

# **Mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in National and Regional Climate Adaptation Planning in Europe**





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# Key messages

- Climate risks in Europe are escalating [twice as fast as the global average](#), faster than society's preparedness. Current policies that focus on climate change mitigation are vital, but so too are those that deliver urgently needed, and transformational adaptation.
- Nature-based solutions (NbS) at the landscape scale are essential for building climate resilience, but their uptake is often blocked by coordination and implementation barriers, limited capacity, and a lack of access to timely, suitable funding.
- The existing EU policy framework already provides strong opportunities for NbS, but misalignment and implementation gaps hinder the delivery.
- [Cohesion Policy](#) and other EU funds could better support the use of NbS for adaptation through simpler access rules, stronger technical assistance, clearer indicators, and performance-based funding.
- Innovative finance is needed to unlock landscape scale NbS, but will only scale if we enhance trust in these solutions through robust standards and clear, credible regulation.
- Governance and capacity for financing and designing are critical enablers: regions need support, champions, cross-ministerial coordination, and practical tools (e.g. [MERLIN](#), [Arcadia scorecard](#), [NetworkNature hubs](#)).
- Monitoring, tracking and accountability is crucial but challenging as many NbS projects lack sustained, high-quality data, and short-term funding limits long term monitoring.
- Flexible, context-specific indicators are most effective due to the diversity of NbS and local conditions and practical monitoring frameworks.
- Scaling data and accountability support and finance through centralised tracking systems, standardised reporting, and performance-based funding, linked to clear outcomes, can improve investment, learning, and long-term impact of NbS across Europe.



Image taken in the fall of 2025 showing the different trees planted in the City of Malmö, which has implemented an urban forest into the old ferry terminal in the Nyhamnen district. There are a few different species of trees planted in the forest, with pine trees being among the more common ones. © Adam Hallberg, City of Malmö

# Aim, audience, and scope

**This policy note explores the opportunities and challenges to mainstreaming NbS across local, regional and national climate adaptation planning at the landscape scale.**

The brief outlines policy options to strengthen the implementation of landscape scale NbS for

climate adaptation. The brief draws on research, policy developments, and good practice from Network Nature and EU funded NbS projects like [ARCADIA](#), [MERLIN](#), [PONDERFUL](#), [SpongeScapes](#), [SpongeWorks](#), [Naturvation](#) and [NATURANCE](#).



Figure 1: Images from the in-person policy event at Institute for Housing and Urban Development (IHS) Rotterdam, July 2025.

**This policy note is intended for policymakers and practitioners seeking to understand how and why NbS can be integrated in their climate adaptation strategies.**

It is informed by expert discussions in NetworkNature workshops in May and July 2025 with the support of the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. The policy note is organised around four priority policy options identified for advancing NbS within adaptation planning frameworks:

**Priority Option 1** – Coordination, implementation capacity and scaling up of NbS

**Priority Option 2** – Improve access to, and allocation of EU funding for NbS

**Priority Option 3** – Unlock innovation through alternative finance

**Priority Option 4** – Monitoring, tracking and performance-based accountability



Image taken in the Spring of 2026 showing the flowers growing on the substrates, also in the same area of the City of Malmö.  
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## The adaptation gap and nature-based solutions

**The frequency and severity of climate-related disasters are increasing [1].** Major EU and international institutions, including the European Environment Agency (EEA) [1], the Joint Research Centre (JRC) [2], and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [3], have consistently emphasised that unmitigated climate change hazards pose serious threats to Europe's energy systems, food security, ecosystems, infrastructure, water resources, financial stability, and public health.

While progress has been made in understanding and assessing climate risks, policy gaps remain [4]. **Implementation strategies leave gaps between sectors and regions [4], societal preparedness for the impacts of climate change remains low, and policy implementation of adaptation continues to lag rapidly increasing risk levels [3].** In part, this is because climate risks are shared across sectors and governance structures, making coordinated landscape scale decisions a challenge. **Urgent, coordinated action across scales is essential to avoid maladaptive decisions that entrench rigid land-use patterns and long-lived infrastructure, unsuited to a changing climate, thereby locking economic and governance systems into unsustainable trajectories.**

Europe's ecosystems currently lack the resilience needed to cope effectively with the increasing frequency and magnitude of disasters [5, 6].

**Reactive, small-scale adaptation responses with long lead times are not sufficient; instead, what is required is an integrated policy approach considering multiple policy objectives, systems, and sectors [6].**

The UNFCCC stresses the importance of a transformational adaptation that provides *“a nuanced, context-specific approach, integrating consideration of diverse perspectives and knowledge systems”* [7]. Recognising the need for transformational adaptation is a fundamental component of the overarching climate policy framework. [The European Union Adaptation Strategy](#) calls for smarter, faster and more

systemic adaptation that steps up international action, increasing global support, financing, and cooperation for climate resilience.

**The convergence of climate urgency, policy momentum, and demand for systemic and innovative solutions that meet multiple needs provides a window of opportunity for NbS.**

**NbS are innovative, multi-beneficial, and multi-scale from watersheds to regions, making them a viable systemic and structural part of transformational climate adaptation.**

**The current policy landscape is well positioned to enable the integration of NbS into landscape scale transformational climate adaptation strategies,** but gaps remain. The EU regulatory framework, including the EU Climate Law, the Floods and Water Directives, the Nature Restoration Regulation, and EU planning instruments, including the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy, Water Resilience Strategy, and the Biodiversity Strategy, explicitly or implicitly recognise and support the use of NbS as solutions for climate adaptation, resilience and nature restoration. The EU Mission Adaptation to Climate Change is a framework to support regions, cities, and local authorities in building climate resilience by 2030 through vulnerability and risk assessment, adaptation pathways development, and innovative solutions. The expected European Climate Resilience and Risk Management – Integrated Framework [8] aims to establish a more ambitious, comprehensive, and coherent EU approach to climate resilience and preparedness. The upcoming EU Preparedness Strategy [9] aims to create an integrated all-hazards approach that factors all sectors, organisations, individuals and governments. EU planning and funding policies, including the Common Agricultural Policy and the Cohesion Policy, are pivotal in shaping the EU landscape and offer opportunities to fund and operationalise NbS design and implementation [10].

The challenge is to strengthen approaches that can promote, facilitate, and accelerate the integration of NbS into landscape scale solutions as part of transformational climate adaptation.

## What are NbS?

*“Actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems. These actions address social, economic, and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously enhancing human well-being, providing ecosystem services, and boosting resilience and biodiversity.” [12]*

This should not suggest that NbS are a silver bullet solution, as there will be locations where NbS may not be the right solution. It is important to echo the motto from SpongeScapes (2024) **“Green where you can, grey where you must” [11]**,

Drawing on this multilaterally agreed definition, NbS encompasses a broad range of approaches that work with nature to address key societal challenges. This brief identifies four ways in which we can enhance their upscaling, funding and monitoring as part of transformational adaptation.

## Priority Option 1 – Coordination, implementation capacity and scaling up of NbS

Addressing coordination and implementation barriers is fundamental to achieving landscape scale NbS for adaptation. Governance systems that better support collaboration, capacity building and shared decision-making unlock wider adoption of NbS for adaptation. Large scale constructed infrastructure inevitably cross administrative, sectoral, and territorial boundaries, bringing a larger and more diverse group of stakeholders into the process. Scaling up NbS brings similar challenges. Engaging actors and navigating the trade-offs between their interests adds significant complexity, making coordination and collaboration between decision-making domains one of the most challenging obstacles.

**The promotion of exemplars or “champions” can drive the implementation of NbS. Many experts agree that recognising early adopters and enabling them to share their experiences, lessons learned, and practical insights with other stakeholders is essential to accelerating uptake.** Many examples of

good practices could be leveraged, but large-scale harmonised landscape scale measures are rare. The Netherlands were highlighted as a leading example, having implemented large-scale flood management and resilience initiatives. In particular, the “Room for the River” project [13].

Building on the success of NbS-oriented projects, there is a need to improve the **quantification and communication of local NbS initiatives, so that these smaller-scale efforts can be effectively connected and/or scaled up to landscape scale solutions.** Poor coordination and limited collaboration between stakeholders, around their objectives, land ownership and territorial responsibilities, remains a major barrier to up-scaling NbS. In several cases, actors are willing and even financially able to implement NbS but lack access to suitable land on which to do so. Governance structures and processes designed for large-scale, cross-land collaboration can help overcome such barriers. **Establishing dedicated coordinating bodies or organisations**

**can provide the necessary frameworks to align efforts, manage shared resources, and facilitate cooperation between landowners, public authorities, and private actors.**

The need for effective large-scale coordination of structures and processes is further underscored by growing user conflicts over land and resources. In situations of resource scarcity, economic interests are often prioritised. **Overall, there is an urgent need for greater policy coherence, capacity building, and inclusive governance mechanisms that enable practitioners and other stakeholders to adopt existing frameworks.** Addressing these gaps is essential to achieving both effective restoration of nature and climate resilience.

We recommend establishing **Regional NbS Implementation Support Units**. These units would provide dedicated technical assistance, like the [NetworkNature NbS Hubs](#).

A complementary set of actions suggested through the workshops focuses on strengthening capacity and coordination across governance scales. **Capacity-building programmes could be launched to equip stakeholders with the knowledge and skills needed to design and implement NbS.** The support units could explore and tackle knowledge and capacity

gaps that exist between policymakers and technical experts. **Relevant capacity building could include developing multi-level training programmes, promoting practitioner exchange schemes and creating online learning networks that provide practical guidance on navigating relevant policy frameworks to overcome implementation barriers.** However, there is a need for further capacity building for practitioners and stakeholders on the ground, speaking their language and adjusted to their needs. This can be done by better linkage with e.g. farmers organisations and municipalities, providing them with the appropriate materials for discussing NbS more clearly in the appropriate language, including information on funding options, maintenance and management methods.

In parallel, **stronger cross-ministerial coordination mechanisms are required. Member States could establish inter-ministerial working groups which could help the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation**, designate lead coordinating bodies with the authority to resolve cross-sectoral conflicts and develop shared performance indicators that cut across individual ministry mandates. These measures would support more coherent, efficient and collaborative implementation of NbS at scale.



Showing the use of large woody debris and riparian planting to re-meander the Allan Water, Scotland Forth River Basin. © Kirsty Blackstock

## Case study – Arcadia – Transformational Change Self-Assessment Scorecard

With regards to the scaling up of NbS and the policy coherence, capacity building, and inclusive governance mechanism, understanding and mapping a way forward is crucial. It is crucial to highlight the work done by the Arcadia project. ARCADIA is a project seeking to accelerate climate adaptation through the strategic implementation of NbS across Europe in the continental biogeographic region. As part of the project, experts created an **innovative tool - the Transformational change Self-Assessment Scorecard**. The scorecard is an example of a collaborative tool that helps regional stakeholders – including government, academia, business, and communities – evaluate their progress, identify gaps, and plan next steps along the Regional Resilience Journey. The self-assessment Scorecard can serve as a valuable tool to bring different stakeholders together and explore the preparedness of a region by seeking solutions which are greater than the sum of their parts through a structured toolkit.

## Priority Option 2 – Improve access to, and allocation of EU funding for NbS

### Cohesion Policy is designed to support climate adaptation

Cohesion policy represents around one third of the current EU budget [14]. The policy aims at decreasing disparities between EU regions, and places focus on less-developed regions undergoing industrial transition, and areas facing natural or demographic challenges. Climate adaptation has been gradually integrated into the objectives of Cohesion policy since 2014. In the current programme, thematic objective 5 focuses on ***‘promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management’***. Programmes under the policy are implemented by Member States and their regions (amounting to approximately 400 national and regional authorities).

**Only 3% of cohesion policy spending currently goes to climate adaptation:** A recent European Parliament study revealed that almost half (49%) of the managing authorities emphasised

the importance of sufficient financial resources, noting that existing adaptation needs far outstrip available funding [15]. EU accounting rules currently stipulate that at least 30% of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) allocation, and 37% of the Cohesion Fund must be allocated to achieving climate targets [16]. The European Parliament study showed that the planned direct spending on adaptation for 2021-2027 amounted to 3% (EUR 17 billion) of total Cohesion policy funding [16]. Only around 5% of the ERDF and Cohesion Funds (CF) were allocated to climate adaptation, which is far below the respective climate targets of 30% and 37% of those funds.

### Why are Cohesion Funds not going to climate adaptation?

According to the recent European Parliament study [16], managing authorities identified several conditions that facilitate the integration of climate adaptation into funding programmes.

Stakeholders buy-in and engagement were viewed as most critical (72%), followed by adequate technical capacity and expertise on adaptation (53%), which remains limited within many regional administrations.

### **Poor alignment of projects with programme objectives:**

The European Court of Auditors revealed that project selection processes were not designed to focus on the potential contribution of proposed projects to programme objectives [16]. Regional authorities underline the difficulty of aligning projects with programme conditions, especially regarding the relatively recent integration of climate adaptation in cohesion policy objectives. Managing authorities must also navigate a complex policy system, where EU cohesion policy rules, internal EU market rules, and national (and regional) rules, must be combined. The auditors conclude that there is limited reporting on climate adaptation in Cohesion Policy, with insufficient information on monitoring and results [16]. There is also a lack of common indicators to measure progress towards adaptation objectives.

**Complex requirements for beneficiaries:** The Court of Auditors report flags the complexity of adhering to requirements for accessing Cohesion Funds [17]. The Court of Auditors have underlined the importance of developing advisory capacity and knowledge information services to improve the ability of regional actors to develop eligible adaptation projects, as well as efforts to simplify access to those funds at EU level.

The simplification of the funding application procedures and reducing the administrative burden for accessing Cohesion Policy funds could open up funding to meet climate adaptation goals using NbS. This is particularly the case for underfunded regions vulnerable to climate risks and where the associated bureaucracy and time required for applying for funding can be a deterrent.

**The expert opinions from the workshops showed that there is a need to provide targeted technical assistance to regions with limited administrative capacity to navigate EU funding processes. Also, where appropriate, fast-tracking approval mechanisms for NbS projects in regions most vulnerable to climate impacts, could further support their uptake.**

To fulfil its role as both a driver of convergence and a catalyst for resilience, Cohesion Policy must serve not only to reduce territorial disparities but also to accelerate adaptation on the ground. This requires scaling up the knowledge and implementation of NbS across regions, supported by stronger capacity building, sufficient financial resources, and improved monitoring and reporting systems.

The future Cohesion Policy will be based on a 'performance-based' **delivery system, which means that funds will be tied to the achievement of performance indicators and implementation of reforms. This represents an opportunity to strengthen climate adaptation tracking and monitoring.**



Demonstrating peatland restoration in action at Flanders Moss SAC site. © NatureScot

## Case study – Network Nature Hubs

The [NetworkNature Hubs](#), whether at the Member State level (e.g. Hungary, Portugal, Poland) or regional level (e.g. Nordic or Caucasus hubs), illustrate how collaborative platforms can bring together researchers, local authorities, businesses, civil society, and policymakers to co-create and exchange knowledge, tools, and best practices tailored to specific contexts. They help to increase knowledge on NbS for climate adaptation at regional and local levels, while fostering valuable cross-border exchange. NetworkNature supports these hubs through capacity-building activities such as webinars, workshops, site visits, and peer exchanges, as well as by synthesising evidence from EU research projects to inform local adaptation action. Importantly, NetworkNature also provides a rich collection of resources, case studies, and practical guidance that builds technical capacity at the regional level. Initiatives such as the NetworkNature Hubs could be used as co-creation platforms or capacity building groups to better align projects with programme objectives by co-creating and testing context specific objectives with groups of experts. Furthermore, a performance-based delivery will require an appreciation of context-specific goals, resources and capacities. Long-standing expert groups such as the NetworkNature Hubs will be increasingly important.

## Priority Option 3 – Unlock innovation through alternative finance

Adequate, accessible, and sufficient private and public funding is crucial to achieving landscape scale NbS that address climate adaptation and resilience [18]. European countries are looking for ways to expand private finance going into nature conservation to take advantage of new regulations, technologies, and financial mechanisms [19]. In October 2025 NetworkNature published “[A Guide to NbS Finance Landscape in Europe](#)”. This guide compiles EU-funded research, tools, and real-world examples to support informed, inclusive financing and investment in NbS.

EU-funded projects are advancing NbS by piloting real-world interventions, creating marketplaces and databases, tracking finance gaps, and developing tools and entry points to help private and public actors scale up investment in NbS across ecosystems. By way of example;

- The project [PONDERFUL](#) developed a [Sustainable Finance Inventory](#), which details **22 financing instruments** for NbS, helping project developers identify the financial instruments best suited to their NbS project [20].
- Projects such as [MERLIN](#) and [ConnectingNature](#) have set up **marketplaces** where organisations that are involved in ecosystem restoration can promote their products, services, best practices and case studies.
- [Naturvation](#) created a **Business Model Catalogue** giving examples of business models for urban NbS [21].
- [WaterLANDS](#) examined **business and financing options** that are most relevant to the upscaling of wetland restoration in Europe, reviewing business and finance models.

## Case study – The MERLIN Project’s financial incentives and tools for public and private funding for NbS

The [MERLIN project](#) seeks transformative, systemic change in which ecosystem restoration plays a key part. This includes a focus on mainstreaming NbS across economic sectors, for example NbS implementation within the hydropower sector involving the removal of some of the many obsolete barriers by the hydropower sector. Discussion with stakeholders (including companies and sector representatives) has shown the need to strengthen financial incentives aligned to an NbS approach by developing a hybrid finance mechanism - bringing together funding from the public sector with financial resources provided by the private sector [22]. Such hybrid financing strategies are needed to speed up investment in critical areas. These instruments acknowledge the role of private finance in pushing initiatives forward and can be used by practitioners and other stakeholders. Characterised by flexibility, transparency, and swift deployment, these instruments are optimally suited for realising ambitious objectives. Financial tools include donation-based crowd funding, credit guarantee, public and private partnerships and green bonds [23].

### The insurance sector enabling NbS to reduce climate risk

Strengthening the involvement of the insurance sector can increase uptake of landscape scale NbS for adaptation. The insurance sector has expertise in risk management and covers the high cost of climate change damages [24]. Therefore, there is an alignment of interests in incorporating NbS to reduce disaster and enhance climate adaptation.

The MERLIN project has identified governance changes needed to overcome barriers and better support no-life insurance to implement climate adaptation via NbS measures. Barriers include a lack of evidence of the effectiveness of NbS to deliver climate risk reduction, particularly under possible future climatic conditions, a lack of NbS technical standards to allow companies to select the appropriate measure in standardised risk contracts, and difficulties in investing in landscape scale NbS within a market-based, competitive insurance market [25]. The reinsurance part of the insurance market is

the most promising intervention point, as their objective aligns more effectively with landscape scale NbS i.e. they seek to address large-scale systemic risks and would thus be financially motivated to reduce systemwide climate risk.

Individual companies can be an excellent source of climate risk expertise and can incentivise their customers with assets at risk from climate disasters to use NbS to protect themselves, through lowered premiums. Alternatively, a levy on insurance products can create additional finance for NbS e.g. the [Barnier Fund](#). It should also be possible to insure NbS in case they do not deliver the benefits on which nature credits are promised, which creates a market for new insurance products.

The [NATURANCE](#) project investigates how NbS can support disaster risk reduction and **strengthen the role of the insurance and finance sectors in climate adaptation**. This project is developing improved metrics and modelling approaches for assessing NbS effectiveness in risk reduction [26].

## Priority Option 4 – Monitoring, tracking and performance-based accountability

Strengthening the involvement of the insurance sector can increase uptake of landscape scale NbS for adaptation. The insurance sector has expertise in risk management and covers the high cost of climate change damages [24]. Therefore, there is an alignment of interests in incorporating NbS to reduce disaster and enhance climate adaptation.

For example:

- [IUCN - Global NbS Standard and self assessment tool](#)
- GIZ [Guidebook for Monitoring and Evaluating Ecosystem-based Adaptation Interventions](#)
- UN Environment-Finance Initiative [Adaptation & Resilience Impact: A measurement framework for investors](#)
- Network Nature [Evaluating the impact of nature-based solutions - A handbook for practitioners](#)

Projects such as [SpongeWorks](#) and [SpongeScapes](#) provide more tailored guidance on selection of hydrological modelling tools for evaluating NbS effectiveness to a wide variety of hydrometeorological events.

[SpongeScapes](#) and [SpongeWorks](#) **observed that both the variety of NbS and the challenges addressed by them are so diverse it is difficult to define a standardised set of indicators. The**

**[SpongeWorks](#) experts recommend providing a choice from a list of practical and affordable indicators.**

Many NbS and adaptation actions lack long-term, high-quality data or monitoring systems, making it difficult to assess effectiveness over time and scale. Different climate risks happen at the same location depending on the season, and indicators are often narrowly focused (e.g., flood protection) without capturing broader ecosystem or social co-benefits (biodiversity, livelihoods, health) or trade-offs. There is also an insufficient availability of dedicated and appropriately trained experts to carry out these assessments. Even where methods exist, many organisations lack the skills, governance structures or resources to collect, analyse and act on the data. **In particular, the ability to project how both NbS and the multiple benefits it delivers will perform under future climate scenarios is essential for adaptation planning and investment.**

A key part of the problem to scaling up finance for NbS for adaptation is that data on investment, maintenance and opportunity costs is normally not available or very site-specific, making it difficult to transfer this information for upscaling NbS. Such investments are often categorised broadly as ‘sustainable’, ‘green’ or ‘nature’ finance. To help overcome these issues,



Image taken in the fall of 2025 showing the different trees planted in the City of Malmö, which has implemented an urban forest into the old ferry terminal in the Nyhamnen district. There are a few different species of trees planted in the forest, with pine trees being among the more common ones. © Adam Hallberg, City of Malmö

a dedicated climate adaptation expenditure tracking system is needed — ideally a centralised EU-wide mechanism that monitors adaptation spending across all Member States. **There is a need to develop standardised reporting templates that disaggregate spending by intervention type, with specific categories for NbS. These standardised reporting templates allow experts to record both the positive and ‘less positive’ outcomes of the projects or even real-time dashboards, providing public transparency on climate adaptation investment.** However, this would require a dedicated source of long-term funding to keep such dashboards up to date and maintained.

There is also a considerable opportunity to operationalise performance-based delivery models to link funding disbursement to measurable adaptation outcomes. This requires defining clear milestones and key performance indicators (KPIs) for NbS implementation, tied

directly to payment schedules, that are coherent across the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR) and Water Framework Directive (WFD). Robust accountability frameworks can strengthen these models by, for example, including penalties for non-delivery and incentives for exceeding targets.

**In the future EU funding framework, EU co-funded NbS projects should be required to include baseline assessments and long-term monitoring plans of at least ten years.**

This could avoid the implementation of NbS dependant on short-lived project funding, often sustained only through “project-hopping” by dedicated individuals. To achieve robust evidence of impact, monitoring should be embedded in strategically selected, larger-scale or representative NbS sites that function as long-term reference hubs or “living labs” for similar interventions.



Image taken in the Spring of 2026 showing the flowers growing on the substrates, also in the same area of the City of Malmö.  
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# Conclusion

NbS represent transformative pathways to ensure climate resilience in European landscapes. It requires a ‘green where we can, grey where we must’ approach and should combine multiple goals to be effective. Dialogue with relevant stakeholders from the early onsets of initiatives is key, as is taking a strong systems understanding. These are the basic foundations for strategy building for NbS for transformational adaptation. Despite increasing recognition of their value, the large-scale deployment of NbS continues to face structural barriers, including fragmented coordination and implementation, difficulties accessing funding, insufficient institutional capacity, and a lack of standardised monitoring frameworks.

EU policy instruments and funding programmes offer significant opportunities to embed NbS across sectors. When effectively aligned, these instruments can facilitate the integration of NbS into landscape scale solutions and accelerate their uptake. This policy note highlights important research findings, including the Arcadia self-assessment scorecard, research outputs from [ARCADIA](#), [MERLIN](#), [PONDERFUL](#), [SpongeScapes](#), [SpongeWorks](#), [Naturvation](#) and [NATURANCE](#), which demonstrate the value of coordinated multi-stakeholder approaches. Enabling innovative financing mechanisms, including private investment and engagement from the insurance sector, alongside strong governance and capacity building is also needed. Strengthening these enabling conditions will support the mainstreaming of NbS as a standard approach to transformational climate adaptation, fostering resilient ecosystems, reducing climate risks, and delivering widespread societal benefits across Europe.

## **Find out more:**

[\*NetworkNature\*](#)

## **Want to learn more about the featured projects?**

[\*ARCADIA, MERLIN, PONDERFUL, SpongeScapes, SpongeWorks, Naturvation and NATURANCE\*](#)

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