine NBIS
business
cases

If you want to share your expertise (and keep collaborating) with us...
write to: info@naturanceproject.eu





Getting adaptation projects ready for future funding opportunities



Angela Falconer

Independent Climate Finance Consultant





Bankable projects and future funds

Bankable adaptation projects

why they matter, what they are, and how to develop them: an introduction

EU Mission Adaptation to Climate Change and cascading funds

what opportunities are available for you

Examples of bankable ideas

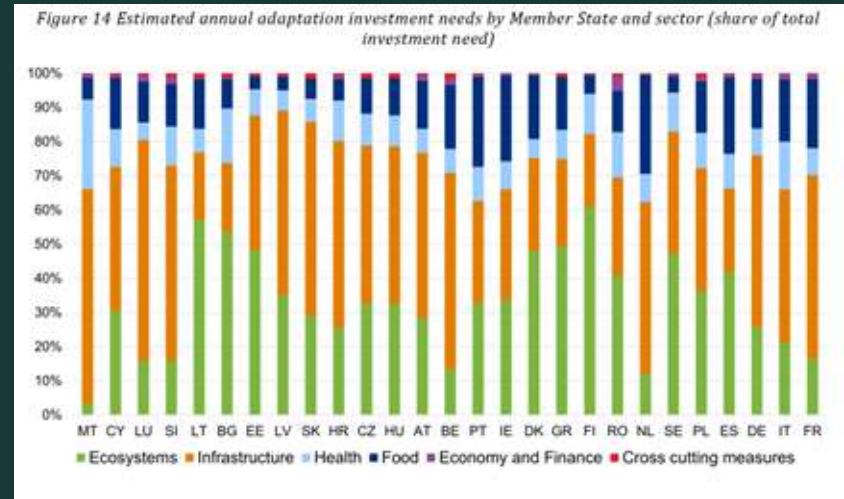
and what it takes to turn them into reality





Why “bankable” matters

Adaptation needs are now several times larger than available finance. Closing the gap requires a combination of international public finance, domestic investment, and scaled private participation.

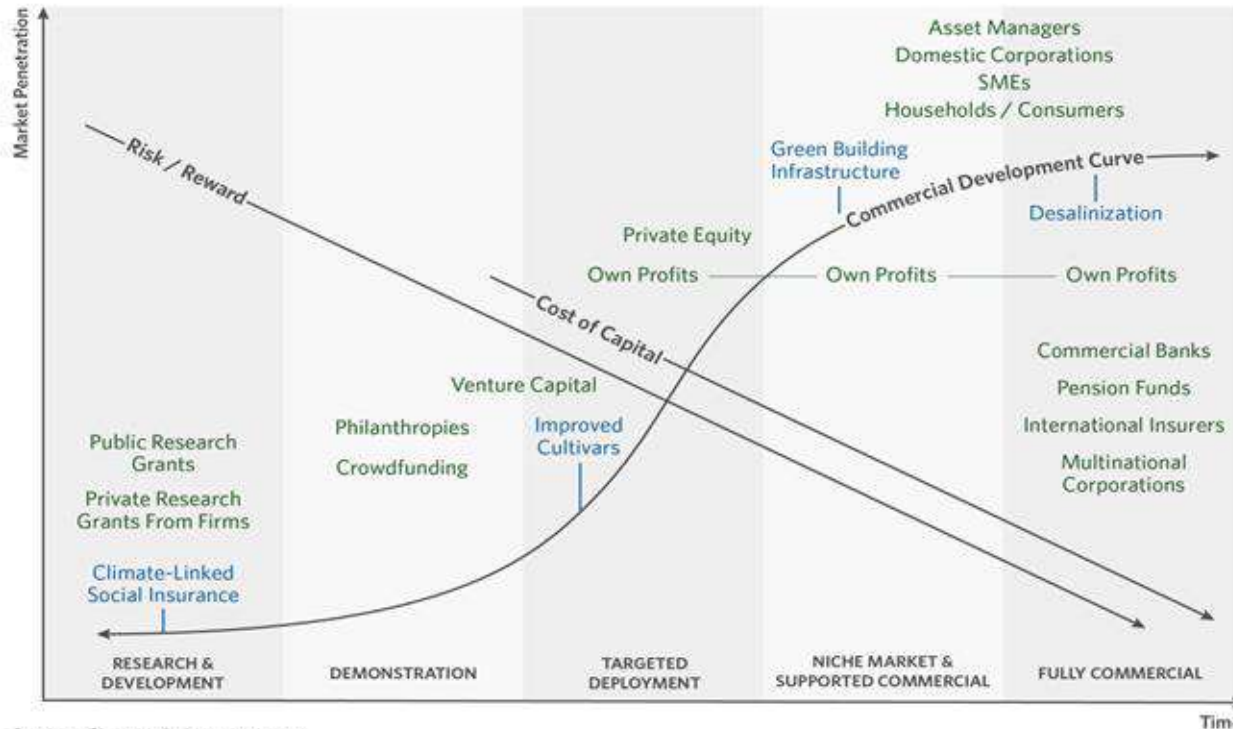


EU, 2026. Assessment of EU and Member States adaptation investment needs.

When the private sector engages



Figure 8: Adaptation Investment by Theme



Source: Climate Policy Initiative



Common barriers

- **Lack of investment-ready projects**
Many adaptation ideas remain early-stage concepts and lack the technical, financial, or commercial maturity needed by investors.
- **Difficult to aggregate small projects**
Adaptation investments are often local, fragmented, and small-scale, making it hard to bundle them into portfolios attractive to institutional finance.
- **Weak project pipelines**
There is often no transparent, continuous pipeline of prepared projects that investors can assess and finance.
- **Public-good characteristics**
Many adaptation benefits (flood protection, ecosystem resilience, water security) generate shared societal value rather than direct private revenues.
- **High due diligence / preparation costs**
Complex risk assessments, feasibility studies, legal structuring, and transaction costs can make projects too expensive relative to ticket size.
- **Insufficient integration of adaptation into sectoral policies** and public investment frameworks.

Learn more: [Climate Policy Initiative CPI barriers to bankability and EC, 2026.](#)





Adaptation Bankability Accelerator

HORIZON-MISS-2026-01-CLIMA-07

Supporting financing of local innovative adaptation actions with combination of public funding and private financing

- Grants combined with private bank loans for adaptation investments.
- Cascade funds grants up to **€800,000** per third party
- Total pot **€14 million +**
- Local actions €500k–€10m; grants max 70% of costs.
- Public bodies, private entities, SMEs, local/regional authorities.
- Innovative adaptation projects, especially NbS
- Demonstrations, lessons learned, finance models
- Strong cooperation with EIB and national promotion banks

→ **Interested and eligible applicants have 2 years to prepare!**

September 2026

Applications for management of accelerator due

Spring 2027

Consortium selected and project begins

Spring 2028

Call for cascading funds published with 2-3 month deadline



Insurance for nature and nature for insurance:
A global journey



Joel Johannes-Gold

London School of Economics





Context

The NATURANCE Innovation Labs surfaced a wide range of solutions at the nature-insurance intersection. But for insurers and policymakers, there was no single reference point to see what's been tried and what works.

The Compendium fills that gap. It brings together NATURANCE outputs, external guidance, and real-world case studies in one place.

NATURANCE Compendium

Literature and guidance:

14

NATURANCE
outputs

24

pieces of
external
literature and
guidance

Case studies:

47

nature-related
insurance
products

6

global
regions
represented

81%

active
beyond pilot
stage





Scope

A nature-related insurance product must involve a premium, and must incorporate nature. There are many ways it can do this, which broadly fall into three categories (UNEP FI, 2025):

- **Insurance for Nature Positive:** Protects natural assets, de-risks investment in nature, supports restoration.
- **Resilience Insurance:** Uses nature to reduce physical risk, reflected in pricing or payouts.
- **Transition Insurance:** Covers risks of transitioning toward nature-positive practices.

Case study 1: *San Crisanto Mangrove Insurance (AXA and ClimateSeed)*

Parametric cover for 800 hectares of mangroves.
Premium funded by community carbon credit sales.
Payouts up to \$100,000 per hurricane for restoration.

Case study 2: *California Wildfire Resilience Insurance (TNC and WTW)*

39% lower premium and 89% lower deductible for land under ecological forest management.

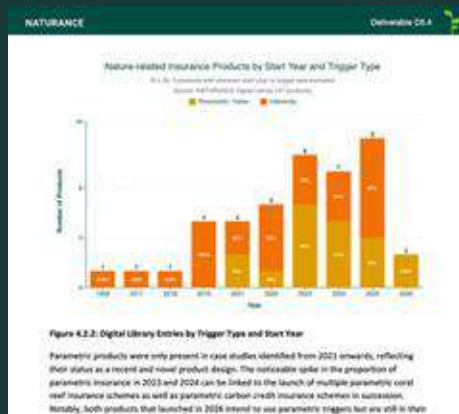
What's inside?

In the Digital library & Case Studies page:

- **47 nature-related insurance case studies**, tagged by product type, trigger, scale, partnership structure, and policy alignment.
- Plus **14 NATURANCE outputs** (nine Innovation Labs and five supporting deliverables) and **24 external publications** from UNEP FI, WWF, Geneva Association, Howden, Swiss Re, UNDP and others.

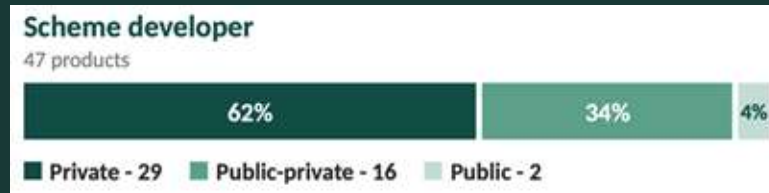
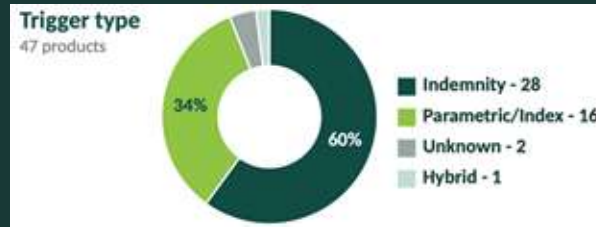
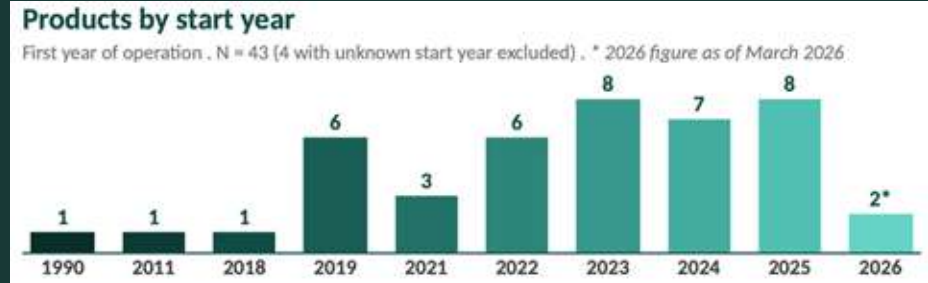
Report:

- **Analysis of patterns across the 47 case studies**, and identification of **5 cross-cutting themes** synthesised from the literature and guidance.



What the case studies tell us

1. **A growing market.** 23 new products launched 2023 to 2025. 81% active beyond pilot stage.
2. **Emerging-markets focus.** Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean hold around 46% of cases.
3. **Parametric innovation is rising.** 69% of parametric products launched in the last three years, mostly in the Global South.
4. **Private-sector involvement is significant.** 62% of products are purely private, with another 34% public-private partnerships.
5. **Risk reduction isn't fully integrated.** Fewer than 30% of products include explicit risk-reduction elements.



What the guidance tells us



1. **Nature loss matters for insurers and insurance.** It contributes to claims volatility and widens the protection gap.
2. **Nature and insurance can support each other.** Insurance can protect and restore natural assets, while nature can reduce the risks insurers underwrite.
3. **Collaboration is key.** Public-private-partnerships are often the most viable structure.
4. **Policy creates the market.** BNG, France's biodiversity law, and Colombia's parametric provisions all triggered new products.
5. **Better modelling unlocks pricing.** Incorporating NbS into catastrophe models can make nature's risk-reduction value visible, with early studies pointing to meaningful premium reductions.



A global view



Interactive map available on [NATURANCE website](#)





Thank you





Breakout sessions

Nature, risk, and investment in insurance

Ask us anything! Join your preferred room

Breakout room 1

**Risk transfer
and reduction
through NbS**



Breakout room 2

**Scaling
investments
in NbS**



Breakout room 3

**Assessing flood
risk mitigation
and co-benefits
of nature-based
solutions**



Interactive session



+ report back



Breakout room 1



Risk transfer and reduction through NbS

BRIEF
Risk transfer and reduction through nature-based solutions

About **Context**

This is part of a series of briefs presenting insights from the **NATURANCE** project for use by **policymakers and finance professionals**.

The project explored **opportunities and barriers to the use of nature-based solutions (NbS) in insurance and investment**, and was conducted in collaboration with insurance industry experts, knowledge partners, and other relevant stakeholders through Innovation Labs.

This brief highlights key insights from four of these Innovation Labs that were focused on risk management and summarises **NATURANCE's** work to:

- Review how risk transfer can enable NbS and vice versa.

NbS are interventions supported by nature that aim to help address climate- and nature-related risks, for example those linked to flood, wildfire or urban heat.

They also provide environmental, social, and economic co-benefits such as enhanced biodiversity, carbon sequestration, cultural and recreational services, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

To facilitate wider use of NbS, **risk transfer** mechanisms can increase financial viability for investors. NbS can also make these mechanisms more sustainable through **risk reduction**.

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NATURANCE Innovation Labs

1: Investing in natural flood management in urban areas in the UK (LSE)

2: Methods to quantify flood risk reduction and co-benefits of NbS in the Netherlands (VU-IVM)

3: Harnessing insurance to promote nature-based solutions for wildfire risk management (IIASA)

4: Financing for heat action plans at city-level in Europe (WTW)

5: Boosting flood resilience in Italy through controlled flooding, community insurance and nature-based solutions (CMCC)

6: Promoting a network of protected areas to support biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (KIT)

7: Advancing Nature-based Solutions through Innovative Resilience Finance (ICLEI)

8: Wetland restoration for protection against floods and drought (SU)

9: How can insurance be an enabler to catalyse investment into nature-based projects? (CISL)



LAB: Investing in *natural flood management* in urban areas in the United Kingdom



Pranav Shankar Kaundinya

London School of Economics



Underwriting pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE - Flooding

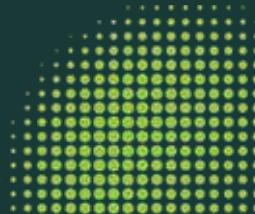


- NFM in urban areas
- Risk Transfer as Enabler/Incentive
- Barriers to scaling

Main finding

“Risk transfer can enable/incentivise NFM adoption by de-risking BNG credits, providing liability cover or premium discounts to encourage NFM.”

“This requires regulatory clarity around NbS, better valuation methods and consideration of distributional impacts”



LAB: Financing for *heat action plans* at city-level in Europe



Neil Gunn

Willis Research Network



Underwriting pillar of insurance



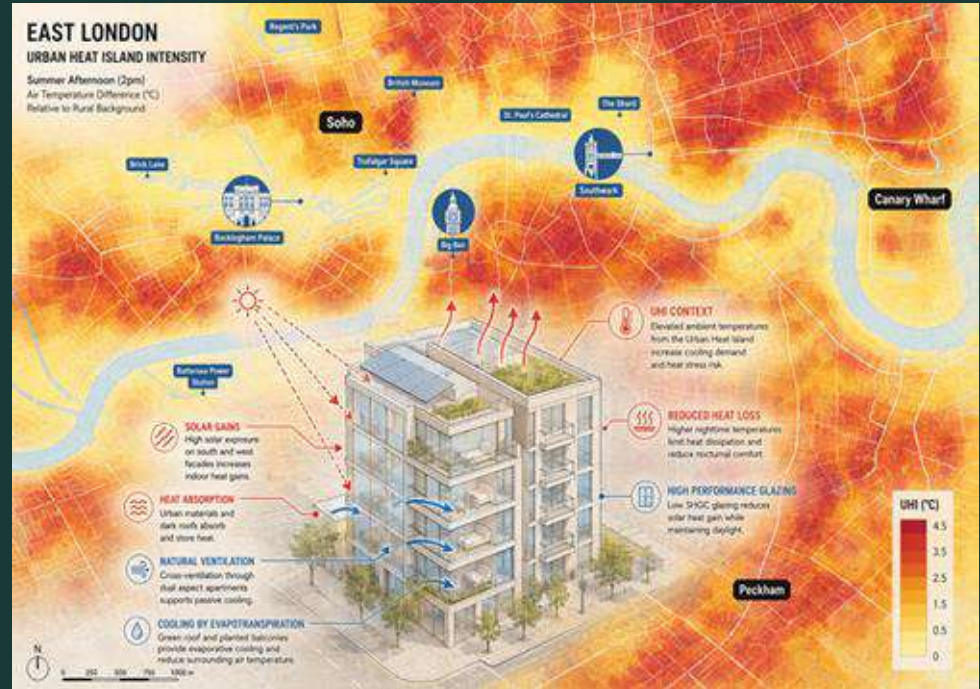


LAB SCOPE - Urban Heat

Main finding

“Integration of NbS and risk transfer is possible but may be challenging”

- Varied Exposure
- Insurability
- Fragmentation



LAB: *Harnessing insurance to promote nature-based solutions for wildfire risk management*



JoAnne Linnerooth-Bayer

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis



International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



Underwriting pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE - Wildfire



- Wildfire risk increasing
- Insurance becoming unaffordable
- Reduction & transfer crucial

Main findings

“Agreement that NbS are critical for mitigating risk”

“Insurers can catalyze NbS, including with premium reductions, but this requires regulation”

“To address unaffordability, potential for pooling risk across EU”



LAB: *Boosting flood resilience in Italy through controlled flooding, community insurance and nature-based solutions*



Stefano Ceolotto

CMCC Foundation



Underwriting pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE - Flooding



- Controlled flooding
- Fragmented management
- Fairness

Main finding

“It is important to involve multiple stakeholders and ensure principles of justice and fairness”



Main findings – Policy brief



1 The development of NbS as risk transfer and reduction mechanisms is slowly gaining momentum but remains quite nascent.

2 While risk transfer can accelerate the uptake of green solutions, ensuring equitable application of NbS is crucial.

3 Risk pooling is possible; uncorrelated EU wildfire risk supports forest management pooling.

4 NbS costs, risks and benefits are often distributed unevenly across many different stakeholders, which can cause disincentives to scale.

Ask us anything!



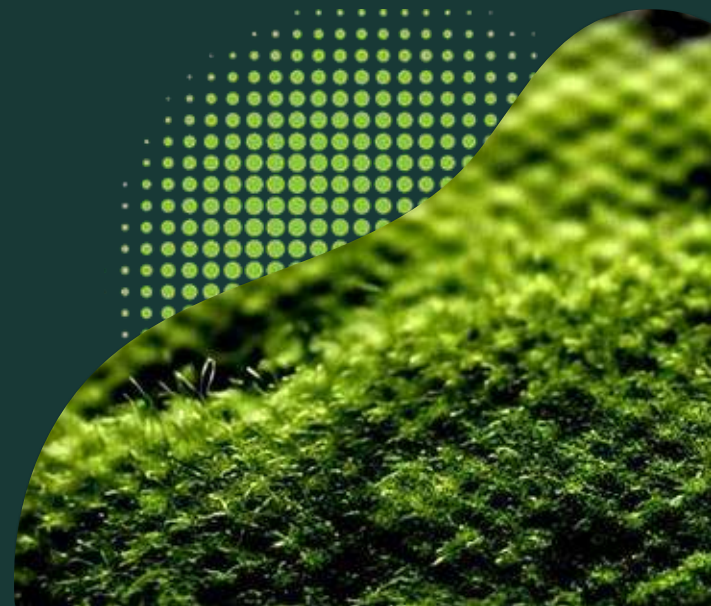
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insurance for nature



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Breakout session 2

Scaling investments in NbS

BRIEF

Scaling investment in nature-based solutions

About Context

This is part of a series of briefs presenting insights from the **NATURANCE** project for use by **policy-makers and finance professionals**.

The project explored **opportunities and barriers to the use of nature-based solutions (NbS) in insurance and investment**, and was conducted in collaboration with insurance industry experts, knowledge partners, and other relevant stakeholders through Innovation Labs.

This brief summarises NATURANCE's work through four of these Innovation Labs to:

- Review in general how the insurance industry can catalyse

NbS are interventions supported by nature that aim to help address climate- and nature-related risks, for example those linked to flood, wildfire or urban heat.

They also provide environmental, social, and economic co-benefits such as enhanced biodiversity, carbon sequestration, cultural and recreational services, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

Nature and humans face increasing pressures from extreme weather, climate change, water scarcity, pandemics and other shocks. Yet there is a large

NATURANCE Supported by the European Union

Policy brief





Andrea Staccione

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



Lorea Martin-Abad

ICLEI Europe



Jerker Jarsjö

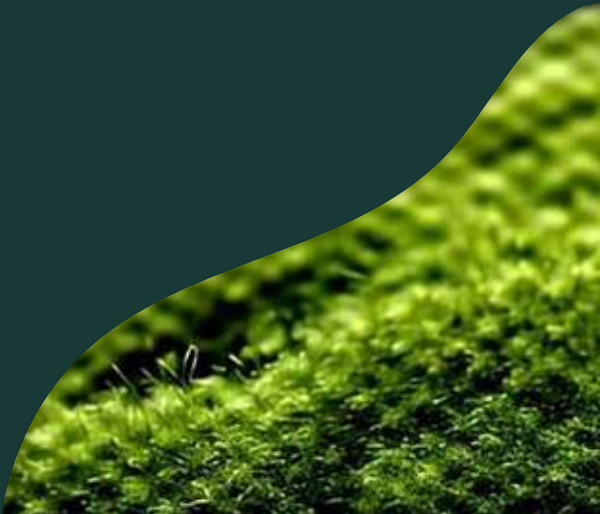
Stockholm University



Corinne Martin

Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership

Moderator



NATURANCE's Innovation Labs

1: Investing in natural flood management in urban areas in the UK (LSE)

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6: Promoting a network of protected areas to support biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology - KIT)

7: Advancing Nature-based Solutions through Innovative Resilience Finance (Local Governments for Sustainability - ICLEI)

8: Wetland restoration for protection against floods and drought (Stockholm University)

9: How can insurance be an enabler to catalyse investment into nature-based projects? (Cambridge institute for Sustainability Leadership - CISL)

All Labs are available as training modules: <https://www.naturanceproject.eu/innovation-labs/>



LAB: Promoting a **network of protected areas** to support biodiversity and ecosystem functioning - an opportunity for nature conservation investment?



Andrea Staccione

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



Investment pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE



- Nature conservation
- Private investments
- Needs and opportunities

Main finding

Nature-based investments need tailored financial mixes, combining PPPs, grants, insurance and de-risking tools with clear standards, stable policies and credible valuation.



LAB: Advancing Nature-based Solutions through Innovative Resilience Finance



Lorea Martin-Abad

ICLEI Europe



Investment pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE - Local and Regional Authorities



- Barriers and Enablers to NbS Investment
- Public–Private Partnerships
- Risk Reduction

Main finding

- *Collaboration, blended finance mechanisms and early insurance are key to scaling NbS.*
- *Quantifying co-benefits helps unlock investment and improve bankability.*



LAB: *Wetland restoration* for protection against floods and drought



Jerker Jarsjö

Stockholm University



Investment pillar of insurance





LAB SCOPE - Land owners, county boards, municipalities



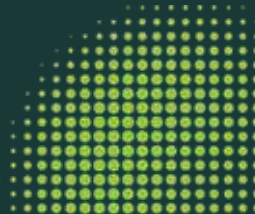
- Wetland restoration:
- Barrier identification
- Innovative solutions?

Example finding

Barrier: Decreased value of rewetted land

Solution: Market creation for novel businesses

E.g. Grazing benefits of water buffaloes + Revenue through sale of dairy & meat products



LAB: *How can insurance be an enabler to catalyse investment into nature-based projects?*



Corinne Martin

Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership



Insurance sector as a whole



Six main areas of focus to ensure NbS have suitable outcomes

AREA OF FOCUS	Description	What works well?	What doesn't work well?	What would you change?
COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP AND CO-DEVELOPMENT	Insurance working with banks and investors to co-develop and structure insurance products. Leverage alliances to share development costs	Diverse expertise and resources	Transparency, scatter information and scalability	Standardisation and common objectives
RISK UNDERSTANDING AND MITIGATION	Enhanced risk assessment capabilities to better understand the specific risks associated with NbS projects	Tailoring products and wider engagement	Quantifying nature and lack of examples	More landscape pilots and case studies
DATA UTILISATION AND INTEGRATION	Data are key to improving maps and geospatial risk models. Develop and/or use standards as part of NbS projects	Standards and open-source data	Lack of coherent and structured data	Standardisation and engage with locals
FINANCIAL INNOVATION AND BLENDED FINANCE	Innovations including de-risked bonds, insurance-linked securities, biodiversity credits. Blended finance can help mobilise public and private capital	Biodiversity initiatives and stacked benefits	Lack of measurable and clear financial returns	Enhance transparency and credibility of emerging markets
VALUE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS	Cost-benefit analyses to quantify economic and environmental value generated by NbS projects, thereby incentivising investments	Upfront investment by aggregating projects	Diverse views and lack of clear methodologies	Integrate nature's value into financial returns
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT	Understanding local decision-making processes and motivations to ensure project sustainability and success. Empower Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Involving local communities	Lack of understanding of insurance's value	Collaborate at all levels and stages of projects



See brief for our roadmap for implementing innovative financing models

In collaboration with:



Main findings – Policy brief



1 NbS can tackle environmental pressures while boosting resilience, restoring nature, and supporting communities

2 Collaboration across governments, finance, insurers, developers, and communities is key to building trust, reducing risk, and scaling solutions faster

3 NbS are still held back by limited funding, complex systems, fragmented policies, and challenges in securing long-term support and investor confidence

4 Key barriers can be tackled by separating funding from investment, improving collaboration, using blended finance, building capacity, simplifying processes, and tailoring projects to local needs

Ask us anything!



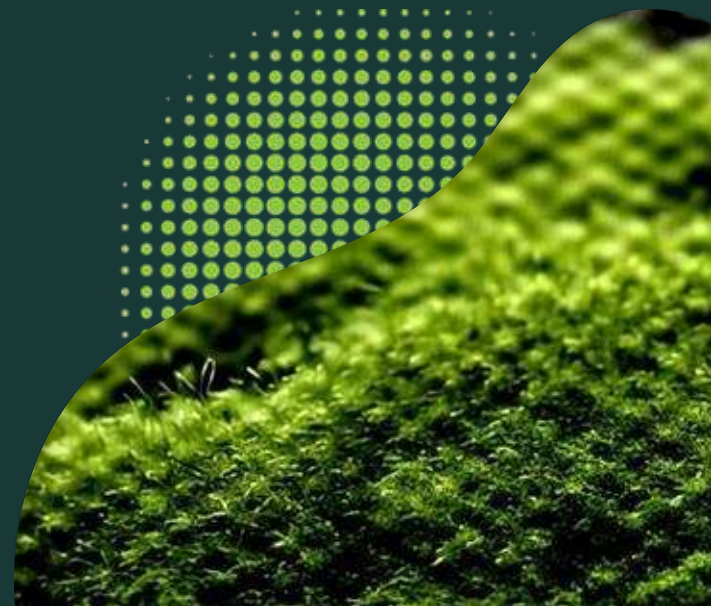
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Breakout session 3

Assessing flood risk mitigation and co-benefits of nature-based solutions

Policy brief

BRIEF
Assessing flood risk
in the context of nature-based solutions

About Context

This is part of a series of briefs presenting insights from the **NATUREBASE** project for use by **policy-makers and finance professionals**.

The project explored **opportunities and barriers to the use of nature-based solutions (NBS) in insurance and investment**, and was conducted in collaboration with insurance industry experts, knowledge partners, and other relevant stakeholders through **InsurTech Labs**.

This brief summarizes **NATUREBASE's** work through the **InsurTech Labs** for:

- Improve flood risk modeling to account for NBS and

Data availability often hinders accurate assessment of risks when issuing natural subsides. Issuing backward-looking reinsurance may not be suitable. Catastrophe modeling is typically heavily focused on insurers for assessing flood risk. However, a wide range of entities is available and they often don't capture the effects of NBS.

NBS and interventions have within climate and disaster risks linked to flood, or provide environmental, social and economic benefits.



Policy brief

BRIEF
Assessing the co-benefits
of nature-based solutions

About Context

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The project explored **opportunities and barriers to the use of nature-based solutions (NBS) in insurance and investment**, and was conducted in collaboration with insurance industry experts, knowledge partners, and other relevant stakeholders through **InsurTech Labs**.

This brief summarizes **NATUREBASE's** work to:

- Develop an improved evidence-based approach for

Nature-based Solutions (NBS) are interventions supported by nature that aim to help address climate and nature related risks, for example those linked to flood, wildfire or other risk.

They also provide environmental, social and economic benefits such as enhanced biodiversity, cultural and recreational contributions to sustainable economic growth.

The total value generated by interventions can be understood as the combination of their primary and secondary benefits.



NATURANCE's Innovation Labs

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Methods to quantify **flood risk reduction** and co-benefits of NbS in the Netherlands



**Guillermo
Garcia Alvarez**

*Institute for Environmental
Studies - VU*



Veerle Bril

*Institute for Environmental
Studies - VU*



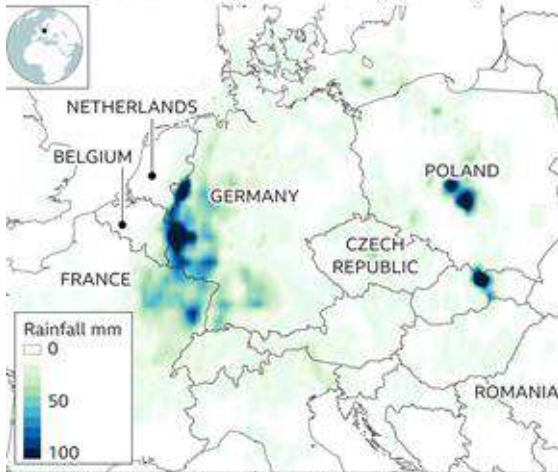
**Investment pillar
of insurance**



Case study: The European Floods of 2021

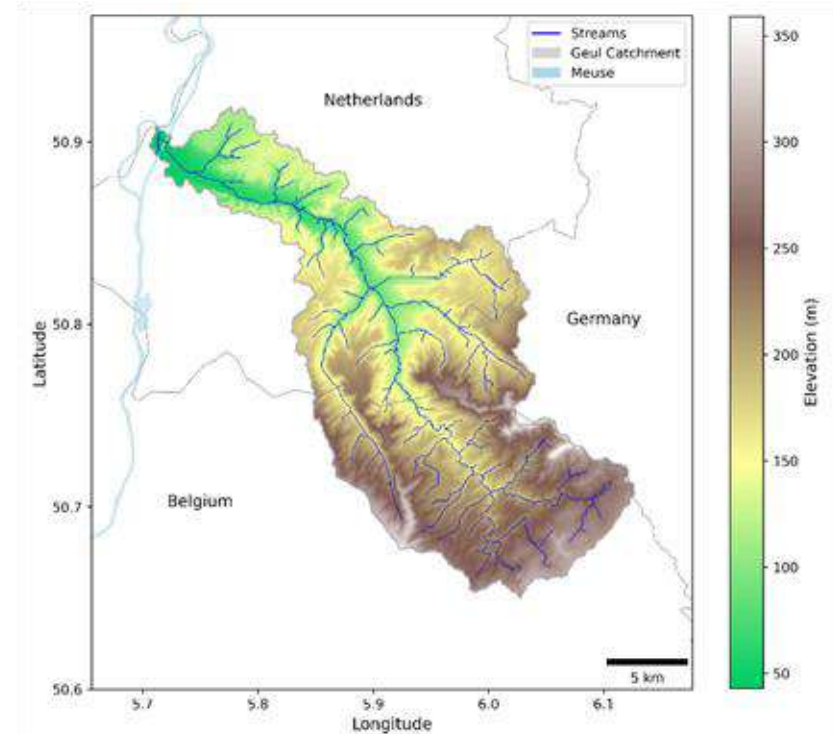
- Small catchment: 350 km²
- Transboundary
- Large flooding 2021: € 250 million damage
- Need for new adaptation measures
- Co-design with stakeholders

Rainfall over Europe on 14 July (24hrs)



Source: NOAA Global Forecast System (GFS), July 14 2021

BBC



Flood risk management in the Netherlands

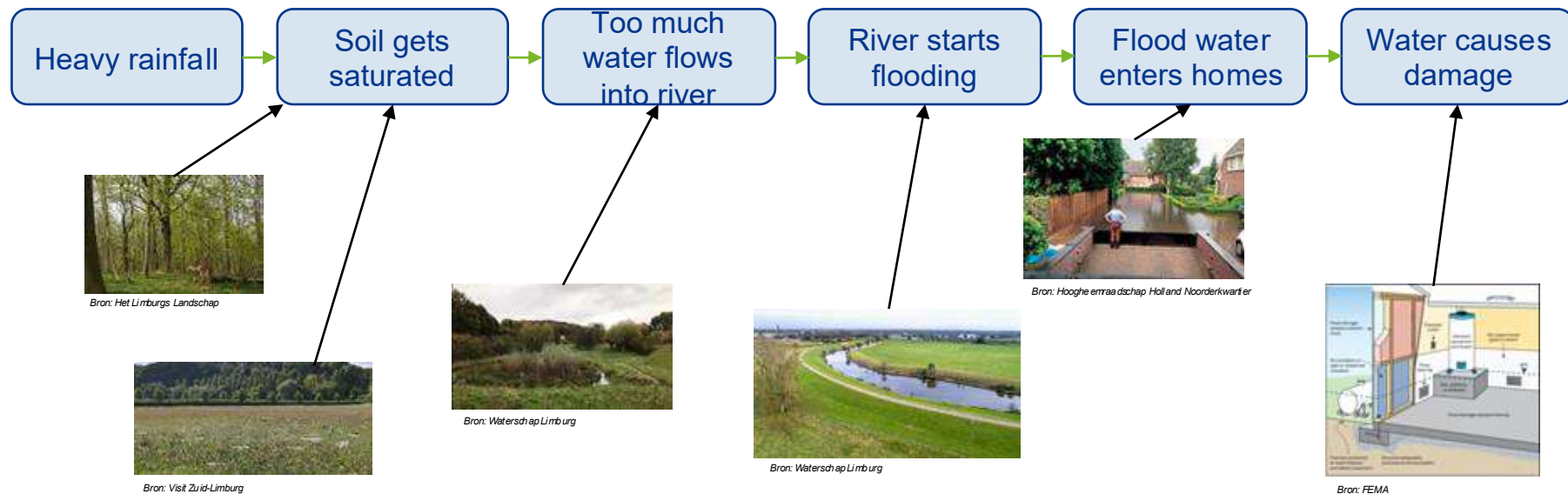
- NBS seem promising, but investors are hesitant
- Uncertain how much flood risk reduction they provide on a catchment scale
- Can lower risk-based flood insurance premiums

- **Goal:** To model the effect of several NBS in a comprehensive framework

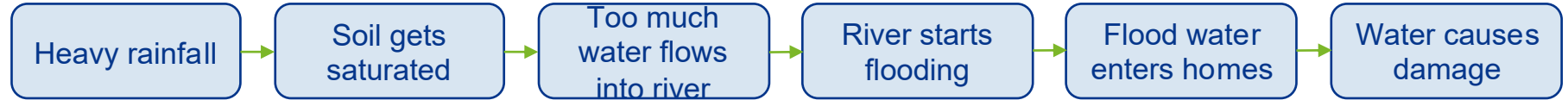
- Presentation based on:
 - Bril, V. C., de Bruijn, J., de Moel, H., Sadana, T., Busker, T., Botzen, W. J. W., & Aerts, J. C. J. H. (2026). Assessing the effectiveness of nature-based solutions and building-level flood risk reduction measures: An open-source coupled Model. *Water Resources Research*, 62, e2025WR041436. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2025WR041436>



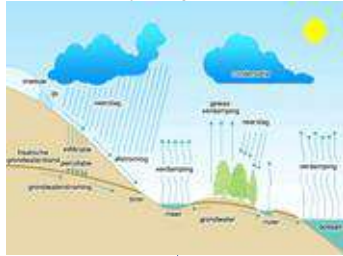
Functioning of measures



How to model the functioning of measures



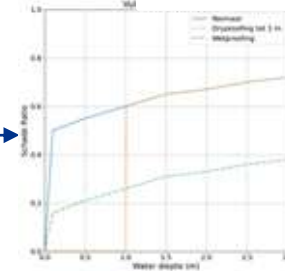
Hydrological model



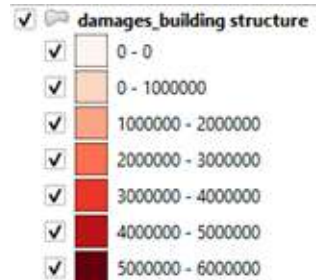
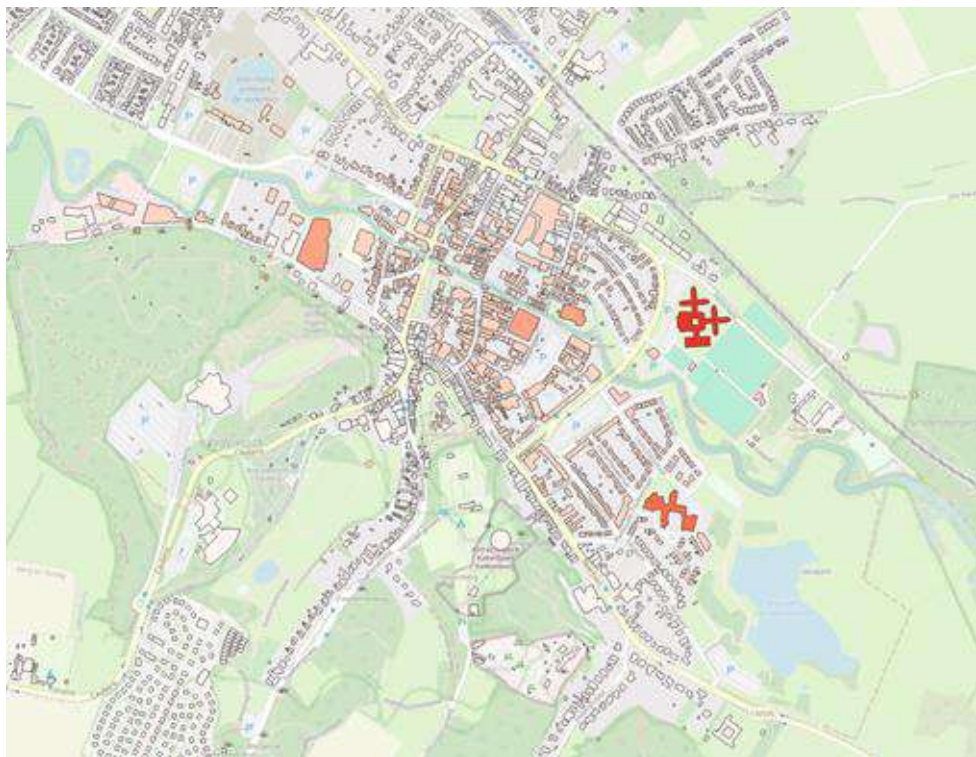
Hydrodynamic model



Damage curves



Model output



Results CBA

	Do nothing	Reforestation (10 km ²)	Conversion of agricultural land to grassland (10 km ²)	Expanding storage ponds (+ 1 m)	Dry-proofing (all buildings in flood zone)	Wet-proofing (all buildings in flood zone)
Flood extent 2021 (km²)	9.86	8.68	8.68	9.76	9.86	9.86
Expected Annual Damage (mln euro / yr)	8.45	5.27	5.72	8.37	0.40	3.66
Estimated costs (mln euro)	-	16.8 – 100.2	11.2 – 101.2	9.9	214.7	143.6
BCR	-	0.63 – 3.28	0.61 – 3.72	0.16	1.23	1.14



Main findings – Policy brief 4



1 The flood catastrophe model introduces innovations that address limits in current flood risk modelling.

3 Reforestation and natural grasslands reduce flood damage more effectively than current or retention pond scenarios.

2 The model supports insurance by estimating flood damage for individual buildings and entire catchments.

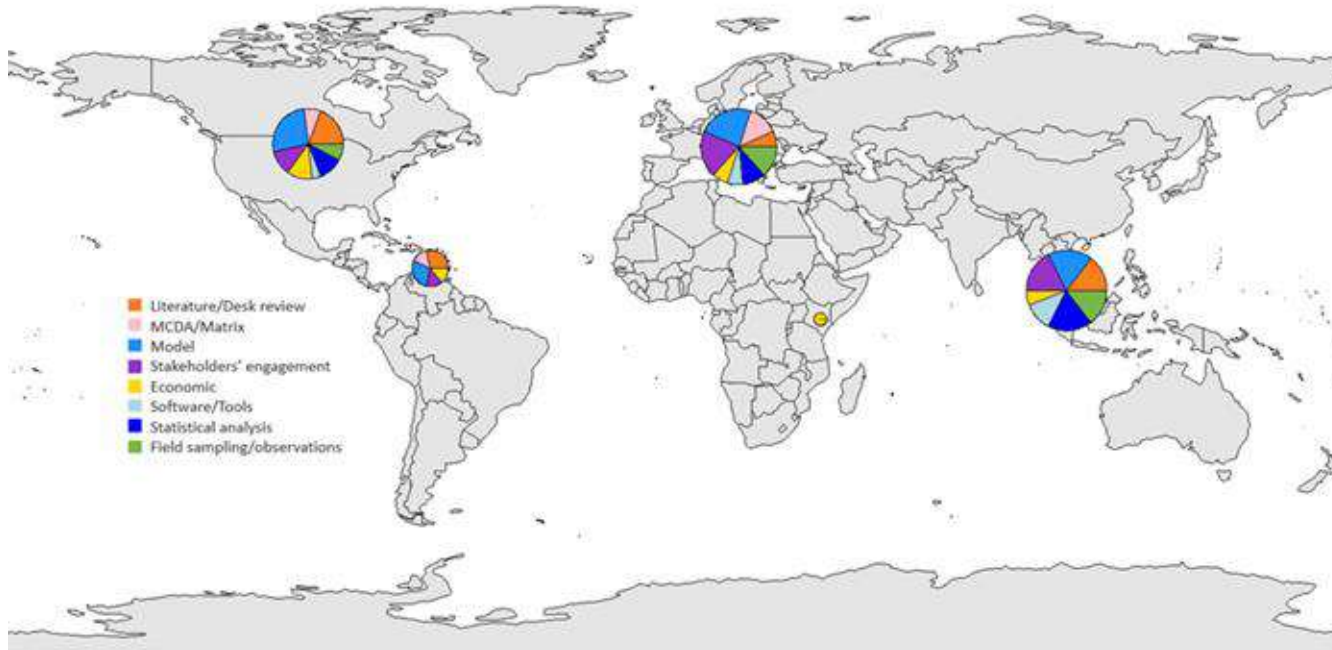
4 Full building flood-proofing was most effective at reducing damage but also the most costly option.

Ask us anything!



Evidence and methods: what NATURANCE did?

Overview and **mapping of methods used to assess the environmental, social, and economic co-benefits of NbS** in the scientific literature, examining their potential usability in a wider context.

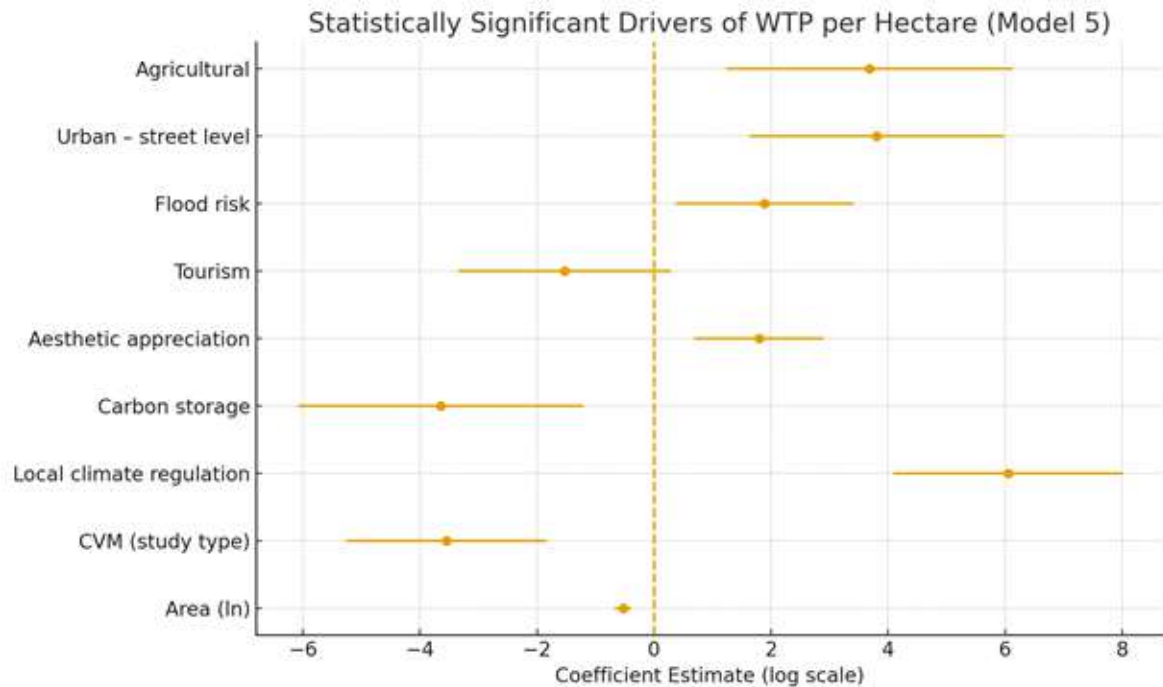


Several studies across the world, using a variety of methods applied to different NbS project to assess diverse co-benefits in the context of risk reduction

Stock-taking of co-benefits assessments

- The meta-regression showed that respondents value more short-term co-benefits of NBS.
- The value per hectare decreases as NBS increase in size.
- Urban NBS located in highly populated areas are more valued on average.

The VT function uses the results of the meta-analysis to value co-benefits in policy sites.

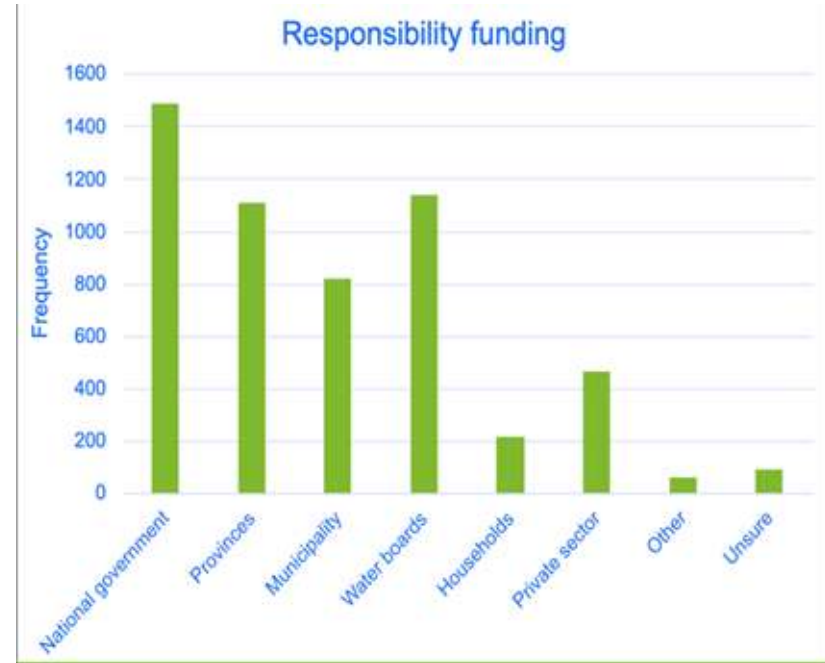


Model 5: N = 219 observations, Adjusted R² = 0.768

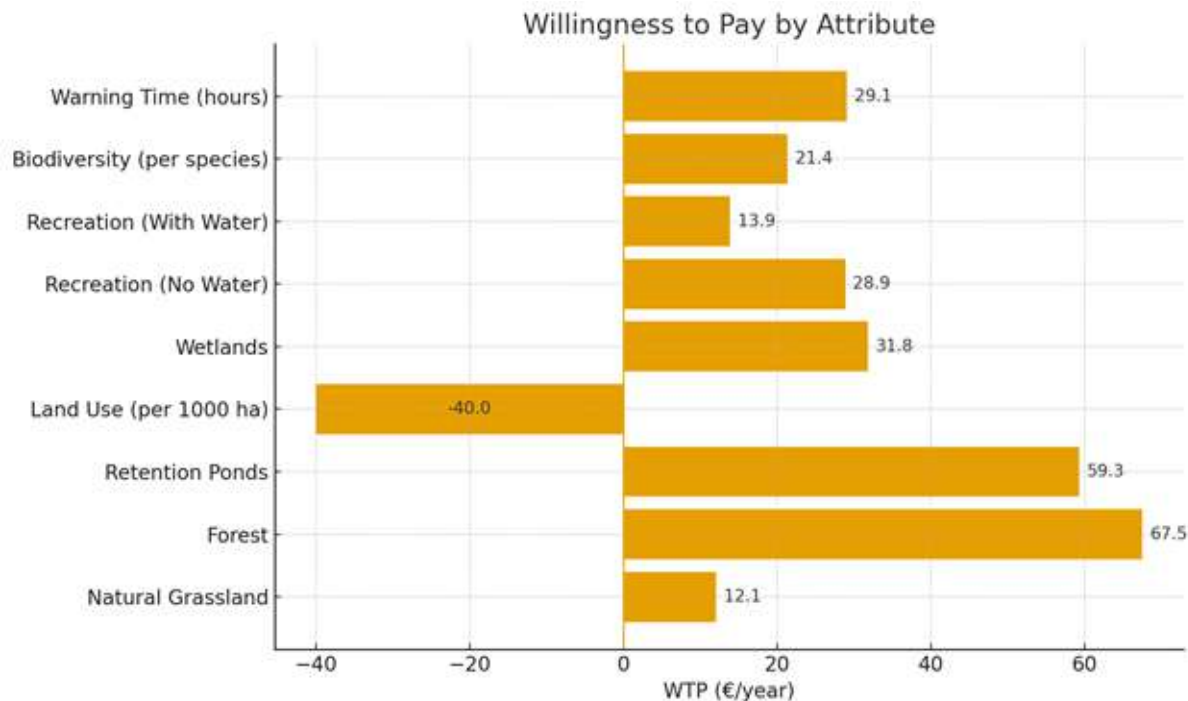


Co benefit assessment and results

The co-benefits were monetized through a Discrete Choice Experiment.



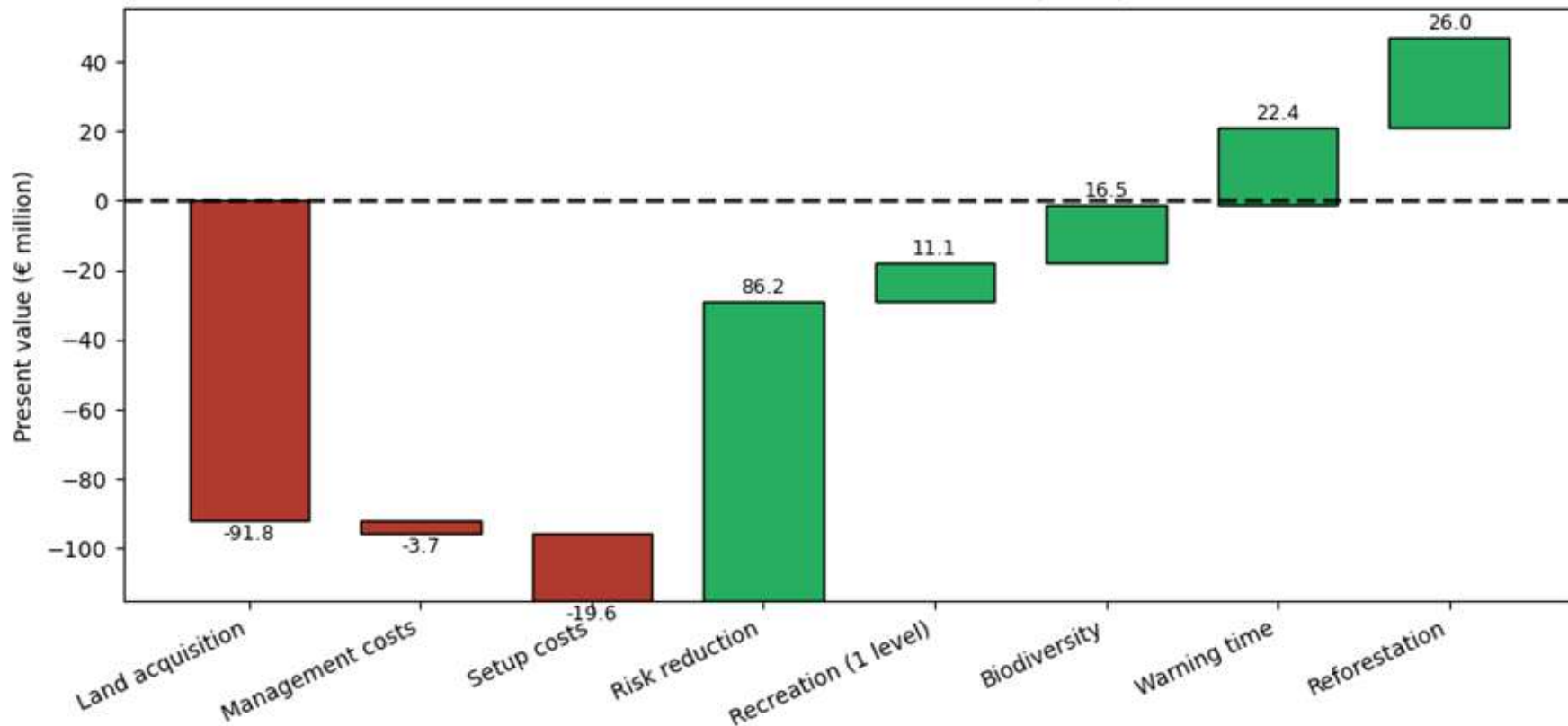
Co-benefit assessment survey results



- Clear preferences for reforestation policies, and co-benefits such as recreation or biodiversity.
- Heterogeneous preferences: We find that 33% of our sample has strong disutility from converting agricultural land into NBS.

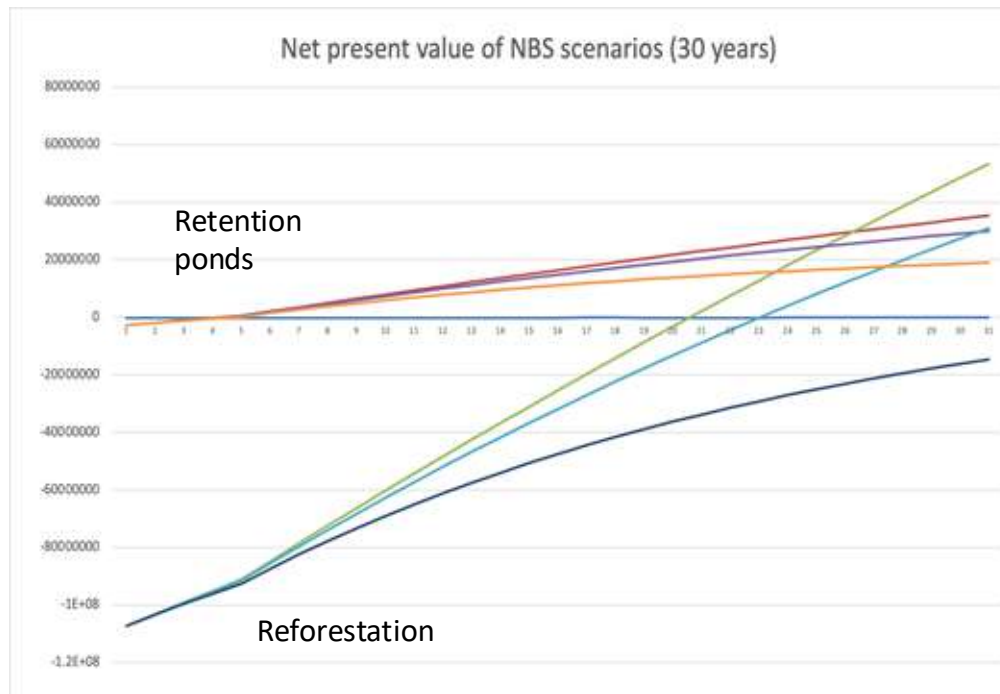
Cost-benefit Analysis: Results I

Illustration of costs and benefits - NBS scenario, Geul, 2% discount



Cost-benefit Analysis: Results II

- Co-benefits are key to make an economic case for NBS investment.
- The amount of land that needs to be purchased is crucial for economic feasibility.
- Different approaches that combine agriculture and NBS, could address this challenge.



Main findings – Policy brief 3



1 NbS reduce climate risks and provide co-benefits like biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

4 Standardised, transparent methods help monetise NbS co-benefits and support wider NbS use.

2 Non-standardised NbS assessments and limited data reduce comparability and scalability.

5 Public and private stakeholder engagement is key to valuing and financing NbS co-benefits.

3 NATURANCE developed an improved approach to better estimate the value of public goods and services.

6 Considering future climate risks improves long-term valuation of NbS co-benefits.

Ask us anything!



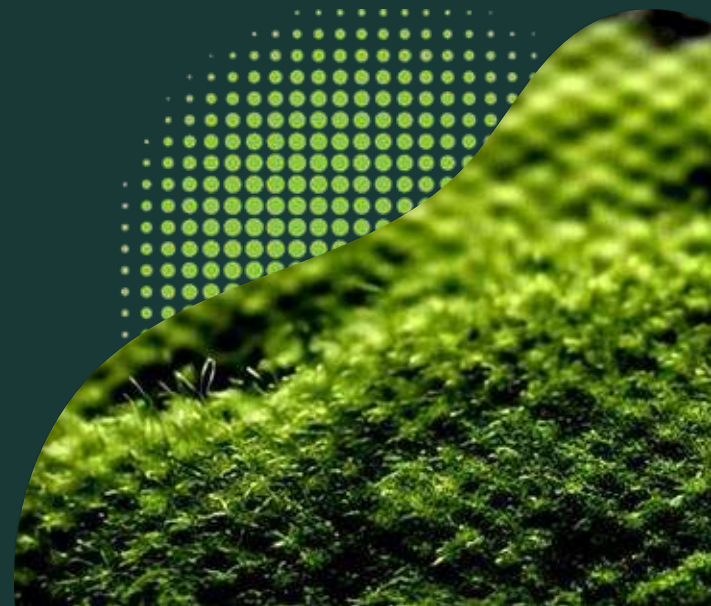
THANKS!



NATURANCE
Nature for insurance,
insurance for nature



Funded by
the European Union



Breakout sessions

Key takeaways



BR 1



Laura Clavey

London School of Economics

BR 2



Corinne Martin

*Cambridge Institute for
Sustainability Leadership*

BR 3



Max Tesselaar

IVM - VU

A look at the project outreach and legacy



Davide Michielin

CMCC Foundation



THE PROJECT AT GLANCE

9 INNOVATION LABS

1 CEN WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

13 SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS



NATURANCE IMPACT

POLICY BRIEFS

- Risk transfer and reduction through nature-based solutions
- Scaling investment in nature-based solutions
- Assessing the co-benefits of nature-based solutions
- Assessing flood risk in the context of nature-based solutions

410 KNOWLEDGE NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

770 MAIN EVENT PARTICIPANTS

518 NATURETHON PARTICIPANTS

GET IN TOUCH

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Enhance nature to help people adapt to change and disasters

Assessing feasibility and performance of solutions built on disaster risk financing and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) investments

[Learn More](#)

The NATURANCE Compendium

The NATURANCE Compendium provides guidance and case studies on nature-based insurance, high-quality green jobs and opportunities. It supports investors and companies and provides a design of solutions that support the transition to nature protection and well-being.



Embark on a global journey!



The Compendium covers the key project outputs, publications, and even all case studies, offering a clear strategic framework alongside practical examples that illustrate how Nature-based Insurance solutions are being designed and implemented across diverse contexts.



Documents & Guidelines



Case studies



Brief



The journey is over... Or is it?



Main Takeaways from NATURANCE



When finance, insurance, policy, academia and practitioners come together, they reveal barriers and opportunities no single sector could identify alone

From pilots to scale

Think about risk by internalising the cost of inaction

Insurance needs to evolve from being a tool for recovery to becoming a lever for resilience

Data is the foundation: We need shared, standardised, and accessible data systems

Unlocking private capital is essential



Main Takeaways from NATURANCE



Some Messages from NATURANCE Partners:

CMCC

*'NATURANCE successfully **generated knowledge** underpinning nature-based insurance and investment solutions (NBIS) and **helped build convergence** around their relevance, feasibility, and practical usefulness for climate adaptation.'*

CISL

*'**Financial institutions** may come for the risk reduction, but often **end up discovering the unexpected co-benefits** that nature delivers.'*

ICLEI

*'**Mainstreaming NbS into sectoral budget frameworks** is a prerequisite for reclassifying nature assets as bankable critical infrastructure, therefore **attracting long-term public funding and private capital**.'*

IIASA

*'**Regulation**, such as the UK Biodiversity Net Gain and California's legislation requiring insurers to offer discounts for disaster risk reduction, is critically **important for private investment in NbS**.'*

CMCC

*'NATURANCE partners have already built, and will continue to **strengthen beyond the project, the capacities of national and subnational authorities** to design bankable nature restoration and climate adaptation **projects** and to implement investment and insurance related schemes such as those explored in our nine innovation labs.'*



FINAL REMARK

Map of the Finance Landscape in the EU



A guide to the NbS finance landscape in Europe by NetworkNature



THANKS!



NATURANCE
Nature for insurance,
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