Nature 4Climate

# Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Policy Tracker

## AN AI APPROACH TO POLICY-MAKING FOR ENABLING NBS WORLDWIDE

arboretica

OpenEarth Foundation

Metabolic Consulting

# Participating Organizations

## Nature4Climate (N4C)

Nature4Climate (N4C) is an initiative with 20 participating organizations: UN Development Programme, UN-REDD, UN Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Birdlife, Youth4Nature, Conservation International, Environmental Defense Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Woodwell Research Center, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, World Resources Institute, WWF, We Mean Business, Food and Land Use Coalition, Global Mangrove Alliance, Clean Cooking Alliance, and Re:wild (formerly Global Wildlife Conservation).

Nature4Climate brings together organizations around the world in a joint effort to drive investment in and action on nature-based solutions (NbS). It does this by catalyzing partnerships between governments, civil society, businesses, and investors. Its work includes advocating for and demonstrating the breadth and untapped potential of better management of land activities; highlighting success stories of meaningful nature and climate action around the world; facilitating dialogue around nature-based solutions; sharing scientific knowledge; and providing unbranded communications resources and creative treatments of the subject.

## Metabolic

Metabolic is a systems change agency striving to transition the global economy to a fundamentally sustainable state where people and nature thrive. The agency guides decisionmakers and implements real-world projects that bring ambitious ideas to life.

Metabolic has five core areas of operation. It conducts leading research, develops future-facing strategies, builds software tools, scales impactful ventures, and empowers communities on the ground.

Headquartered in Amsterdam, Metabolic has an international and interdisciplinary team. The circular economy is at the heart of its work. It has developed a suite of approaches that allows it to quickly map a system (whether a place, company, or sector), understand how it functions, and identify where interventions can make the greatest impact.

## Arboretica

Arboretica empowers organizations to make smarter, impactful decisions by uncovering meaningful insights from the world's public data. Combining automated open-source intelligence with expert analysis, Arboretica extracts and prioritizes the information needed – and only that – to accelerate decisionmaking and streamline work processes. Arboretica has been trusted by world-leading institutions, NGOs, and corporations in Europe, the U.S., and China to drive impactful actions in environmental analysis, policy research, industry intelligence, and consumer analytics, using customized AI solutions.

## Open Earth Foundation

Open Earth Foundation is a California-based nonprofit creating and deploying open-source digital systems and solutions for a thriving planet. Open Earth harnesses three core approaches to enhance planetary resilience: emerging digital technologies, collaboration and open platforms, and systems thinking. Open Earth acts as the umbrella institution holding both the legal foundation and the lab, which drives the organization's systems research and deployment programs, including software development, endowment, and network.


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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The world is at an unprecedented moment. We have the opportunity to avoid and reverse much of the human-driven damage to the climate and biodiversity—but only if we act now. Nature is our source of life: it provides the foundation for nearly everything we value. Yet nature itself is not being properly valued—or protected—by our economic and political systems. The goals of the Paris Agreement cannot be achieved without reversing nature loss. In addition, a transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy that regenerates rather than degrades our environment can simultaneously address the interconnected crises of climate change, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. This will also provide long-term benefits for food, health, and wellbeing, and increase resilience to natural—and climate-change-driven—impacts.

**There is no net zero, resilience, or adaptation to climate change without nature-based solutions (NbS).** NbS are powerful instruments, which not only provide climate mitigation and adaptation benefits, but also increase biodiversity, strengthen ecosystem services, including food, health, and water security, and help sustain and support livelihoods (Cohen-Sacham et al., 2016). To harness the potential of NbS in providing these benefits, we must act now and respond quickly with effective solutions and strong international commitment across all levels of governance. This requires strong national policy frameworks, financial mechanisms and structures that enable the sharing of knowledge, best practices, and skills, helping to build capacity at a local level where it is most needed. National policies are part of the ambition loop that needs to be boosted in order to reach collective progress toward a net-zero, nature-positive future—as are commitments and on-the-ground outcomes. **This report includes NbS-enabling national policy, international commitments, a database full of solutions, and opportunities to boost ambition.**

Support is needed from the international community in building domestic technical support and capacity. **We would like to see new international partnerships to help coordinate knowledge transfer, good governance, and policy development,** and to provide training and programs that foster two-way learning and promote peer exchange networks among policymakers, resource managers, data scientists, and producers alike. This policy data will be integrated into the upcoming *Naturebase platform* by Nature4Climate (N4C), which aims to help scientists, practitioners, policymakers, and experts enact nature's full transformative potential with science-backed data on nature's pathways to mitigate and adapt to climate change across every region of the planet.

## The What

The NbS Policy Tracker is the world's largest global database of public policies that facilitate the delivery of crucial NbS solutions. The types of policies included in this report are legislation (laws or constitutions), subsidies, and strategies and plans with budgets. Collected in the database are policies that enable NbS. In addition to the policy database, there is an assessment of selected NbS-related international commitments reported in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for climate mitigation, the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) for climate adaptation, and the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for nature action.

## The How

This report presents an updated and expanded database for the NbS Policy Tracker, launched in *2021* at the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference CoP 26. Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques were used to gather public policies from countries across the globe. This year's NbS policy database was expanded to include 257 more policies to arrive at a total of 462, of which 55 policies were published in French. Sixty-six new countries were added this year, expanding the total number of countries covered to 144. This second edition of the NbS Policy Tracker features a mapping of NbS-relevant targets in 31 countries' international nature and climate commitments to the international community and 10 case studies that highlight different policy attributes.

## The Why

The NbS Policy Tracker provides a repository of real-time policies and best practices that can provide decisionmakers with useful lessons and insights to catalyze NbS. In addition, by tracking NbS both in international commitments and in policies, the ambition loop of moving from ambitions towards action was mapped. Furthermore, the identification of critical gaps and potential solutions to address them could raise the ambition of climate and biodiversity policies and their implementation at scale around the world.

This report, which is now available publicly as open-source data for the benefit of the wider community, is an urgent call to accelerate global action to enable NbS as part of a wider transition towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy.

## Case Studies

The report also provides 10 inspiring examples and case studies of how countries are moving beyond international commitments with NbS to national policies and concrete budgets for implementation. For instance, Ethiopia's international climate commitments include NbS, and these ambitions are being realized by national policies such as the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII) (2016-2020). According to this plan, around ETB 713.8 billion will be allocated to various measures including NbS, such as forest and land restoration, watershed protection, biodiversity conservation, and community-based land ownership. In Australia, the Oceans Leadership Package (2021-2022) sets out a clear budget of AUD 100 million to protect and restore blue carbon ecosystems, while also creating economic opportunities. Colombia has inspired the world by recognizing rights for nature in its constitutional laws, which have now assigned the Atrato River the status of a legal entity with rights.

This report shows a growth in the implementation of policies to support NbS. Many of these are designed as multidimensional policy interventions balancing competing stakeholders with multiple landscapes to create win-win solutions for natural ecosystems, producers, and communities. But the reward of good governance, which can increase accountability, transparency, and reporting to manage risk across the entire value chain, is that it can help unlock new investment.

It is argued that taking a geospatial and digital-first codified approach to policy design is critical to dealing with this level of complexity. Ensuring the background data sets can talk to each other will mean that decisionmakers will have an easier task. It will effectively help politicians, administrators and project managers to use multiple open-data sources to provide timely insights, transparency, and accountability to many stakeholders nationally and internationally. Only by rapidly scaling this approach, economies can leapfrog into a net-zero, nature-positive development pathway, while improving social equity and livelihoods for the many.

**Lessons learnt that have been illustrated by the NbS Policy Tracker include:**

- **Getting enabling policy conditions right**—NbS policies need to take multi-stakeholder approaches to unlock large-scale NbS initiatives in line with the ambition. Policies must facilitate the engagement with local stakeholders and incorporate local traditional knowledge and practices. In fact, 39% of policies reference the importance of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with clear requirements for consultation.
- **Ensuring good governance**—Breaking down silos will enable public institutions involved in resource management decisions to engage in open and transparent processes to balance competing goals and shift the focus of solutions to favor long-term public benefits and sustainability. This year, the analysis included which countries are integrating Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) into policymaking. With 90 countries globally now using NCA, it is an effective way to achieve an alignment behind a wider set of sustainable natural capital outcomes across the whole of government.
- **Focus policy on delivering integrated landscape- or seascape-level approaches**—Operationalizing integrated landscape or seascape approaches is essential to link different ecosystems and their populations, reconcile competing land uses, and create multifunctional landscapes that are good for climate, nature, and people. 33% of policies focus on landscape approaches.

**James Lloyd**
***Director Nature4Climate***

Nature 4Climate

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# INTRODUCTION

We've entered the last decade in which it is possible to radically transform the economy in order to address the interconnected crises of nature and climate (IPBES, 2019; IPCC, 2022). Nature-based solutions (NbS) are powerful approaches to tackle both climate and nature goals simultaneously, while also providing socio-economic benefits needed to transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy (Nesshöver et al., 2017). The climate mitigation potential of nature-based solutions is well documented, along with its co-benefits for air, biodiversity, water and soil (Griscom et al., 2017) (see figure 1). The climate-nature nexus is increasingly important and recognized by the international community as topics that can't be addressed separately but reinforce each other's success (Pörtner et al., 2021).

The UN Environmental Assembly agreed in March 2022 on a *new definition* of nature-based solutions as: "actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use and manage natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems which address social, economic and environmental challenges effectively and adaptively, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience and biodiversity benefits" (UNEP, 2022). This definition also recognizes the central role of NbS to include Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPCL), and to contribute to the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

The NbS Policy Tracker was launched last year (2021) by N4C at COP26 and has been expanded this year (2022). The Policy Tracker now includes over twice as many NbS policies in 2022 as in 2021 (462 in total). Only national policies related to NbS are considered. These are categorized into three groups: legislation such as laws, including pre-2016 laws that were amended after 2016, subsidy schemes, and enacted policies—these can be policy documents such as strategies, roadmaps or action plans with a clear budget. Additionally, amendments to existing laws/acts/strategies are included, if applicable. In addition to these policies, the database now also includes NbS in international commitments, such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The goal of this report is to contribute to boosting the ambition of our collective progress toward the goals of the Paris Agreement by providing examples of how international commitments are translating to actions (i.e. legislations, subsidies, and policies with budgets). The authors of this report understand that there are many factors that lead to effective outcomes

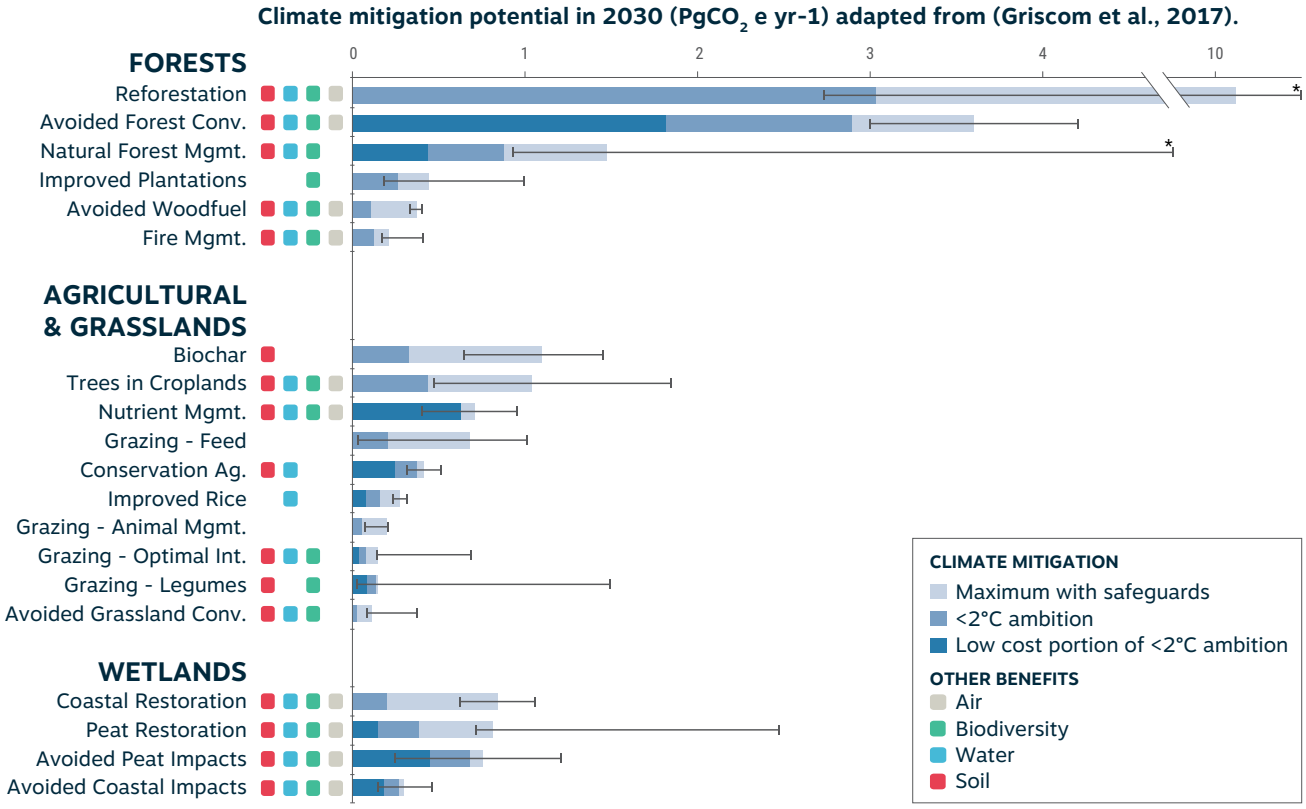



***Figure 1.*** *Climate mitigation potential of 20 nature-based solutions (NbS), with safeguards for year 2030 (Griscom et al., 2017)*

for policy implementation. Although the report looks into the connection between commitment and action in terms of budget and legislation, it does not examine the connection between legislation and on-the-ground outcomes. Instead, a few recommendations are provided with a focus on non-financial support and capacity building, both of which are critically needed to unlock good NbS governance that will enable larger flows of finance and investment.

This report describes the methodology and key insights from tracking NbS in policies and international commitments of countries worldwide. Aside from acting as a database to discover examples of nature-based solutions, this report includes an analysis of how the ambition loop for NbS is working between national policy and international commitments. The report also includes 10 case studies highlighting how countries are moving beyond international commitments and have integrated NbS into action. The nature-based policies identified—both last year and this year—will be available on the *N4C website* and further integrated into N4C's upcoming *Naturebase platform*.

# NBS POLICY DATABASE

The The Nature-based Solutions policy database includes relevant policies and international commitments that enable the implementation of NbS. Effective government initiatives enacted after 2016 (since the Paris Agreement was signed) were considered for this database, in particular legislation, subsidies and policy documents with budgets. Currently, the NbS policy database includes a total of 462 policies across 144 countries using both an English and a French semantic search (see *Appendix 1*). Keyword search through machine learning (see *Appendix 4*) was used to detect the policies.

The full NbS policy database is included in Appendix 7. All listed policies were also analyzed through semantic search to identify their application to six criteria for specific policy qualities (see *Appendix 2* for details about the criteria). The following insights emerged from analyzing NbS policies for those criteria:

**54%** have allocated budgets.

**39%** include Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

**52%** prioritize ecosystem protection either in addition to or in favor of restoration.

**56%** reference the importance of involving stakeholders across society—including local communities, businesses, and government.

**59%** have plans to monitor effectiveness based on best available science.

**33%** focus on large landscapes, linking different ecosystems and their populations.

**46%** of countries have Natural Capital Accounting schemes.

**12** countries identified have Natural Capital Accounting schemes but no specific NbS policies.

**Natural Capital Accounting** (NCA) refers to the measurement of stocks of natural resources (both renewable and non-renewable) and the flows of benefits they provide. NCA efforts in the public sector are the domain of the United Nations' System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA), an internationally accepted framework for incorporating nature into national accounting systems.

Released in March 2021, the SEEA Ecosystem Accounting (EA) framework is the international statistical standard to organize data about ecosystems and their assets, track changes in their condition, and measure their contribution to the economy in terms of the flow of ecosystem services to different beneficiaries. These are measured in both biophysical and monetary terms and in a spatially explicit manner. The information and statistics generated through NCA can support development planning, monitoring, and reporting, ultimately leading to improved policy and decision making for better natural resource management.

The policies were also analyzed for their reference to certain NbS categories. Detailed results are shown in Appendix 3. It is worth noting that most policies concern forest-related topics:

| | |
|---|---|
| **33%** | **of policies reference natural forest management.** |
| **23%** | **reference reforestation.** |
| **18%** | **reference coastal restoration.** |
| **13%** | **reference avoiding forest conversion.** |

### Methodology: NbS policy database

The NbS policy database was established using automated policy collection and qualification approaches plus manual validation. Policy collection was done through automated web scraping with algorithms to identify policies enabling NbS of different countries that are published on the internet in English or in French. Policies included were legislation, subsidies, and policy documents with budgets, all enacted since the Paris Agreement in 2016. The semantic search terms used in the web scraping algorithm are attached in Appendix 4. All collected policies were also assessed for topics of interest, publication date, and the six criteria for policy qualification. See *Appendix 2* for a detailed description of the six criteria. The policies were consequently validated manually to check for relevance and to gain insights on how to improve the search algorithm. The algorithm demonstrates the potential to further develop the NbS policy database to include more countries, more topics, and more languages in an efficient way. Additionally, there is potential to automatically refresh the database using the applied techniques.

# MOVING BEYOND INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

## Methodology: mapping NbS in international commitments

To recognize the inclusion of nature-based solutions (NbS) in international climate and nature commitments, the (updated) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) of 31 selected parties were reviewed. After reviewing each commitment document, concrete objectives, goals, targets or measures that explicitly refer to 'nature-based solutions' approaches or mention NbS-related topics such as 'ecosystems' or 'restoration' were identified. These topics were based on the methodology used by *WWF (2021)* to map inclusion of nature-based solutions in NDCs. See *Appendix 6* for the full list of 31 examined countries, the data about NbS references in the international commitments and the links to these commitments.

NbS themes that were most commonly mentioned across the selection of international commitments were related to **forests (84%)**, **agriculture (84%)**, and **conservation (76%)**. Notably less frequently mentioned were commitments linked to **peatlands (8%)**, **grasslands (25%)**, and **mangroves (28%)**.


***Figure 2.*** *Inclusion of key terms related to nature-based solutions that were found within international commitments (NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs) for 31 countries. The 31 countries were selected because they had all three international commitments, and they were all listed in English.*

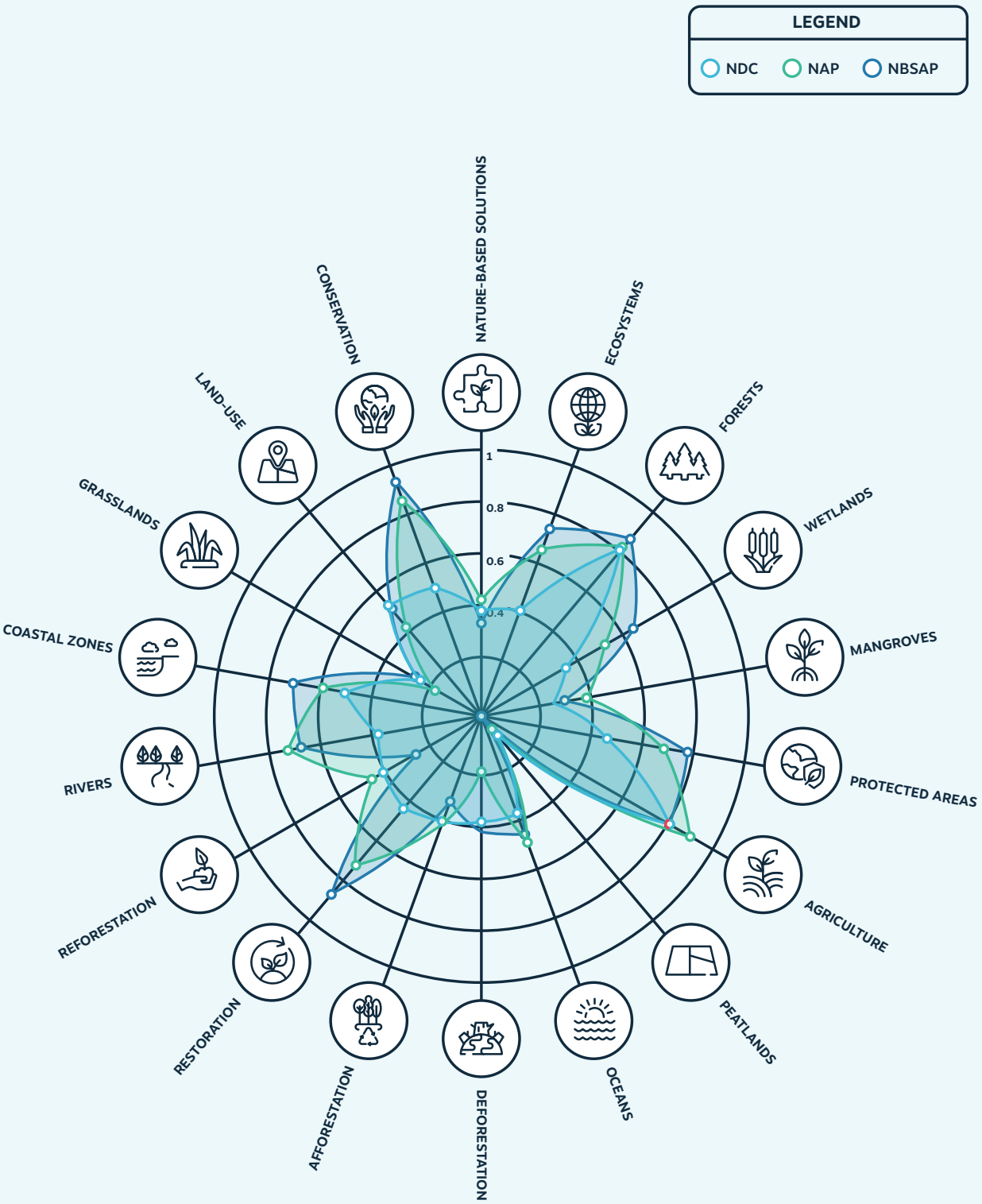



***Figure 3.*** *The spider chart depicts the overlap of included NbS key terms found within international commitments (NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPs) for 31 countries.*

This report also tracked NbS in countries' international commitments to the international community. Using keyword search, the NbS within the following international commitments were identified: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The analysis–examining all three international commitments–was carried out for a selection of 31 countries. The countries were chosen based on the public availability of information about all three international commitments. In addition, 10 specific case studies from this list were pulled out to compare the international commitments with the relevant NbS policy. As a result, good examples of increasing ambition can be identified—in other words, how countries are moving beyond pledges and towards taking action.

The full data set with all 31 analyzed countries, links to their international commitment documents, and the identification of NbS in each document is available in Appendix 6.

## Adding Additional English-Language Policies

To further expand the list of policies published in English, the same methodology developed in phase 1 was applied across more recent sources, including English-language reports and global news articles from 2021 and 2022. In addition, two new enhancements were developed on top of the process. Firstly, 62 new search terms were added, expanding the total number of search terms from 25 (in 2021) to 87 (in 2022). See *Appendix 4* for all search terms. Secondly, a lookalike modeling process was developed using Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithms to improve the accuracy of the automated policy search, and the efficiency of policy database development was thus further increased. The improved work process has laid the foundation to continuously expand and update policies with available English-language information on an annual basis.

## Adding New Policies Published in French

The French-language policies were collected and analyzed simulating the methodology used to collect English-language policies. First, the 87 English search terms were translated into French by native French speakers. Then the automated policy search and qualification process was adapted to French and applied to over 27 countries where French is an official language. Finally, the search results were validated by native French speakers and policy experts. As a result, 55 relevant French-language policies from 24 countries were identified.

The French-language policy search has provided additional insights for the NbS policy database development:

- **More comprehensive policies**—55 new French-language policies were identified across 24 French speaking countries, which is more than double compared to the 22 policies previously identified for those countries using the English search.
- **Deeper insights into Africa**—45 of the French-language policies were from 20 French-speaking countries in Africa, including eight countries with no policies previously identified in the English search. The French-language policy search has added much greater coverage of the NbS policy landscape in Africa.
- **Increased granular view of countries**—The policies identified for French-speaking countries in the English search were mostly high-level policies, such as national development plans or national climate change policies. The French-language policy search has revealed more specific, locally focused policies and funding programs, such as Benin's National Plan for Agricultural Investments and Food and Nutritional Security (Plan National d'Investissements Agricoles et de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle), or Madagascar's Strategy for the implementation of multi-use systems (Stratégie pour la mise en œuvre des systèmes multi usage).
- **Foundation of adding new languages**—the experience from developing the French-language policy search and qualification process has proven the feasibility of adapting the policy search methodology for new languages, in both the automated and the manual part of the process. The work has laid the foundation to add additional languages to the NbS policy database in the future.

# CASE STUDIES

Nature-based solutions are cost-effective initiatives that are ready to be deployed at scale immediately. Many countries, organizations, and local communities are already taking action and benefitting from these strategies. These case studies are selected to highlight examples of policies enabling the implementation of NbS either through legislation or by providing funds. By creating a database of NbS policies from all over the world, this data set can act as a library of possible action items for other actors to discover.

Ten case studies are highlighted that show that, while at times international commitments increase the ambition of policies, on other occasions policy can catalyze increasing the ambition of international commitments.

Collective progress is moving beyond international commitments and towards action in the form of enacted policies. In this context, the ambition-action loops that enforce climate and nature action are simultaneously examined to identify good practices and further opportunities.

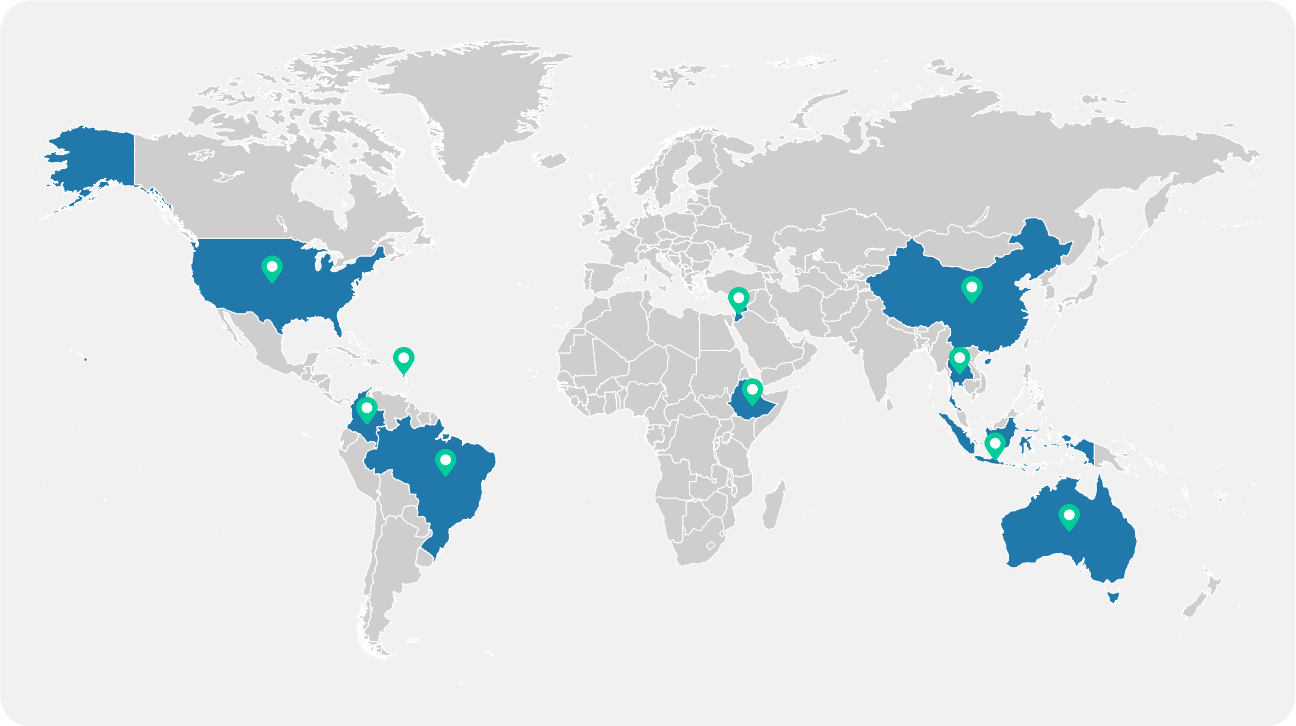


***Figure 4.*** *Map of the 10 case study countries.*

CASE STUDY 1

# AUSTRALIA

The Oceans Leadership Package includes a budget, is multi-stakeholder and enables Indigenous practitioners to steward the ecosystem. Australia does not have many NDC commitments related to NbS, but it does have ocean-related commitments. This shows that the **ambition of its NDC is bearing fruit as national policy.** On the other hand, **there is no mention of oceans in Australia's NBSAP, an opportunity to increase the ambition of international commitment based on already existing national policy.**

**Policy:** ***Australian Government Oceans Leadership Package (2021-2022)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: coastal zone, oceans, mangroves, ecosystems
- Criteria keywords: budget, IPLC knowledge, inclusivity
- Includes budget/financial commitment of AUD 100 million from the Australian Government

**Table 1:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | | ✔ |
| Ecosystems | ✔ | | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | | ✔ |
| Wetlands | | | ✔ |
| Mangroves | | ✔ | |
| Protected areas | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Deforestation | | | |
| Afforestation | | | |
| Restoration | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | | |
| Rivers | ✔ | | ✔ |
| Coastal zones | ✔ | | ✔ |
| Grasslands | | | |
| Land-use | | | |
| Conservation | | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

The Australian Government Oceans Leadership Package was set up in 2021 to help the country further its position as the global leader in sustainable ocean and marine management. This package provided AUD 100 million dollars for ocean protection, of which AUD 30.7 million was allocated to restoring blue carbon ecosystems such as seagrass and mangroves (including four projects in developing countries), AUD 39.8 million to supporting the partnerships and jobs around marine parks, AUD 11.6 million to expanding Indigenous Protected Areas and AUD 18 million to protecting threatened marine species. Thus, this policy is a great example of NbS being implemented (with budget) to enhance blue carbon and create resilience, while also supporting job creation, cleaner beaches, lower bycatch for fisheries, increased fish stocks, better protection of species, and help for coastal and Indigenous communities reliant on the ocean for their livelihoods.

## Link to Australia's International Commitments

Australia has robust international biodiversity commitments through its NBSAPs but does not have a clear linkage to nature-based solutions within its NDC. There is the opportunity to further increase the ambition of Australia's NDC through the inclusion of already enacted and funded legislation such as the Australian Government Oceans Leadership Package (2021-2022).

CASE STUDY 2

# INDONESIA

Indonesia has extensively integrated NbS into its NDC through quantitative targets, recognizing that NbS are an essential and cost-effective opportunity to enhance climate mitigation efforts, as well as contributing to improving resilience, livelihoods, and biodiversity. A translation from commitments into action is observable, with policies such as FOLU 2030 goals, which focus on spatial planning for forest-positive system change in this sector. **This case study highlights an example of policy written to enhance the protection of intact forest and prevent deforestation through integrated MRV and prioritization approaches.**

**Policy:** ***Forestry and Other Land Use Net Sink 2030 Goals—Operational Plan***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: forests, land use, peatland, agriculture, restoration
- Relevant criteria: budget, IPLC knowledge, prioritization of protection, inclusivity, science-based MRV, landscape-level intervention
- Includes budget/financial commitment of IDR 239 trillion (requires a combination of national and international public-sector, private-sector, and donor support)

**Table 2:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Ecosystems | | | |
| Forests | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Wetlands | | | |
| Mangroves | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Protected areas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Agriculture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Peatlands | ✓ | | |
| Oceans | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Deforestation | ✓ | | |
| Afforestation | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Restoration | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Reforestation | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Rivers | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Coastal zones | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Grasslands | | | |
| Land-use | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Conservation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

## Policy Summary

The FOLU 2030 Goals outline a strategy for the Indonesian FOLU sector to become a net carbon sink by 2030. Measures include avoiding deforestation, reforestation, restoration, protection, sustainable management of forests, peatland management, and the shift from low to high carbon land-use types. Thus, at its core, this strategy is very NbS-focused. In addition, the strategy makes extensive use of spatial planning relating to the different goals and contains cost estimations for every part of the strategy, most of which will be funded through international agreements. Agriculture is also considered, in the sense that investments will be made in technology to enhance productivity and decrease pressure on forests. The policy focuses on High Conservation Value Forest and High Carbon Stock areas for prioritization and resilience.

## Link to Indonesia's International Commitments

Indonesia's NDC includes nature-based solutions extensively. In the forestry sector, Indonesia has set a target to restore two million hectares of peatland and rehabilitate 12 million hectares of degraded land. The NDC has included a target of reducing FOLU emissions by 17% to 24% by 2030 by reducing deforestation and increasing afforestation and land rehabilitation. The budget is IDR 856 billion of national funding, plus international funding from 2015 to 2019, with an estimated extra need of IDR 4,520 trillion post-2019. Agricultural targets include productivity measures to decrease land-use conversion. The NDC includes an adaptation plan as well, which includes many NbS.

CASE STUDY 3

# THAILAND

Thailand has been looking towards NbS as a way to protect forest ecosystems while providing social benefits such as increased income and food security. This can be seen in recent legislation changes such as the Community Forest Act. While NbS policies such as these can be linked to Thailand's climate adaptation and biodiversity commitments, the major mitigation potential of NbS is yet to be acknowledged in the NDC. **This case study highlights an opportunity to integrate already existing ambitious NbS policies into international commitments, specifically Thailand's NDC.**

**Policy: *Community Forest Act B.E. 2562 (passed in 2019)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: forests, agriculture, land use
- Relevant criteria: IPLC, landscape-level intervention, inclusivity

**Table 3:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | ✔ | |
| Ecosystems | | | ✔ |
| Forests | | | ✔ |
| Wetlands | | | ✔ |
| Mangroves | | | |
| Protected areas | | | ✔ |
| Agriculture | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | | ✔ |
| Deforestation | | | ✔ |
| Afforestation | | | |
| Restoration | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | | |
| Rivers | | ✔ | |
| Coastal zones | | | ✔ |
| Grasslands | | | |
| Land-use | | | |
| Conservation | | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

In 2019, the Royal Forest Department established 15,000 registered community forests, which are to be managed, protected and sustainably used by local communities. This development followed the creation of Thailand's Community Forest Act (2019), which gives formal rights to local communities to use community forests. By encouraging communities to develop sustainable management plans together with the government, communities can become more empowered and engaged in the conservation, rehabilitation, management, and sustainable use of environmental resources and biodiversity.

## Link to Thailand's International Commitments

Aside from the Community Forest Act, there were seven other NbS enabling policies identified for Thailand, spanning water management, environmental protection, wildlife conservation, sustainable development, and natural capital accounting systems. Although these policies are already implemented in Thailand, they are not reflected in Thailand's NDCs. As far as increasing ambition to go from commitment to policy and then to positive outcomes is concerned, the option that's easiest to achieve is to include already enacted policies in an NDC in order to contribute to collective progress toward the goals of the Paris Agreement. There are NbS within Thailand's NBSAPs and NAPs–however, there are also other relevant policies that could increase the ambition of these international commitments.

CASE STUDY 4

# CHINA

Wetlands and wetland protection policies were only identified in 7% and 2%, respectively, of the highlighted policies. Wetlands are crucial for biodiversity, but they are also essential for climate adaptation and resilience. **The Wetland Conservation Law from China is an example of wetland policy that is also specifically highlighted within the ambitious NbS international commitments.**

**Policy:** ***Wetlands Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China (2021)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: wetlands, restoration, protected areas, ecosystem, conservation
- Relevant criteria: prioritization of protection, inclusivity, budget
- Includes budget/financial commitment of CNY 10 billion

**Table 4:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Ecosystems | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Wetlands | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Mangroves | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Protected areas | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Deforestation | | | |
| Afforestation | | | |
| Restoration | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | | |
| Rivers | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Coastal zones | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Grasslands | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Land-use | | | |
| Conservation | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

On June 1st, 2021, the law on Wetlands Conservation came into effect in China. Delineating 65 articles, this law is a major step in the legalization of wetland protection in China. At its core, the law aims to protect wetlands, their ecological functions and biodiversity. It stipulates the need for measures for the sustainable management, protection, restoration, regulation, and legal liability related to wetlands. Another merit of this law is that it provides protection to wetlands, even if not listed, when meeting the definition stated under the law. The new legislation also recognizes the role of wetlands in mitigation by highlighting the need to enhance the carbon-sink capabilities of wetlands. Furthermore, the law requires a scientific standard to be drafted for restoration, and encourages the participation of public and social organizations in wetland conservation. Not only can these organizations help through providing local knowledge and monitoring, but they also have the right to pursue the legal responsibility of offenders through public interest litigation.

## Link to China's International Commitments

One of the ways in which China wants to achieve carbon peak in 2030 and eventually carbon neutrality in 2060 is through environmental protection. There is a clear recognition of the importance of nature-based solutions in consolidating and increasing ecosystem carbon sinks. NbS involving forests, grasslands, wetlands, seas, soils, and permafrost was said to strengthen ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, tap potentials for emission reduction, and enhance climate resilience in key sectors and regions.

CASE STUDY 5

# ETHIOPIA

It is clear that Ethiopia's international climate commitments and one of its major policies, the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II), reflect the same vision. Both refer to NbS as important steps to maintain and improve grass and forest systems, agriculture and livelihoods. **The quantitative NbS targets set out in the climate and nature commitments are supported in their translation to action through allocated budgets in the GTPII. Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II is highlighted as an exemplary integrated policy that satisfies all of the keyword criteria.**

**Policy:** ***Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) (2015/16-2019/20)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: NbS, forestry, agriculture, land use, protected areas, restoration
- Relevant criteria: budget, IPLC knowledge, prioritization of protection, inclusivity, science-based MRV, landscape-level intervention
- Includes budget/financial commitment of ETB 713.8 billion (requires a combination of national and international public-sector, private-sector, and donor support)

**Table 5:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | | |
| Ecosystems | | | |
| Forests | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Wetlands | | | ✓ |
| Mangroves | | | |
| Protected areas | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Agriculture | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | | |
| Deforestation | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Afforestation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Restoration | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Reforestation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rivers | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Coastal zones | | | |
| Grasslands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Land-use | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Conservation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

## Policy Summary

The second five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II) sets out a path for Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025. The plan covers all economic sectors, with attention for agriculture, natural resources, forestry, and sustainable development at its core. Quantitative targets have been set to increase areas of forest and land restoration, establish protected areas, support farmers, enable community-based land ownership, and increase agricultural productivity. There is a budget of USD 3.5 billion for the agriculture sector, which includes natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, protecting watersheds etc. Furthermore, GTP II will execute the progressive Ethiopian 2011 Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy, with its own USD 150 billion budget over the next 20 years to integrate it as a cross-cutting target at all levels.

## Link to Ethiopia's International Commitments

Agricultural NbS targets focus on sustainably increasing productivity and a shift from beef to chicken production to avoid further agricultural sprawl. Conservation, restoration, and forestry targets are also included, such as the reforestation and restoration of a total of 15 million hectares. Furthermore, Ethiopia sets food-demand-related targets, such as improved stoves and reduced biomass use to reduce deforestation, and a diet shift from beef to chicken. In general, there is significant overlap between the NDC targets and the GTPII, which clearly reflect the same vision. Wetlands are not mentioned, even though the NBSAP sets specific wetland restoration targets, which could have carbon mitigation benefits as well.

CASE STUDY 6

# JORDAN

Jordan is a good example of a country where NbS are extensively integrated into the international climate commitments and where ambitions are being translated into concrete measures with allocated budgets, as seen by sectoral plans such as the Green Growth National Plan for the Agricultural Sector. **Yet there is still further scope to include the contribution of NbS to biodiversity commitments such as the NBSAP, to recognize the role of NbS not only in climate outcomes but also in nature outcomes.**

**Policy:** ***Green Growth National Action Plan: Agricultural Sector (2021-2025)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: agriculture, nature-based solutions, afforestation, restoration
- Criteria keywords: budget, landscape-level intervention
- Includes budget/financial commitment of JOD 137 million (requires a combination of national and international public-sector, private-sector and donor support)

**Table 6:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Ecosystems | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Wetlands | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Mangroves | | | |
| Protected areas | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | ✔ | |
| Deforestation | | ✔ | |
| Afforestation | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Restoration | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | ✔ | |
| Rivers | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Coastal zones | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Grasslands | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Land-use | ✔ | | ✔ |
| Conservation | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

Jordan's Green Growth National Action Plan for the Agricultural Sector (2021-2025) allocates approximately USD 194 million to addressing green objectives, such as enhancing natural capital and climate mitigation and adaptation in agriculture. From these objectives, 14 priority actions have been identified, some of which can also be found in Jordan's NDC. These actions contribute to an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive agricultural sector. Specific actions involve NbS and have been allocated clear budgets. For example, USD 40 million has been allocated to afforestation programs and USD 6 million will be used for ecosystem restoration to support rural green growth and employment.

## Link to Jordan's International Commitments

The NbS approach is clearly adopted in Jordan's nature and climate commitments to the international community. For example, the NDC (2021) mentions adoption of specific NbS and integrated landscape management for climate mitigation. NbS play an even bigger role in climate adaptation, where nature-based measures are named in the NAP (2015) as one of five types of adaptation measures needing to be implemented under different sectoral programs. Key NbS include restoring forestland and wetlands and sustainable management of ecosystems.

CASE STUDY 7

# BRAZIL

The Agricultural Plan in Brazil is integrated with emissions reductions, which unifies national goals. Agriculture is one of the main pillars for the Brazilian economy and at the same time one of the main drivers of forest system change. In total, there are nine Brazilian policies in the tracker that include nature-based solutions. **Although forests and agriculture are covered in Brazil's NDC, there are many NbS topics that have not made it into Brazil's NDC but are part of the country's NAP and NBSAP and are very likely within enacted legislation.**

**Policy:** ***Brazilian Agricultural Plan for Climate Adaptation and Low Carbon Emission (ABC+) (2020-2030)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: agriculture, forest, conservation
- Relevant criteria: landscape-level intervention, IPLC knowledge

**Table 7:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Ecosystems | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Wetlands | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Mangroves | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Protected areas | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Deforestation | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Afforestation | | | ✔ |
| Restoration | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Rivers | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Coastal zones | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Grasslands | | | ✔ |
| Land-use | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Conservation | | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

The Brazilian ABC+ plan is a comprehensive policy plan on climate adaptation and mitigation in agriculture and is a successor to the ABC policy of 2010-2020. The ABC+ is anchored in the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), established by Law No. 12187 in 2009. The goal of the ABC+ plan is to promote increased efficiency and resilience of production systems through integrated landscape management and Sustainable Production Systems, Practices, Products, and Processes (SPSABC). While not mentioning nature- or ecosystem-based approaches, certain SPSABC practices rely on nature-based solutions, such as crop-livestock-forestry systems and agroforestry systems. Clear goals and mitigation potentials have been defined for measures such as these. In addition, while the budget for ABC+ has not yet been announced, an estimation based on the last period (2010-2020) was BRL 17 billion.

## Link to Brazil's International Commitments

Brazil's NDC is committed to reducing emissions by 50% by 2030, although what the main sectors are for mitigation actions is unclear. Yet, the NDC does mention the contributions to mitigation and adaptation in agriculture in the previous ABC plan (2010-2020). These contributions from recovering degraded lands, no-till farming, the integration of forest, crops, and cattle breeding, agroforestry, forest planting and other measures are expected to be continued in the renewed Plan ABC+ (2020-2030).

CASE STUDY 8

# COLOMBIA

Colombia is a leader in biodiversity policy. UNDP Colombia, under the joint UNDP-Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Governance Programme (EGP), supported the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA) in developing a National Strategy for the Prevention and Positive Transformation of Conflicts, focusing on improving practices associated with community participation in natural resources management, and boosting the *capacities of communities for conflict management and transformation*. **The conflict management strategies enabled citizen participation mechanisms that in turn allowed for innovative policies such as the one highlighted in this case study: legislation recognizing the River Atrato as a legal entity. The Colombian case study is also an example of a country looking beyond its borders for inspiration and to guide its policy decisions.**

**Policy: *The Colombian Supreme Court's historical judgment of the River Atrato as a legal entity (2017)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: rivers, conservation
- Relevant criteria: IPLC, inclusivity

**Table 8:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | ✔ | | |
| Ecosystems | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Wetlands | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Mangroves | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Protected areas | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | ✔ | |
| Deforestation | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Afforestation | | | |
| Restoration | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Rivers | | ✔ | |
| Coastal zones | ✔ | | |
| Grasslands | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Land-use | | | ✔ |
| Conservation | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

Shortly after the enactment of the Whanganui River Claims Settlement Act 2017 of New Zealand, which recognized the Whanganui River to be a legal person, the Constitutional Court of Colombia declared the River Atrato to be a legal entity with rights of protection, conservation, maintenance, and restoration. This development followed from the movement of Indigenous and local Afro-Colombian communities in the Chocó region, who argued that illegal miners violated the fundamental human rights of the communities living alongside the river, causing extreme degradation of the river, destroying the natural course of the river, flooding the rainforest, and contaminating the river with chemicals. To implement its decision, the Court stated that the rights of the river would be guarded by a river guardian—with one representative from the government and one from the claimant communities, referencing the Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River) model from New Zealand.

## Link to Colombia's International Commitments

Colombia's NDC sets out to reduce emissions, especially of black carbon, by 51% compared to the 2030 projected emissions, and aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. However, no mitigation targets have any direct link to nature-based solutions. The NAP and NBSAP do mention objectives and goals related to nature-based solutions. For adaptation, one of the main objectives is to manage the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and provision of ecosystem services. The NBSAP goals also follow the same line aiming to maintain protected areas, reduce deforestation rates, restore degraded ecosystems and protect traditional knowledge systems associated with biodiversity. There is potential to further connect the twelve policies identified in the NbS policy data set with Colombia's international commitments

CASE STUDY 9

# GRENADA

Grenada is taking an integrated approach towards coastal zone management, as shown by recent legislative changes. There is a major focus on NbS such as conservation and management, protection, and reforestation measures in blue carbon ecosystems (e.g. mangroves and seagrass). **Although climate adaptation and biodiversity commitments in the NAP and NBSAP refer to these NbS actions, there is a clear opportunity to include these solutions for mitigation ambitions.**

**Policy:** ***Integrated Coastal Zone Management Act (2019)***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: coastal zone, forests, mangroves, wetlands, protected areas
- Relevant criteria: landscape-level intervention, IPLC knowledge

**Table 9:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | | |
| Ecosystems | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Wetlands | | | |
| Mangroves | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Protected areas | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | ✔ |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | | ✔ | |
| Deforestation | | | |
| Afforestation | | ✔ | |
| Restoration | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Reforestation | | ✔ | |
| Rivers | | | |
| Coastal zones | | ✔ | ✔ |
| Grasslands | | | |
| Land-use | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Conservation | | ✔ | ✔ |

## Policy Summary

Under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Act, coral reefs, seagrass beds, wetlands (e.g. mangroves) and all other coastal ecosystems are encompassed in the term coastal resource, a legal designation that affords them protected treatment. The ICZM Act delineates the rules and restrictions related to human activity around coral reefs and establishes a new authority—the Director of Integrated Coastal Zone Management—under the Ministry of Climate. This Director is responsible for drafting a Coastal Zone Management Plan that establishes standards for management and conservation of coastal resources and, in consultation with the Minister of Climate, can designate any part of the coastal zone as a protected area.

## Link to Grenada's International Commitments

Grenada has allocated clear budgets with regards to its NDC (XCD 2-2.8 billion) and NAP (XCD 702 million). However, while the NDC only mentions general sectors of forest, agriculture, and land use with no concrete measures or targets, the NAP does extensively include NbS. This is reflected in a number of NAP objectives that emphasize strengthening ecosystem resilience whilst providing livelihood options (e.g. by identifying sustainable practices for harvesting and protecting mangroves) and increasing awareness about ecosystem-based adaptation and its benefits for sustainable development and coastal protection. NbS are also evident in the actions within the NBSAP, which include aims to extend forest/mangrove replanting, rehabilitation and restoration programs, enhance management of designated Ramsar sites, maintain protected areas status, and extend forest cover beyond 17%.

CASE STUDY 10

# USA

There are 26 US policies in the NbS Policy Tracker. Although agriculture is mentioned in the country's NDC, there are components of the Agricultural Improvement Act that include wetlands, which are not mentioned in the international commitment. There is ample opportunity to increase the NDC based on enacted legislation and provide examples for integrated conservation programs.

**Policy:** ***Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018***

**Policy Attributes:**

- NbS Indicator keywords: agriculture, forestry, wetland
- Relevant criteria: landscape-level intervention, IPLC knowledge

**Table 10:** *Mapping of NbS search terms in the country's climate (NDC, NAP) and nature (NBSAP) commitments*

| Topic | NDC | NAP | NBSAP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nature-based solutions | | | |
| Ecosystems | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Forests | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Wetlands | | | |
| Mangroves | | | |
| Protected areas | | | |
| Agriculture | ✔ | ✔ | |
| Peatlands | | | |
| Oceans | ✔ | | |
| Deforestation | ✔ | | |
| Afforestation | | | |
| Restoration | | ✔ | |
| Reforestation | | ✔ | |
| Rivers | ✔ | | |
| Coastal zones | ✔ | | |
| Grasslands | | ✔ | |
| Land-use | | | |
| Conservation | | ✔ | |

## Policy Summary

The Agriculture Improvement Act is a continuation of previous acts to legally clarify actions up until the fiscal year 2023. These actions include the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture and for other purposes. One of the areas of improvement is in conservation. The Act maintains conservation programs including payment incentives for forests, grassland, wildlife, and soil health management, and introduces new programs focused on watershed protection and rehabilitation.

## Link to the USA's International Commitments

The USA's NDC highlights a number of specific NbS, such as climate-smart agriculture, nature-based coastal resilience measures and reforestation. Multiple NAPs have been written for different federal departments. For the Department of Agriculture, NbS are reflected in measures to increase soil and forest resilience and climate-smart practices, contributing not only to adaptation but also to capturing carbon.

# KEY INSIGHTS AND ACTIONS

This section covers key insights from the results from the Policy Tracker regarding scaling NbS action and bringing these results into the UNFCCC Global Stocktake, as well as learnings gained from mapping NbS in international commitments—seeing the ambition loop in action.

## SCALING NBS ACTION

The results provided valuable insights about the integration of nature-based solutions in global policies and local practices. The case studies showed inspiring examples of how countries are already moving beyond commitments, with ambitious NbS policies. The case studies further show how NbS are already applied in policy and practice, and that financial flows are increasingly directed towards NbS. For example, identifying which policies have budgets for NbS can be useful for identifying areas ripe for financial investment. This new database will also feed into N4C's ongoing strategic advocacy and therefore increase the analysis potential through crowdsourcing intelligence from bilateral and multilateral engagement.

Besides more funding and direct investments in NbS, support for capacity building from the international community is key to supporting governments' development of legislative policy, as well as supporting NGOs and the science community with providing evidence for effective NbS laws and practices that are needed to ensure commitments (NDCs, NAPs) are implemented in practice. (See 'Recommendations for Policymakers' section).

## GEOSPATIAL DATA AND THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

The climate action community works toward the first Global Stocktake that will conclude in 2023 at COP28. It is key that the capacity building that goes into this effort includes nature and other goals. Instead of a stocktake that is fully focused on climate, it is recommended to focus on capacity building around the Global Stocktake, to ensure not only success at monitoring collective progress toward the three thematic areas of the Paris Agreement (mitigation, adaptation, means of support and implementation) but also explicitly considering the impacts on biodiversity and sustainable development. One way this can be enabled is through spatial data provenance protocols.

In order for the capacity building around the Global Stocktake to have ripple effects that lead to ecological stocktaking, it is recommended to tag data with spatial references indicating whether the data in question is a policy, a commitment, or tracking outcomes (i.e. satellite data). Tagging data with its geolocation can provide opportunities for aggregated insights (i.e. from machine learning (ML) and AI algorithms) about collective progress toward the goals of the Paris Agreement and other global goals that would remain otherwise fragmented. N4C and the Open Earth Foundation are convening a group of professionals at the nature climate nexus to advise on the best approach to developing spatial data provenance protocols with the objective of advising statutory reporting framework development and providing inputs ahead of the spring 2023 technical dialogues in Bonn.

Publicly available data is key for the Global Stocktake to be able to assess collective progress toward the Paris Agreement. The database compiled for this report is publicly available, as well as the semantic search results. In order for the ambition loop of climate and nature action to continue to be moved in the right direction, publicly available data is needed to fuel insights. It is not just the data that should remain publicly available but also the data model, and if insights are aggregated or gaps are addressed using AI or ML, it's important that the algorithm training data is provided.

## INSIGHTS FROM MAPPING NBS IN INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Continually increasing ambition is key for successful international agreements. This report compares a subset of international commitments (those of 31 countries) with national policy to better understand collective progress toward nature-based solutions. Aside from including a handbook of examples, this report provides insights into opportunities to ratchet up ambition in the loop from international commitment, to national policy, to on the ground action.

### Relatively low number of peatland-, grassland-, and mangrove-related international commitments

Around one quarter of all human-induced emissions come from agriculture, forestry, and other land-use changes, so it is surprising that grassland and peatland degradation received little attention, particularly given their high potential for emissions reductions. Covering only 3% of the world's terrestrial surface (Yu et al., 2010), drained peatlands cause 5% of the global $CO_2$ emissions (Wetlands International 2014; Leifield & Menichetti, 2018). Grasslands cover a fourth of the world's terrestrial surface and also have large mitigation potential (Adams et al., 1990). NbS measures may sometimes overlook grasslands due to the frequent tree-centric narratives involved in restoration activities (Seddon et al., 2021; Perinchery, 2021) and therefore not take full advantage of the potential for climate mitigation and adaptation as well as nature conservation and restoration.

### NbS within different international commitments

Countries' NAPs and NBSAPs referred to NbS much more often and in more detail than NDCs did. For almost all countries, all three international commitments referred to agriculture- and forest-related search terms (84%). NDCs also often referred to land use (55%), conservation (52%), and coastal zones (52%). NAPs referred mostly to conservation (83%), rivers (73%), protected areas (70%), and restoration (70%). NBSAPs referred mostly to conservation (94%), restoration (88%), protected areas (78%), ecosystems (75%), coastal zones (72%), rivers (69%), and wetlands (66%).

### Opportunities to lift up ambition can be identified by examining international commitments alongside national policy

From all 31 countries examined, around two thirds consistently discussed NbS within their NDCs. In two cases, a country's NDCs could increase ambition simply by including already legislated policies. It is often the case that the NBSAPs have more ambitious NbS commitments than the NDCs, which provides another area to boost ambition simply by cross-referencing already existing Rio Convention commitments. Through simplification, clear cross-cutting policies are possible. NbS are integrated by nature, which means they would benefit from being unified throughout multi-level governance. Unifying inherently fragmented data would likely continue to increase ambition of the collective progress. For example, looking at non-state actor data such as subnational and corporate level policy could provide further insights into collective progress toward Rio Conventions.

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS

Although the NbS Policy Data shows progress, there are still large gaps where the science shows us NbS has the most to offer. The delivery of NbS must be local and context-specific. However, like other areas of climate action, the international community has a role to play in turning its collective ambition into local action. Providing finance is critical. Therefore, non-financial areas, where support is needed and in many cases critical to unlock larger flows of public and private finance and investment into local NbS projects must not be forgotten. Therefore recommendations are focused on the non-financial support and capacity that is needed to accelerate the implementation of effective policies and governance that will help deliver high-integrity and inclusive NbS locally.

**At the international level** efforts must be increased to support countries to develop and implement NbS that help protect intact ecosystems, avoid conversion, and sustainably manage working lands for agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture. Greater co-responsibility must be taken to ensure that efforts and resources help decrease pressures on natural ecosystems, especially from clearing lands for commodities, while also reducing poverty. Supporting the equitable and sustainable development of local communities is critical, providing a net-zero and nature positive pathway to leapfrog dirty and habitat-destroying development while enacting policy reforms to increase transparency and reduce perverse incentives that continue to drive land-use change and degradation of marine areas.

More development finance is critical, including debt relief. However, a dedicated international dialogue is also needed in key forums to share best practices for addressing ambition, efforts for more guidance building upon the IUCN global standard for NbS, the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA), the ongoing support from the NDC partnership, and the Nature and Climate Leaders Pledge in its implementation of the COP26 Glasgow Commitments are all helpful but still not enough.

It is hoped that the COP27 President's focus on delivery can catalyze the international community to come together to build effective delivery partnerships for NbS that can share knowledge and science and provide technical support, helping national and subnational leaders build new delivery capacity, good governance, and support where it is most needed.

**At the national and subnational levels,** governments can improve the implementation and enforcement of existing policies, reduce inconsistencies, and make decisionmaking processes more inclusive and transparent. New and improved solutions can be effective where governments, civil society, and local communities are able to carry out a needs assessment and understand the economic opportunities for various resource-use options in tandem with measures to secure tenure arrangements, invest in productivity, diversify livelihoods, bolster local institutions, and ensure market access. Good governance will also help trade investments in the emerging nature-positive economy.

The following are specific recommendations for the effective scaling of policies to support NbS to help catalyze the wider system changes that it is hoped will turn ambition into action on NbS, which will drive the transition to a net-zero, nature positive economy.

## A) THE NEED TO TAKE AN INTEGRATED AND LANDSCAPE-SCALE APPROACH TO POLICYMAKING

To effectively implement NbS, countries must meet the needs of Indigenous peoples and local communities and producers and protect natural ecosystems by applying an integrated landscape or seascape approach to design multidimensional policies that balance multiple outcomes for sustainable production, climate benefits, and conservation, where the landscape is interpreted as a geographical space that results from the interaction between social, ecological, economic, and governance processes. Policies must aim to deliver multiple benefits, and monitoring and geospatial data can be collected and reported upon based on this integrated approach.

Similarly, a seascape is an area of the ocean managed for multiple uses, including protection by governments, private organizations, and other key stakeholders working together to manage and conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and promote human well-being.

This approach to large-scale management can be tailored to any local context following four principles:

1. **Ensure inclusive, equitable and participatory decision-making processes at all levels:** Solutions should be designed with inclusive participation of local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society, the private sector, and all relevant levels of government, including the consideration of local and traditional knowledge and practices.
2. **Conserve and restore natural ecosystems:** Solutions should conserve natural capital, enhance the provision of ecosystem services from nature, ensure these benefits are used to alleviate poverty, and be analyzed with a long-term lens.
3. **Create systems that are productive, economically viable, sustainable, low-emission, and resilient to climate change:** Solutions should ensure that producers can implement local best practices to increase the yield, biodiversity, and ecological stability of lands or marine areas, thereby providing resilience to climate change. These practices can be consistent with a variety of approaches, such as nature-based solutions, agroecology, and/or climate-smart fisheries and agriculture, but will need to be flexible and tailored to the specific context and climatic stressors.
4. **Make quantifiable improvements to the livelihoods and well-being of all social groups:** Solutions should satisfy the basic needs of local residents over the long-term, e.g., food and nutrition security, and enable sustainable livelihood generation. Once basic needs are met and people's vulnerability is reduced, emphasis can be placed on building their capacity to implement measures that enhance long-term resiliency.

Application of an integrated landscape/seascape approach should establish rules and incentives to encourage sustainable resource management, especially secure tenure, to ensure that rights-holders have the certainty needed to make long-term investments in their lands and territories, and clarity about positive and/or negative consequences for certain resource-management decisions.

Finally, integrated landscape-level solutions should invest in regional and local institutions, infrastructure, and public services to enable market access, information services, and the legal and financial services needed to effectively participate in markets and implement sustainable resource management.

Application of these landscape/seascape-approach principles is especially important to close the implementation gap between existing policies and achieving results for people, nature, and the climate. The cooperation, collaboration, and compromise required to implement solutions via the landscape/seascape approach can break down existing barriers to facilitate increased transparency, trust, and equalization of power between all actors involved. Most importantly, this approach will avoid the pitfall of designing one-dimensional interventions that may generate unintended consequences or limited success, so that large-scale areas of land and seas are conserved and managed for multiple goals, including climate and carbon benefits, food and water provision, biodiversity and habitats conservation, and income generating activities, among others. Similarly, this approach is key for effective climate action, as greenhouse gas mitigation and climate change adaptation actions must be developed in tandem in order to harness their multiple synergies and co-benefits, and avoid negative tradeoffs.

By encouraging the uptake of the integrated landscape/seascape approach, a transformation can take place to create sustainable production systems that are resilient to climate change, include diversified and multi-purpose food sources, and underpin ecosystem health and economically sustainable livelihoods.

### NbS policy at the subnational level: Technical assistance for building participatory land use planning capacity in Liberia

The non-profit group Proforest is working with 19 county districts in Liberia to develop a Participatory Land Use Plan that identifies land suitable for agriculture production and forest for conservation. The 19 county districts are in the Sinoe, Grand Gedeh and River Gee counties in the Southeast of Liberia.

Proforest is identifying and mapping existing land-based concessions, including mining and forestry concessions, and proposed protected areas or proposed Community Forest. A key objective is to ensure that the development of Participatory Land Use Plans informs local decisionmaking about land use in individual districts.

The President of Liberia, George Weah, signed the Land Rights Act into law in July 2018, promising citizens clarity on fundamental issues, including the land beneath their feet. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of a community is now legally required for any and all land allocations. Local-level land-use planning is also mandated by law. In addition to FPIC, the government of Liberia has ensured that High Conservation Value (HCV) and the High Carbon Stock (HCS) approaches have been mainstreamed into the requirements for any impact assessment for land use. This ensures potential investors are aware of all social and environmental risk to the land, and the people who rely on it. The process has involved a broad exercise in stakeholder mapping, identification, and analysis, in order to engage the right people and organizations throughout the planning stages.

The validation of the Participatory Land Use Plans at the district and national levels ensures alignment between the Land Rights Act and individual district plans, so local communities are empowered and assured of their land rights and use, and ability to protect and make decisions on their own land and its natural resources.

## B) THE NEED TO INTEGRATE NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING APPROACHES INTO POLICYMAKING

Countries need robust national data on greenhouse gas sources and sinks from agriculture, land use, and natural ecosystems to include comprehensive, high-quality, and quantitative targets for NbS reporting into the UN Rio Conventions. However, many governments in countries with significant NbS mitigation adaptation and biodiversity potential still have incomplete, outdated, and/or inaccessible national data, especially for the land sector and coastal ecosystems. For example, in assessing national emissions, governments rely on data from various institutions including ministries, the public and the private sector, and civil society organizations, but often this data is either not available, not of the correct quality, incomplete or does not flow systematically because some institutional policies and practices make data-sharing difficult. Information from national monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems is also needed to track NDC target implementation and raise ambition in successive NDCs, but these systems face similar barriers to national GHG inventories.

Countries also need more information on and methodologies to calculate mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions for ecosystem-based adaptation actions in the land sector and coastal ecosystems. Additional efforts both by countries and by the international community to scale up the use of Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) approaches can significantly increase the generation of and access to critical information needed to strengthen NbS delivery and its MRV. Integrating natural capital accounting approaches can enhance both target setting and implementation planning. NCA can help address the information gaps to assess the possible GHG emissions reduction contributions of different sectors more accurately with spatially explicit information. NCA can provide valuable data and baselines for target setting and monitoring, especially around ambition – in other words, what is possible to achieve and where. NCA can also contribute towards quantifying the associated co-benefits of emissions reduction and climate adaptation, and biodiversity action planning in the NDCs, NAPs, and NBSAPS, especially as related to livelihood improvement and the provision of a range of ecosystem services through conservation activities.

If data is disaggregated by population characteristics, such as gender and age, these NCA outputs can further contribute to understanding the relationship of vulnerable groups to key ecosystem services and co-benefits, and include related efforts to strengthen the resilience of these groups to expected climate change and biodiversity loss impacts.

There are four specific areas where these synergies between NCA and the UN Rio processes are strongest:

1. In biophysical quantification of co-benefits of different adaptation and mitigation options, which will identify priority locations where those benefits are greatest, and thus where actions can have the greatest return on investment,
2. In assessing the economic value of co-benefits generated by activities and possibly assessing the cost-effectiveness of alternative options, which will help in identifying trade-offs related to different strategies,
3. In the generation of spatially explicit information and maps on vulnerability and adaptation, which will assist the determination of priority geographies where conservation and restoration can provide the most benefits to vulnerable communities,
4. In applying the consistent methodology offered by NCA that follows the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting. Using those standardized methods for international target setting purposes, where applicable, would not only ensure consistency in data collection, analysis, and reporting, but also provide the government with scientific data to determine what is possible and thus how much ambition is achievable.

Such trustworthy and standardized methods are especially useful if the analysis and reporting needs to be repeated on a regular time interval, as, for example, in the UNFCCC Stocktake. Utilization of NCA methodologies for an NDC can also help fulfill the Paris Agreement's Katowice Guidance on NDCs, which calls for "consistency in scope and coverage, definitions, data sources, metrics, assumptions, and methodological approaches."

## C) THE NEED TO INVEST IN BUILDING DOMESTIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY

Capacity building is an ongoing process, thus gaps or needs must be identified and possible solutions explored. Therefore, there is a need to establish a framework to assess progress in capacity-building with clear targets and very specific indicators to guide capacity-building support and reveal the impact of the capacity built. This is also helpful for donors and partners who want to provide targeted support. Opportunities to develop practical skill-sharing through creating and improving tools for capacity building include:

- **Inclusion of all relevant government staff**—both technical and high-level—and institutionalizing data-sharing protocols among them. This is key to ensuring long-lasting impact of project interventions.
- **'Training of trainers' workshops, online training, data clinics, and learning-by-doing,** where the trainees from the sectors are taught through real-life application and specialized training. Theoretical training is not sufficient, and capacity-building should include both soft and hard skills; learning-by-doing with diverse approaches to gaining hands-on experience is informative, builds ownership, and can foster sustainability. Iterative training in new skills is essential and routine engagement in inventory compilation will improve the quality of the data collected and reporting.
- **Development of Awareness, Communication, and/or Engagement Plans** to address existing information and knowledge gaps for increased engagement, participation, coordination, and transparency. Clear communication about the status, trends, and impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, the overall policy framework, and national priorities for action and reporting are essential to developing policy and good governance based on informed public opinion and coordinated participation.
- **Support to develop legislative frameworks** that enable NbS, including strengthening the institutional structure to guide and manage implementation.
- **Strengthening institutional arrangements** through Memoranda of Understanding and cooperation frameworks. This takes time and conviction and should be made as participatory as possible.
- **Procurement of MRV equipment** for national and sectoral teams and standardization of data collection tools.
- **Engaging in-house sectoral teams to compile data**. This builds capacity within a network for efficiency and accuracy with the data.
- **Developing and implementing a gender mainstreaming strategy.** This is crucial in ensuring the participation of all genders.

# CONCLUSION

An estimated 3.4 billion people have been directly impacted by climate-related disasters (i.e. they lost their home, died or needed emergency assistance) in the last 20 years, due to floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, landslides, and wildfires (UNDRR, 2020). Those impacts can be effectively reduced by the use of NbS, such as the restoration and natural generation of tropical, temperate, and Mediterranean forests and wetlands to address flash floods; the protection of tropical and montane forests, the restoration and protection of grasslands and the use of agroforestry to address droughts; the protection, restoration, and sustainable use of mangroves to address coastal erosion, coastal sea level rise, salt water intrusion, and storm surges associated with cyclones; the restoration, protection and management of montane forests and the restoration of riparian vegetation to address landslides; and the prescribed burning and restoration of forest, sustainable harvesting and thinning of montane forest, and the fire management of grasslands to address wildfires.

NbS will most effectively contribute to overall climate action if they are implemented in the short-term and designed to be ecologically sound and socially equitable to ensure long-term climate benefits over the next century or more. The full benefits of NbS can also take many years to appear. Delivering NbS at increasing levels is going to be one of the most essential yet cost-effective adaptation solutions, in terms of economic livelihoods, human security, and biodiversity protection.

Delayed action in delivering NbS will mean failure to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework and leave more communities left exposed to loss and damage from climate change and biodiversity loss. If business-as-usual continues and emissions increase as projected from other sectors, climate change itself will gradually reduce the resiliency of some ecosystems, in many cases reducing their ability to sequester and store carbon, accelerated biodiversity loss, and further degrade landscapes and the livelihoods that depend on them.

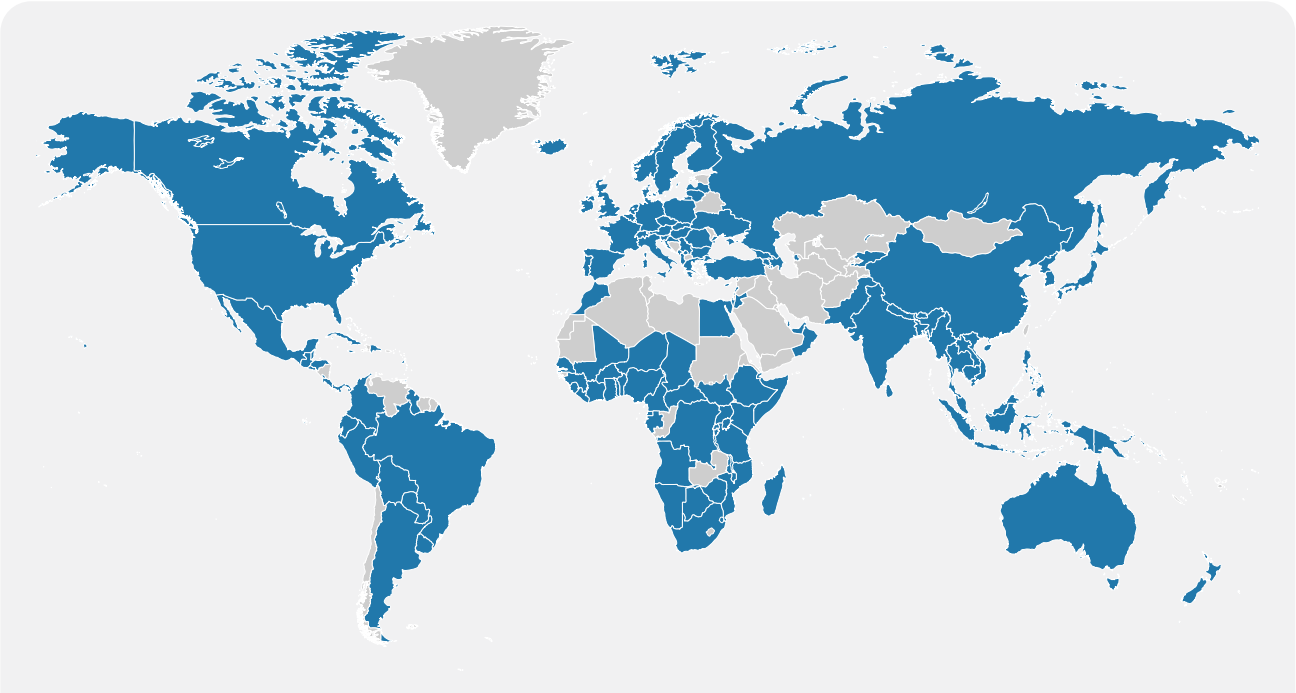
Nature-based solutions thus are crucial to human well-being and adaptation globally; they often represent the only solutions available to these communities in coping with the very real and present impacts of a changing climate.

As such, policy and investment strategies that protect Critical Natural Assets are essential for sustaining human well-being and securing Earth's life support systems for all humanity. Prioritizing them would mark a critical step forward in narrowing the current mitigation and adaptation gaps.

This study includes 144 countries that responded by creating policies to facilitate the delivery of nature-based solutions. However, a lack of finance and capacity are major limitations to more countries following them. It is to be hoped that an increased focus at COP27 on the delivery of climate solutions will mean that a plan can be unlocked for helping countries access the technical assistance and capacity needed to ensure the inclusive and integrated policymaking that will enable the delivery of NbS at scale.

# Appendix

# 1. NBS POLICY DATABASE - COUNTRIES WITH NBS POLICIES IN CURRENT DATABASE



- Albania
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei Darussalam
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- European Union
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guyana
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Niger
- Nigera
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States of America
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam
- Zimbabwe

## 2. NBS POLICY TRACKER - POLICY CRITERIA

| CRITERIA 1 | CRITERIA 2 | CRITERIA 3 | CRITERIA 4 | CRITERIA 5 | CRITERIA 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Budget** | **IPLC Knowledge** | **prioritization of protection** | **Inclusivity** | **Science-based MRV** | **Landscape-level intervention** |
| **Description** | | | | | |
| The policy has a clearly allocated budget. | The policy includes Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in establishment, maintenance, monitoring, and budget. | The policy interventions prioritize avoidance of destruction of intact ecosystems. | The policy includes whole-of-society involvement: businesses, local community, etc. involved in the NbS. | The policy includes a monitoring plan and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on best available science for the NbS. | The policy emphasizes landscape level interventions considering different spatial scales. |
| **Semantic Search Terms** | | | | | |
| Budget, $ | Indigenous, tribe, IPLC, traditional indigenous knowledge, involvement of traditional land holders | Protect, avoid, remain, avoid/ prevent destruction | Societal challenges, stakeholders, company, business, community | Monitoring, reporting, verifications (MRV), indicators, KPIs, measurement, science | Landscape, spatial scale |

CRITERIA 1

### $ BUDGET

**Policies with an allocated budget.**

Current NbS funding is insufficient and estimates show that there will be a funding gap for NbS of up to 4.1 trillion USD by 2050 (Dasgupta, 2021). Reallocating finances and subsidies toward NbS is essential to fill this gap (Cornelius & Pérez-Cirera., 2021). According to the European Commission, funding pathways for NbS are complicated due to their cross-cutting political nature (European Commission, 2020). Examples of where NbS funding can be designated are: data collection, restoration, and monitoring (i.e. weather stations). When reliable, long term NbS funding is achieved, it is easier to leverage other financing opportunities (Cornelius & Pérez-Cirera., 2021). Therefore, legislation that provides funding for protecting natural capital and ecosystem services are essential.

CRITERIA 2

## IPLC KNOWLEDGE

### Policies that include Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) in establishment, maintenance, monitoring, and budget.

Science is coalescing with traditional knowledge. Climate science should be inclusive of various knowledge systems. Indigenous Peoples have been stewards of nature for millenia. IPLCs, making up less than 5% of the world population, protect 80% of biodiversity across forests, deserts, grasslands, and marine environments around the globe (World Wildlife Fund [WWF], 2020). NbS that have a proper structure and are based on science and/or traditional knowledge safeguard the survival of existing ecosystems and livelihoods, being key to preserving these environments. Ensuring that policies are appropriate to local context, considerate towards traditional knowledge and co-designed alongside knowledge holders improve the success of NbS (Cohen-Shacham et al., 2016). Inclusive governance has proven to be an indicator of success for NbS, especially in climate-vulnerable areas (Cornelius & Pérez-Cirera, 2021; Seddon et al., 2021; Townsend et al., 2020).

CRITERIA 3

## PRIORITIZATION OF PROTECTION

### Policy interventions that prioritize avoidance of the destruction of intact ecosystems.

The most effective NbS for climate are specifically designed to enhance and/ or protect biodiversity and support healthy and resilient ecosystems (Seddon et al., 2021). The mitigation hierarchy for nature conservation, which prioritizes environmental intervention on preference for the environment includes 1) avoid, 2) minimize, 3) remediate, and 4) offset (Arlidge, 2018). NbS that avoid impact have proven to be more reliable, more effective ecologically, and more likely to result in a no-net-loss outcome than restoring damaged territories (Chausson et al., 2020; Lindenmayer et al., 2017; Watson & Ventor, 2017). Such NbS are at times also the most cost effective (Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, 2015). When it comes to drafting policies, prioritizing avoidance might mean protecting existing biodiversity, clear guidance on critical biodiversity areas, and setting aside areas of high societal value (Arlidge, 2018).

CRITERIA 4

## INCLUSIVITY

### Policies that include wide areas of involvement: businesses, local communities, NGOs, governments, etc. to address societal challenges.

Promoting multi-stakeholder involvement and engagement enables meaningful partnerships between public and private stakeholders within a landscape. Together, these partnerships contribute to the implementation of NbS with a joint, long term vision. Multi-stakeholder involvement can also enhance connectivity, biodiversity and carbon sequestration, whilst also addressing societal challenges (such as equal benefit distribution among relevant actors) (Cornelius & Pérez-Cirera, 2021). Including stakeholders in NbS policy design and implementation also ensures inclusion of those living near the affected area, and helps NbS practitioners enable context-appropriate solutions and objectives, as well as mobilize diversified funding. NbS policies have frequently provided services for governments and communities distant from the implementation site, but including many local stakeholders leads to effective NbS outcomes (CohenShacham et al., 2019). Additionally, as NbS can benefit a wide range of sectors, policies that include local stakeholders can help secure different types of funding for joint initiatives (Cornelius, & Pérez-Cirera, 2021). Furthermore, stakeholders can provide additional input on potential outcomes of NbS (e.g., between ecosystem services and society). This input from stakeholders can support practitioners in determining NbS which are context appropriate and can help establish impact assessment objectives (Dumitru & Wendling, 2021).

CRITERIA 5

## SCIENCE-BASED MRV

### Policies that include a monitoring plan and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on best available science for the NbS.

Within NbS policy design and implementation, scientific evidence is used for setting targets, planning, governance, and coherence across policy goals (Chausson et al., 2020). A lack of clear definitions, guidelines, metrics, and methodologies to track, quantify, and value NbS can substantially restrict the development and financing of NbS (Swann et al., 2021). For NbS to be sustainable long-term, policy should include assessment criteria addressing the efficacy and effects of intervention (McShane & Wells, 2004). Successful monitoring and assessing can be achieved by creating a monitoring and evaluation plan for the entire duration of the project,which allows for iterative learning and enables adaptive management (International Union for Conservation of Nature [IUCN], 2020). Using appropriate performance indicators provide credible evidence on achievements and outcomes (Dumitru, & Wendling, 2021), since identified, benchmarked, and periodically assessed KPIs (IUCN, 2020) help to measure impacts and track the progress of a certain NbS against national and international commitments(Cornelius & Pérez-Cirera, 2021; IUCN, 2020). Plans for NbS data collection encourage time series comparison for effective and impactful measurement of KPIs (Dumitru & Wendling, 2021, Calliari et al. 2019).

CRITERIA 6

## LANDSCAPE-LEVEL INTERVENTIONS

### Policies that emphasize landscape level interventions considering different spatial scales.

NbS can range greatly in scale (Dumitru & Wendling, 2021). The IUCN (2020) reports that current NbS projects are not large enough in scale. This affects the ability of the project to mediate upstream and downstream relationships, dependencies, and benefits (Cohen-Shacham et al., 2016). Considering a landscape (the landforms and the people who inhabit it) and building NbS with this scale in mind allows for consideration of larger ecological processes and interactions (Selman, 2006), and provides spatial information for effective NbS design (Albert et al., 2020). NbS projects should therefore be upscaled (to the level of a landscape) whenever possible (Cohen-Shacham et al., 2016). Scaling up NbS to the landscape scale also increases the potential to enhance climate mitigation, resilience, and adaptation as well as improve the lives of local residents and address biodiversity loss (Cornelius, & Pérez-Cirera, 2021). Lastly, NbS design is informed by the landscape's features, scale, and community members finding synergies between the economy, society, and ecosystem (IUCN, 2020a).

## 3. NBS POLICY TRACKER - NBS TOPICS INCLUDED IN POLICIES

| Category | Number of Policies | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Natural forest management | 152 | 33.0% |
| Reforestation | 108 | 23.3% |
| Coastal restoration | 82 | 17.7% |
| Avoid forest conversion | 60 | 13.0% |
| Grazing | 58 | 12.5% |
| Forest Reforestation | 58 | 12.5% |
| Community Conservation | 55 | 11.9% |
| Deforestation | 54 | 11.7% |
| Improved plantation | 54 | 11.7% |
| Trees in cropland | 49 | 10.6% |
| Avoided grassland conversion | 40 | 8.6% |
| Mangroves | 39 | 8.4% |
| Biochar | 33 | 7.1% |
| Avoided coastal impact | 33 | 7.1% |
| Wetland protection | 32 | 6.9% |
| Natural Climate Solutions | 30 | 6.5% |
| Feed | 26 | 5.6% |
| Conservation Investment | 26 | 5.6% |
| Peat restoration | 25 | 5.4% |

| Category | Number of Policies | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Carbon Sink | 23 | 5.0% |
| Conservation agriculture | 12 | 2.6% |
| Conservation Technologies | 12 | 2.6% |
| Nutrient management | 10 | 2.2% |
| Avoided peat impact | 9 | 1.9% |
| animal management | 8 | 1.7% |
| Wetlands | 8 | 1.7% |
| Soils | 7 | 1.5% |
| Conservation Corporations | 7 | 1.5% |
| Fire management | 6 | 1.3% |
| Improved rice | 6 | 1.3% |
| Cover Crops | 6 | 1.3% |
| Legumes | 4 | 0.9% |
| Avoided woodfuel | 3 | 0.6% |
| Agricultural Carbon | 2 | 0.4% |
| Mangroves,Deforestation | 1 | 0.2% |
| Regenerative Agriculture | 1 | 0.2% |
| Optimum intensity | 1 | 0.2% |

# 4. NBS POLICY TRACKER - SEARCH TERMS 2022

| Ecosystem | Category (*PNAS, 2017*) | Search terms |
|---|---|---|
| **Forests** | Forest Reforestation | Natural pathway |
| | | Forest regeneration |
| | | Commercial plantations |
| | | Native cover type |
| | | (connect) fragmented forests |
| | Avoid forest conversion | Reduced-impact logging |
| | | Extended harvest cycles |
| | | Subsistence agriculture |
| | | Deforestation emissions |
| | Natural forest management | Forestry |
| | | Biodiversity conservation |
| | | Forest degradation |
| | | Reduced-impact logging |
| | | Maximum mitigation potential |
| | | Biophysical warming |
| | | $CO_2$ fertilization |
| | Improved plantation | Rotation lengths |
| | | Mapped croplands |
| | | Agricultural intensification |
| | Avoided woodfuel | Bioenergy |
| | Fire management | Peat fires |
| | | Savanna fires |
| | | Prescribed fire |

| Ecosystem | Category (*PNAS, 2017*) | Search terms |
|---|---|---|
| **Agriculture/ grasslands** | Biochar | Natural carbon storage |
| | | Soil carb |
| | | Soil carbon sequestration |
| | | No-till agriculture |
| | | Terrestrial carbon sinks |
| | | Aboveground carbon loss |
| | | Anthropogenic greenhouse gas |
| | | Carbon capture and storage (BECCS) |
| | | Bioenergy |
| | Trees in cropland | Susbsistence agriculture |
| | | Habitat for biodiversity |
| | Nutrient management | Water filtration |
| | | Enhanced soil fertility |
| | Grazing, feed | Reduced methane emission |
| | Conservation agriculture | Conservation agriculture |
| | Improved rice | Dietary shifts |
| | Grazing, animal management | Reduced methane emission |
| | | Multi paddock grazing |
| | | Manure management |
| | | Concentrated animal feed operations |
| | Grazing, optimum intensity | Increased soil carbon |
| | | Multi paddock grazing |
| | | Concentrated animal feed operation |
| | Grazing, legumes | Increased soil carbon |
| | | Pests outbreaks |
| | Avoided grassland conversion | Shifting diets |
| | | Multi paddock grazing |
| **Wetlands** | Coastal restoration | Carbon density |
| | | Vegetated coastal ecosystems |
| | | Rewetting wetlands |
| | Peat restoration | Enhanced soil fertility |
| | | Reduced peat fire |
| | | Carbon density |
| | | Rewetting wetlands |
| | Avoided peat impact | Enhanced soil fertility |
| | | No-till agriculture |
| | | Carbon density |
| | | Rewetting wetlands |
| | Avoided coastal impact | Rewetting wetlands |
| | | Carbon density |
| | Wetland protection | wetland protection |

# 5. OPPORTUNITIES FOR DATABASE EXPANSION

Whereas the first version of the NbS policy tracker explored and confirmed the use of AI in collecting and analyzing policy data, this second version of the tracker continued with AI to expand the database and also added NbS in commitments. Even though the NbS policy database was expanded this year, it's still not an exhaustive list. Besides, this year we only mapped NbS in commitments of 31 countries. This is only a small sample of all countries with published commitments. It is recommended to scale future research to more and preferably all countries. More work is needed to move towards a comprehensive list of relevant NbS policies. We distinguish the following areas to continue improving NbS tracking:

## Expand the Nbs policy database

- Add more languages (aside from English and French) to expand semantic policy searches
- Use automatisation for regular policy search updates
- Expand manual validation capacity (potentially crowd-sourced) to increase database comprehensiveness

## Diver deeper with mapping NbS in commitments

- Assess the quality of references to NbS key words in commitments
- Assess progress in integrating NbS in updated commitments
- Assess more, preferably all, countries in future research

## Connect with other initiatives to track implementation & outcomes

- Include more policy criteria to score likely effective implementation of policies
- Connect with the WWF Nature Action Tracker to link NbS policies with outcomes for nature
- Collaborate with other tracking initiatives to understand gaps and opportunities for expanding the NbS policy tracker.

## Use NbS tracking insights to monitor global climate action

- Ensure that this NbS open dataset is uptaken by the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement (GST) to assess the global progress towards achieving the climate goals.

# 6. NBS IN COMMITMENTS DATABASE - INSIGHTS OF 31 MAPPED COUNTRIES

Whereas the first version of the NbS policy tracker explored and confirmed the use of AI in collecting and analyzing policy data, this second version of the tracker continued with AI to expand the database and also added NbS in commitments. Even though the NbS policy database was expanded this year, it's still not an exhaustive list. Besides, this year we only mapped NbS in commitments of 31 countries. This is only a small sample of all countries with published commitments. It is recommended to scale future research to more and preferably all countries. More work is needed to move towards a comprehensive list of relevant NbS policies. We distinguish the following areas to continue improving NbS tracking:

● *Keyword Included*

| PARTY | COMMITMENTS | | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS KEY WORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Party | Commitment link | Commitment | Nature-based solutions | Ecosystems | Forests | wetlands | Mangroves | Protected areas | Agriculture | Peatlands | Oceans | Deforestation | Afforestation | Restoration | Reforestation | Rivers | Coastal zones | Grasslands | Land-use | Conservation |
| Albania | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-05/Test_ndc.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Albania | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/National_Adaptation_Plan_Albania.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Albania | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/al/al-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Angola | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20Angola.pdf | NDC | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| Angola | Adressed in NDC | NAP | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Angola | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ao/ao-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Armenia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20of%20Republic%20of%20Armenia%20%202021-2030.pdf | NDC | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | ● | |
| Armenia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Armenia.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| Armenia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/am/am-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | | ● |
| Australia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Australias%20NDC%20June%202022%20Update%20%283%29.pdf | NDC | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | | | |
| Australia | https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-climate-resilience-and-adaptation-strategy.pdf | NAP | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | ● |
| Australia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/au/au-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Brazil | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Updated%20-%20First%20NDC%20-%20%20FINAL%20-%20PDF.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | |
| Brazil | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Brazil%20NAP%20English.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Brazil | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/br/br-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cambodia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/20201231_NDC_Update_Cambodia.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Cambodia | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Cambodia_CCCSP.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Cambodia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/kh/kh-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |

| PARTY | COMMITMENTS | | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS KEY WORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Party | Commitment link | Commitment | Nature-based solutions | Ecosystems | Forests | wetlands | Mangroves | Protected areas | Agriculture | Peatlands | Oceans | Deforestation | Afforestation | Restoration | Reforestation | Rivers | Coastal zones | Grasslands | Land-use | Conservation |
| Canada | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Canada%27s%20Enhanced%20NDC%20Submission1_FINAL%20EN.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● | ● | ● |
| Canada | N/A | NAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ca/ca-nbsap-oth-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | | | | | | ● |
| China | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/China%E2%80%99s%20Achievements%2C%20New%20Goals%20and%20New%20Measures%20for%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| China | https://cset.georgetown.edu/publication/national-climate-change-adaptation-strategy-2035/ | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| China | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cn/cn-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Colombia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20actualizada%20de%20Colombia.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● |
| Colombia | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Colombia%20NAP%20Spanish.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● |
| Colombia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/co/co-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | | | | | ● | ● |
| DPR Korea | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/2019.09.19_DPRK%20letter%20to%20SG%20special%20envoy%20for%20NDC.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | | |
| DPR Korea | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/prknc2.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| DPR Korea | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/kp/kp-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Eswatini | https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UYpAk178zupz90nQc-FRfYN4Y53Md0g36/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108455679565667883313&rtpof=true&sd=true | NDC | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | |
| Eswatini | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/eswatini-climate-change-adaptation-plan-unfccc.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● |
| Eswatini | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sz/sz-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethiopia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Ethiopia%27s%20updated%20NDC%20JULY%202021%20Submission__.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethiopia | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Final%20Ethiopia-national-adaptation-plan%20%281%29.pdf | NAP | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| Ethiopia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/et/et-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● |
| Fiji | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Republic%20of%20Fiji%27s%20Updated%20NDC%2020201.pdf | NDC | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Fiji | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/National%20Adaptation%20Plan_Fiji.pdf | NAP | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Fiji | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/fj/fj-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |

| PARTY | COMMITMENTS | | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS KEY WORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Party | Commitment link | Commitment | Nature-based solutions | Ecosystems | Forests | wetlands | Mangroves | Protected areas | Agriculture | Peatlands | Oceans | Deforestation | Afforestation | Restoration | Reforestation | Rivers | Coastal zones | Grasslands | Land-use | Conservation |
| Grenada | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/GrenadaSecond-NDC2020%20-%2001-12-20.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | | | ● | |
| Grenada | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/Grenada_National%20Adaptation%20Plan_%202017-2021.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Grenada | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/gd/gd-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | ● | | | ● |
| India | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-08/India%20Updated%20First%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contrib.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | ● | | | | | | | | ● | | | ● |
| India | Addressed under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) | NAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/in/in-nbsap-other-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | ● | | | ● | | | ● |
| Indonesia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Updated%20NDC%20Indonesia%202021%20-%20corrected%20version.pdf | NDC | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Indonesia | https://lcdi-indonesia.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Executive-Summary-NAP.pdf | NAP | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Indonesia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/id/id-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | NBSAP | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Jordan | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/UPDATED%20SUBMISSION%20OF%20JORDANS.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Jordan | http://www.moenv.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/ar/eb_list_page/final_draft_nap-2021.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Jordan | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/jo/jo-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Kenya | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Kenya%27s%20First%20%20NDC%20%28updated%20version%29.pdf | NDC | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | |
| Kenya | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/Kenya_NAP_Final.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Kenya | https://meas.nema.go.ke/frontpage/download/Meas/Biodiversity/Plans-and-Strategies/KENYA-NBSAPFINAL-DRAFT.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Liberia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Liberia%27s%20Updated%20NDC_RL_FINAL%20%28002%29.pdf | NDC | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Liberia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LIBERIA_%20NAP_%20FINAL_%20DOCUMENT.pdf | NAP | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Liberia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/lr/lr-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Mauritius | https://docs.google.com/document/d/15hj48IzOuA4WUSZbdTzw9yb8Nvj4g1A0/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108455679565667883313&rtpof=true&sd=true | NDC | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| Mauritius | https://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/policy-database/MAURITIUS%29%20National%20Climate%20Change%20Adaptation%20Policy%20Framework%20for%20the%20Republic%20of%20Mauritius.pdf | NAP | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |

| PARTY | COMMITMENTS | | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS KEY WORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Party | Commitment link | Commitment | Nature-based solutions | Ecosystems | Forests | wetlands | Mangroves | Protected areas | Agriculture | Peatlands | Oceans | Deforestation | Afforestation | Restoration | Reforestation | Rivers | Coastal zones | Grasslands | Land-use | Conservation |
| Mauritius | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mu/mu-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | | | | | ● | | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Mexico | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC-Eng-Dec30.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● |
| Mexico | N/A | NAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/mx/mx-nbsap-v2-es.pdf\ | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| New Zealand | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/New%20Zealand%20NDC%20November%202021.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | ● | |
| New Zealand | https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/climate-change/MFE-AoG-20664-GF-National-Adaptation-Plan-2022-WEB.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | |
| New Zealand | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/nz/nz-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Saint Lucia | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Saint%20Lucia%20First%20NDC%20%28Updated%20submission%29.pdf | NDC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Parties/SLU-NAP-May-2018.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Saint Lucia | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/lc/lc-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Sierra Leone | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/210804%202125%20SL%20NDC%20%281%29.pdf | NDC | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Sierra Leone | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SierraLeone_iNAP_Final.pdf | NAP | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | | ● |
| Sierra Leone | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sl/sl-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| South Africa | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/South%20Africa%20updated%20first%20NDC%20September%202021.pdf | NDC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/South-Africa_NAP.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | ● |
| South Africa | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/za/za-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| South Sudan | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/South%20Sudan%27s%20Second%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● |
| South Sudan | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/South-Sudan-First-NAP%20.pdf | NAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | | | | | | ● |
| South Sudan | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ss/ss-nbsap-01-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | | ● | | | | ● |
| Sri Lanka | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Amendmend%20to%20the%20Updated%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions%20of%20Sri%20Lanka.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Sri Lanka | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents%20NAP/National%20Reports/National%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Sri%20Lanka.pdf | NAP | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● |
| Sri Lanka | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/lk/lk-nbsap-v2-en.pdf | NBSAP | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | ● |

| PARTY | COMMITMENTS | | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS KEY WORDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Party | Commitment link | Commitment | Nature-based solutions | Ecosystems | Forests | wetlands | Mangroves | Protected areas | Agriculture | Peatlands | Oceans | Deforestation | Afforestation | Restoration | Reforestation | Rivers | Coastal zones | Grasslands | Land-use | Conservation |
| Switzerland | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Swiss%20NDC%202021-2030%20incl%20ICTU_December%202021.pdf | NDC | | | ● | | | | ● | | | ● | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/en/home/topics/climate/publications-studies/publications/adaptation-climate-change-switzerland-2012.html | NAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | ● | | | | ● |
| Switzerland | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ch/ch-nbsap-v2-p2-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ● | ● |
| Thailand | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf | NDC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | Addressed in NDC | NAP | ● | | | | | | ● | | | | | ● | | ● | | | | ● |
| Thailand | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/th/th-nbsap-v4-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | | ● |
| United Kingdom | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/UK%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution.pdf | NDC | ● | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● | | | | | | ● | | ● | ● |
| United Kingdom | https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/727252/national-adaptation-programme-2018.pdf | NAP | | ● | | ● | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| United Kingdom | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/gb/gb-nbsap-v3-p1-en.pdf | NBSAP | | ● | ● | | | ● | ● | | ● | | | ● | | ● | ● | | | ● |
| United States | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/United%20States%20NDC%20April%2021%202021%20Final.pdf | NDC | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | ● | | | | ● | ● | ● | | | |
| United States | https://www.sustainability.gov/adaptation/ | NAP | | ● | ● | | | | ● | | | | | ● | ● | | | ● | | ● |
| United States | N/A | NBSAP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 7. NBS POLICY TRACKER - POLICY LIST

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albania | 2019 | The Albanian National Climate Change Strategy | https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/First%2 Biennial%2 Update%2 Report%2 for%2 Albania_EN.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Albania | 2021 | National Energy and Climate Plan | https://energy-community.org/dam/jcr:a c2b8a8-96c8-4423-993a-537cf51daa65/Draft_NECP_AL_%2 2 21.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Improved plantation |
| Albania | 2016 | the National Strategy for Development and Integration | https://www.dap.gov.al/images/DokumentaStrategjik/NSDI_2 15-2 2 .pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided coastal impact |
| Albania | | INSTAT | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Angola | 2020 | the Environmental Conservation Areas Law Law | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang194819.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Angola | 2021 | Presidential Decree No. 96/21 approving the Statute of the National Institution for Biodiversity and Conservation | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Mangroves, Grazing, Coastal restoration |
| Angola | 2018 | National Development Program | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Grazing |
| Angola | 2019 | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2025 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Mangroves, Grazing, Coastal restoration |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2019 | Environmental Protection and Management Act | http://laws.gov.ag/wp-content/uploads/2 19/ 8/No.-1 -of-2 19-Environmental-Protection-and-Management-Bill-2 19.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2019 | the Environmental Protection and Management Act | http://laws.gov.ag/wp-content/uploads/2 19/ 8/No.-1 -of-2 19-Environmental-Protection-and-Management-Bill-2 19.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Argentina | 2020 | National Plan for Forest Management with Integrated Livestock Production – MBGI | https://www.argentina.gob.ar/ambiente/bosques/ganaderia-integrada | | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Argentina | 2019 | Law 2752 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/argentina/laws/law-2752 -on-minimum-budgets-for-adaptation-and-mitigation-to-global-climate-change | | | | | | | Avoided coastal impact |
| Argentina | 2017 | Renewable Energy Directive II | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Deforestation |
| Armenia | | Statistical Committee | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Australia | 2016 | The Biodiversity Conservation Act | https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2 16- 63#sec.1.3 | | | ✓ | | | | Coastal restoration |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 2019 | the Climate Action Strategy | https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/climate-change-action-strategy.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management, Avoided grassland conversion, Wetlands, Peat restoration |
| Australia | 2019 | Strategy for Nature 2019 2030 | https://www.australiasnaturehub.gov.au/sites/default/files/2 2 -11/australias-strategy-for-nature.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Australia | 2016 | The Coastal Protection and Management Act | https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-2 16- 2 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Australia | 2021 | Soil and Land Conservation Act | https://www.govtmonitor.com/page.php?type=document&id=36 4175 | | | | | | | Improved plantation |
| Australia | 2021 | Threatened Species Strategy | https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/threatened-species-strategy-2 21-2 31.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Australia | 2021 | Agriculture Biodiversity Stewardship Package | https://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-land/farm-food-drought/natural-resources/landcare/sustaining-future-australian-farming | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Australia | 2020 | Future Drought Fund | https://www.agriculture.gov.au/agriculture-land/farm-food-drought/drought/future-drought-fund | | | | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Australia | 2021 | Ocean leadership package | https://www.awe.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/environment-oceans-factsheet.docx | | | | | | | Wetland protection |
| Australia | 2018 | Agriculture Biodiversity Stewardship Program | https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiSp72UgbX6AhUCuqQKHXmCAMoQFnoECAcQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.awe.gov.au%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fdocuments%2Fag-steward-program-factsheet-1.docx&usg=AOvVaw3mn6llRXgKIwCGjSDPj9yI | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2019 | ACT Native Grassland Strategy | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |
| Australia | 2019 | The Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Mangroves, Wetlands |
| Australia | 2019 | Environment and Climate Change Law | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| Australia | 2019 | Criminal Code Amendment (Agricultural Protection) Bill 2019 | https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/bd/bd192 a/2 bd 25 | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation |
| Australia | 2017 | ACT Forest Management Unit Policy Statement | | | | | | ✓ | | Improved plantation, Reforestation |
| Australia | 2017 | Strategic Plantation Management Plan 2017-2022 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Carbon Sink, Community Consevation |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 2017 | Climate Solutions Fund | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Mangroves, Community Consevation, Agricultural Carbon |
| Australia | 2016 | Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 | https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/prod/filestore.nsf/FileURL/mrdoc_44346.pdf/$FILE/Biodiversity%2 Conservation%2 Act%2 2 16%2 -%2 %5B -f - %5D.pdf?OpenElement | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |
| Australia | | Australian Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Austria | 2020 | the Austrian Climate Change Adaptation Strategy | https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:a3c86a6-9ab3-11ea-9d2d-1aa75ed71a1. 1. 2/DOC_1&format=PDF | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Avoided woodfuel, Biochar, wetland protection |
| Austria | 2017 | Climate Protection Law | https://rdb.manz.at/document/ris.c.BGBl__I_Nr__58_2 17 | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Austria | | Statistics Austria | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Azerbaijan | 2021 | the Environment Protection Law | https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=2679 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Natural forest management |
| Azerbaijan | 2021 | the Land Code | https://www.migration.gov.az/content/pdf/587c 2a5343c-b881a325 2636 1566ed.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Azerbaijan | | The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Bahamas | 2021 | the Biological Resources and Traditional Knowledge Bill | https://www.migration.gov.az/content/pdf/587c 2a5343c-b881a325 2636 1566ed.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, feed, wetland protection |
| Bahamas | 2016 | Plant Protection Act | http://www.vertic.org/media/National%2 Legislation/Bahamas/BS_PlantProtectionAct2 16.pdf | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Bahamas | 2022 | the Climate Change and Carbon Market Incentives Bill | https://opm.gov.bs/wp-content/uploads/2 22/ 4/Climate-Change-and-Carbon-Market-Initiatives-Bill-2 22-19-April-2 22.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Natural forest management |
| Bahamas | 2020 | National Environmental Policy Framework | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Coastal restoration |
| Bangladesh | 2016 | the National Conservation Strategy | http://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/notices/c3379d22_ee62_4dec_9e29_75171 74d885/Executive%2 Summary(NCS).pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Bangladesh | 2017 | the National Biodiversity Act | https://bangladeshbiosafety.org/bangladesh-doc/biodiversity-act-2 17/ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Natural forest management |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangladesh | 2017 | Bangladesh Biodiversity Act 2017 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Deforestation |
| Bangladesh | 2016 | National Forest Policy 2016 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Conservation Corporations, Deforestation, Mangroves, Reforestation, Coastal restoration |
| Belarus | | National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Belgium | 2016 | Plan Air Climat Énergie à l'horizon 2030 | https://energie.wallonie.be/servlet/Repository/plan-air-climat-energie-2_3_.pdf?ID=54248 | | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Belgium | 2019 | Accord pour la protection des espèces | http://environnement.wallonie.be/legis/accords_de_cooperation/accordespecesexotiques.html | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Belgium | 2021 | Plan National Energie Climat | https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2_2_-_9/be_final_necp_parta_en_.pdf | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Belgium | 2020 | PLAN NATIONAL POUR LA REPRISE ET LA RÉSILIENCE | https://dermine.belgium.be/sites/default/files/articles/FR%2_-%2_Plan%2_national%2_pour%2_la%2_reprise%2_et%2_la%2_re%CC%81silience.pdf | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Belgium | 2020 | the Belgian Marine Spatial Plan | https://www.health.belgium.be/sites/default/files/uploads/fields/fpshealth_theme_file/brochure_something_is_moving_at_sea_2_2_.pdf | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Coastal restoration |
| Belgium | 2019 | National Energy and Climate Plan | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/belgium/policies/national-energy-and-climate-plan-for-belgium | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Belgium | | Federal Planning Bureau | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Belize | 2018 | Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters | https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43583/1/S18_428_en.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Benin | 2017 | Plan National d'Investissements Agricoles et de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle | https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC184_3/ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Benin | 2021 | Programme d'Actions du Gouvernement 2021-2026 | https://beninrevele.bj/ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Benin | 2017 | Plan National d'Investissements Agricoles et de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle PNIASAN 2017-2021 | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Ben184_3.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Grazing, legumes |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benin | 2017 | Plan Stratégique de Développement du Secteur Agricole | https://ecowap.ecowas.int/media/ecowap/naip/files/BENIN_SlM6akD.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Biochar |
| Benin | 2018 | Plan de développement national | https://www.gouv.bj/download/2/mpd_plan-national-developpement_2 18-2 25_final_14_janv.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Benin | 2018 | Law no 2018/18 regulating climate change actions | | | | | | | | Improved plantation, Coastal restoration, wetland protection |
| Bhutan | 2019 | National Adaptation Plan | https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/btn 1.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Trees in cropland, Nutrient management, Grazing, legumes, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact |
| Bhutan | | National Statistics Bureau | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2016 | the Economic and Social Development Plan | http://www.planificacion.gob.bo/uploads/PDES_INGLES.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Botswana | 2022 | the National Biosafety Bill | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | |
| Botswana | | Department of Water and Sanitation | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Brazil | 2021 | Agricultural Plan | https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/plano-abc/arquivo-publicacoes-plano-abc/abc-english.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Brazil | 2017 | the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation | https://cooperacaobrasil-alemanha.com/Mata_Atlantica/Planaveg_ingles.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Trees in cropland, Conservation agriculture |
| Brazil | 2021 | The Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012), National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services (“PNPSA”), Federal Program for Payment for Environmental Services | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink, Deforestation |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brazil | 2021 | National Policy for Payment for Environmen-tal Services ("PNPSA") | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation |
| Brazil | 2021 | Federal Program for Payment for Environmental Services | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation |
| Brazil | 2019 | The Reverte Plan (may also be referred to as project) | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Deforestation, Cover Crops |
| Brazil | 2019 | Pará State Pol-icy on Climate Change | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation |
| Brazil | 2016 | National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vege-tation | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Reforestation, Deforestation |
| Brazil | | Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Brunei Darus-salam | 2016 | National For-estry Policy | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration, Coastal restoration |
| Brunei Darus-salam | 2016 | Environmental Protection and Management Order 2016 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration, Coastal restoration |
| Bulgaria | 2020 | National Development Programme BULGARIA 2030 | https://www.minfin.bg/en/1394 | | | ✓ | | | | Avoided coastal impact |
| Bulgaria | 2021 | INTEGRATED ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA | https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2 2 - 6/bg_final_necp_main_en_.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Biochar |
| Bulgaria | 2020 | National Development Programme | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Wetlands, Conservation Investment, Natural Climate Solutions, Grazing, Peat restoration, Coastal restoration |
| Bulgaria | | National Statistical Institute | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Burkina Faso | 2017 | Plan Commu-nal de Dével-oppement | https://communedediabo.net/wp-content/uploads/2 2 / 7/Plan-communal-de-developpe-ment-2 17-2 21.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 2016 | Plan National de Dével-oppement Economique et Social (PNDES) 2016-2020 | http://cns.bf/IMG/pdf/pndes_2 16-2 2 -4.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 2021 | Plan National de Dével-oppement Economique et Social (PNDES-II) 2021-2025 | https://burkina24.com/wp-content/uploads/2 21/11/PNDES-II.pdf | ✓ | | | | | | Coastal restoration |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burundi | 2016 | Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion de la Reserve Naturelle de Bururi | https://bi.chm-cbd.net/sites/bi/files/2 2 - 4/Pag_reser_forest_Bururi.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| Burundi | 2016 | Plan National d'Investissement Agricole 2016-2020 | https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/fr/c/LEX-FAOC19781/ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Burundi | 2018 | PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BURUNDI 2018-2027 | https://www.presidence.gov.bi/wp-content/uploads/2 18/ 8/PND-Burundi-2 18-2 27-Version-Finale.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Trees in cropland |
| Burundi | 2019 | Stratégie Nationale REDD+,2019 | http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bur2 8346.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed |
| Burundi | 2016 | PLAN STRATEGIQUE DE RECHERCHE POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA STRATEGIE NATIONALE ET PLAN D'ACTION SUR LA BIODIVERSITE AU BURUNDI (2016-2020) | https://bi.chm-cbd.net/sites/bi/files/2 2 - 1/strat-recher-snpab.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Natural forest management, Conservation agriculture |
| Burundi | 2018 | the National Agricultural Investment Plan | https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/125/docs/EB-2 18-125-R-33-Rev-1.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Burundi | | ISTEEBU | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Cambodia | 2019 | NATIONAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2019-2023 | https://data.opendevelopmentmekong.net/dataset/ 87e8a 3-f9d-4eb2-94f2- d8d237b342/resource/bb62a621-8616-4728-842f-33ce7e199ef3/download/nsdp-2 19-2 23_en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Cambodia | 2017 | the REDD+ National Strategy | https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2 18 813_national_redd__strategy_cambodia.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Cambodia | 2016 | National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan | https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/47 846/cambodia-environment-strategy-action-plan.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Cambodia | 2020 | Cambodia National Action Plan, Financing Framework, and Implementation Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Coastal restoration |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | 2017 | Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Mangroves, Coastal restoration |
| Cambodia | 2017 | Cambodian National Action Plan for Fisheries Conservation | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Cambodia | 2018 | Phnom Penh Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2018–2035 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Community Consevation, |
| Cameroon | 2018 | Stratégie nationale de réduction des émissions issues de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts, gestion durable des forêts, conservation des forêts et augmentation des stocks de carbone, REDD+ 2018 | https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC186285/ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management |
| Cameroon | 2017 | Plan d investissement forestier du Fonds d investissement climatique du Cameroun | https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/default/files/meeting-documents/fip_cameroon_second_joint_mission_may_15-26_2 17_-_aide_memoire.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed |
| Cameroon | 2019 | Stratégie Nationale de financement Durable des Aires Protégées pour la Conservation et la Valorisation de la Biodiversité | https://archive.pfbc-cbfp.org/actualites/items/SNFDAP-Cameroun.html | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 2020 | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (VPA – FLEGT) | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation, Reforestation, Deforestation |
| Cameroon | 2020 | Cameroon Rubber Accord | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation, Reforestation, Deforestation, Coastal restoration |
| Cameroon | | National Institute of Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Canada | 2020 | Healthy environment healthy economy | https://climate-laws.org/rails/active_storage/blobs/eyJfcmFpbHMiOnsibWVzc2FnZSI6IkJBaHBBdm9OliwiZXhwIjpudWxsLCJwdXIiOiJibG9iX2lkIn19--a17d352f37 4537f6c8adfc25cb3c18b7ae4b95/healthy_environment_healthy_economy_plan.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 2018 | Climate Change Adaptation Policy | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Community Consevation, Conservation Corporations, Natural Climate Solutions |
| Canada | 2021 | Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Canada | | Statistics Canada | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Central African Republic | 2021 | Stratégie Nationale de Développement Durable et de l'Environnement | https://www.undp.org/fr/central-african-republic/news/la-rca-dispose-d%C3%A9sormais-dune-strat%C3%A9gie-nationale-de-d%C3%A9veloppement-durable-et-de-l%E2%8%99environnement | | | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| Chad | 2021 | Le Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale (CGES) | https://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/sites/default/files/ressources/chad_cadre-de-gestion-environnementale-et-sociale-du-paraeb.pdf | | | | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Biochar, Grazing, feed, wetland protection |
| China | 2019 | Forest Law of the People's Republic of China | http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2 19-12/28/c_1125399379.htm | | | | | | | |
| China | 2019 | the Land Management Law | http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c3834/2 19 9/d1e6c1a1eec345eba23796c6e8473347.shtml | | | | | ✓ | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| China | 2022 | Wetlands Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/china/laws/wetlands-conservation-law-of-the-people-s-republic-of-china | | | | | | | wetland protection |
| China | 2020 | The Wildlife Protection Law | https://www.chinajusticeobserver.com/law/x/wildlife-protection-law-2 181 26 | | | | | ✓ | | |
| China | 2021 | Yangtze River Protection Law | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/china/laws/wetlands-conservation-law-of-the-people-s-republic-of-china | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | wetland protection |
| China | 2021 | Law of Grassland of the People's Republic of China | https://www.chinajusticeobserver.com/law/x/grassland-law-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china2 21 429 | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |
| China | 2017 | Marine Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China | https://www.chinajusticeobserver.com/law/x/marine-environmental-protection-law-2 1711 7 | | | | ✓ | | | Coastal restoration |
| China | 2021 | Timber Production Plan and Timber Transportation Certificate | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Improved plantation, Reforestation, Conservation Investment |
| China | 2020 | China National Development and Reform | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Trees in cropland, Avoided grassland conversion |
| China | 2020 | Yangtze River Protection Law of the People's Republic of China | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 2018 | Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Technologies, Avoided grassland conversion, Trees in cropland, Improved plantation |
| China | | National Bureau of Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Colombia | 2019 | Green Growth Policy | https://www.dnp.gov.co/Crecimiento-Verde/Documents/Pol%C3%ADtica%2 CONPES%2 3934/Executive%2 Summa-ry%2 Green%2 Growth%2 Policy.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland |
| Colombia | 2021 | National Strat-egy for the Conservation of Birds for Colombia | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Colombia | 2021 | The Climate Action Law | https://dapre.presidencia.gov.co/normativa/normativa/LEY%2 2169%2 DEL%2 22%2 DE%2 DICIEMBRE%2 DE%2 2 21.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Colombia | 2016 | Supreme court judgement of the River Atrato as a legal subject (2017) | http://cr .epimg.net/des-cargables/2 17/ 5/ 2/14 37e7b57121 6cd88b687525d-feb4b.pdf | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Colombia | 2016 | National Policy of Cli-mate Change (PNCC) | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Grazing, Avoided grassland conversion, Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Colombia | 2021 | National Policy for Deforestation Control and Sustainable Management of Forests | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Colombia | 2021 | National Strategy to Reduce Emis-sions from Deforestation and Degrada-tion of Forests (REDD+) | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Colombia | 2021 | Colombian Strategy for the Decar-bonisation and Adaptation of its Economy | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Colombia | 2019 | National Development Plan of 2018-2022 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Deforestation |
| Colombia | 2019 | National Poli-cy for Climate Change | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Deforestation |
| Colombia | 2017 | National Policy for the Comprehen-sive Manage-ment of the Biodiversity | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Grazing, Avoided grassland conversion, Deforestation, Reforestation |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombia | | Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística DANE | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Comoros | 2017 | Stratégie d'Expansion du Système National des Aires Protégées Aux Comores 2017 – 2021 | https://ericpublications.files.wordpress.com/2 18/ 2/ strategie_expansion_ap_comores_light.pdf | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Coastal restoration |
| Comoros | 2018 | STRATEGIE DE CROISSANCE ACCELEREE ET DE DEVEL-OPPEMENT DURABLE | https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/managementresponses/keyaction/documents/download/1156 | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Congo | 2019 | Accord de subvention pour l objectif du développe-ment durable | https://cg.usembassy.gov/fr/les-etats-unis-et-la-republique-du-congo-signent-un-accord-de-subvention-pour-la-gestion-durable-des-ressources-forestieres-et-de-la-biodiversite/ | | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Congo | 2022 | Plan national de développe-ment | https://www.undp.org/fr/congo | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Congo | 2020 | National Sustainable Development Strategy | https://reliefweb.int/attachments/86cc7 a3-f2c1-3399-96f2-21883133de8c/WFP-1194 8.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation |
| Congo | 2021 | Forest Law En-forcement and Governance (IM-FLEG) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink, Community Consevation, Deforestation, Improved plantation, Avoided grassland conversion |
| Costa Rica | 2019 | National De-carbonization Plan | https://unfccc.int/documents/24474 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | Banco Central de Costa Rica | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2018 | Forest Sector Policy | https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/199191533234779 2 /4112-FIP-Cote-d-Ivoire-Forest-Investment-Project-XFIPCI 29A-World-Bank-PAD.pdf https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2 18/ 1/26/world-bank-allocates-15-million-to-help-cote-divoire-reverse-the-trend-of-deforestation-and-forest-degradation | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Croatia | 2019 | Forest Man-agement Plan | https://mingor.gov.hr/UserDocsImages//KLIMA/SZKAIZOS//december_nfap_2 19.pdf | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation |
| Croatia | 2017 | The Nature Protection Strategy and Action Plan | https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hr/hr-nbsap-v3-en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Avoided coastal impact |
| Croatia | 2018 | Forest Act and Ordinance on Forest Man-agement | | | | | | ✓ | | Reforestation |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croatia | | Croatian Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Cuba | 2021 | the Natural Resources and Environment System Law | | | | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Improved rice, Coastal restoration |
| Cuba | 2019 | the Biodiver-sity Finance Plan | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 2021 | Cuba country strategic plan 2021 -2024 | Link | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | 2018 | the National Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/cy_final_necp_main_en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar |
| Cyprus | 2020 | European Green Agree-ment Invest-ment Plan | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Cyprus | 2021 | Common Agricultural Policy | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Mangroves, Reforestation |
| Cyprus | | Statistical Service of Cyprus | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Czech Republic | 2017 | Climate Pro-tection Policy | https://unfccc.int/files/na/ap-plication/pdf/cze_climate_pro-tection_policy_summary.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Avoided coastal impact |
| Czech Republic | | Czech Statisti-cal Office | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Dem-ocratic Republic of Congo | 2016 | STRATEGIE NATIONALE REDD+ DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO | https://www.forestcarbon-partnership.org/system/files/documents/National%2 REDD%2B%2 Strategy.%2 validated%2 version%2 16%2 July%2 2 16.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Dem-ocratic Republic of Congo | 2018 | Plan national de dévelop-pement 2018 2022 | https://pnd.plan.gouv.cg/wp-content/uploads/2 18/1 / PPAP_Final.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Dem-ocratic Republic of Congo | 2021 | Plan National d'Action pour l'Environne-ment (PNAE) | https://www.undp.org/fr/congo/press-releases/rem-ise-officielle-du-plan-na-tional-d%E2%8 %99action-pour-l%E2%8%99en-vironnement-pnae-de-la-r%C3%A-9publique-du-congo | | ✓ | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Denmark | 2016 | EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive | https://mfvm.dk/fileadmin/user_upload/MFVM/Natur/Havstrategi/Danish_Marine_Strategy_II_UK.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Trees in cropland, Avoided coastal impact |
| Denmark | 2019 | Climate-Neu-tral 2050 | | | | | | ✓ | | Peat restoration |
| Denmark | 2017 | Forestry Act ("Skovloven", consolidation Act no. 122 of 26 January 2017) | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Conservation Investment |
| Denmark | 2019 | Environmental Assessment Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration, Avoided grassland conversion |
| Denmark | 2019 | Soil Contami-nation Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Denmark | | Statistics Denmark | www.dst.dk www.statbank.dk | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Djibouti | 2020 | Plan national de développe-ment 2022-2024 | https://economie.gouv.dj/wp-content/uploads/Nation-al-Development-Plan-En-glish-version.pdf | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Dominica | 2018 | Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan | https://odm.gov.dm/wp-con-tent/uploads/2 22/ 2/CRRP-Fi-nal- 42 2 .pdf | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| Domin-ican Republic | 2020 | UN Conven-tion to Com-bat Desertifi-cation | | | | | | ✓ | | Avoided grassland conversion, Grazing, Reforestation |
| Domin-ican Republic | | Oficina Nacional de estadisticas | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Ecuador | 2019 | National Action Plan for the Conser-vation of Mangroves | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Improved plantation, Mangroves, Deforestation, Conservation Corporations, Community Consevation |
| Ecuador | | Ministerio del Ambi-ente, Agua y Transición Ecológica | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Egypt | 2021 | the Egypt National Cli-mate Change Strategy | https://www.eeaa.gov.eg/portals/ /eeaaReports/N-CC/EgyptNSCC-2 5 -Summary-En. pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Biochar, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Egypt | | Central Agen-cy for Public Mobilization and Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| El Salvador | 2021 | Family farming law (legisla-tive decree 814/2021) | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/el-salvador/laws/family-farming-law-legisla-tive-decree-814-2 21 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| El Salvador | 2017 | National Plan for Refor-estation and Restoration of Ecosystems and Country-side | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Community Consevation |
| Equatori-al Guinea | 2016 | Plan stratégique de la pêche 2016 2020 | http://www.corep-se.org/blog/plan-daction-strategique-2 16-2 2 / | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Estonia | | Statistics Estonia | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Eswatini | 2016 | National Cli-mate Change Policy | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/swa2 5 39.pdf | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, feed, animal management |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethiopia | 2017 | Climate Action Plan | https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/751271468255856294/pdf/SFG1452-REVISED-RP-P151294-Box4 2888B-PUBLIC-Disclosed-2-14-2 17.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Biochar, Grazing, feed, Conservation agriculture |
| European Union | 2020 | EU Biodiversity Strategy | https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/communication-annex-eu-biodiversity-strategy-2 3 _en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Nutrient management, Grazing, feed, Conservation agriculture, Grazing, optimum intensity, Grazing, legumes, Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact, wetland protection |
| European Union | 2021 | Forest Strategy | https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/communication-new-eu-forest-strategy-2 3 _with-annex_ en.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar |
| European Union | 2021 | Climate Law | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Peat restoration |
| European Union | 2021 | Climate Law | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| European Union | 2021 | Biodiversity Strategy | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Cover Crops, Conservation Investment, Carbon Sink |
| European Union | 2020 | Sustainable Europe Investment Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Conservation Technologies, Natural Climate Solutions, Coastal restoration |
| European Union | 2018 | Canadian Agricultural Partnership | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| European Union | 2017 | EU Action Plan on Nature, People and the Economy | | | | | | ✓ | | Natural Climate Solutions, Avoided grassland conversion, Grazing |
| European Union | 2020 | EU taxonomy regulation for sustainable activities | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Conservation Investment, Carbon Sink |
| European Union | 2017 | EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Deforestation, Conservation Technologies, Conservation Investment, Carbon Sink |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiji | 2021 | Climate Change Bill | https://www.parliament.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2 21/ 8/ Bill-31-Climate-Change-Bill-2 21.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Natural forest management |
| Fiji | 2020 | a National Ocean Policy | https://library.sprep.org/sites/default/files/2 21- 5/Fiji-National-Ocean-policy-2 2 -2 3 .pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Conservation agriculture, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Fiji | 2017 | National Development Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Carbon Sink, Mangroves, Improved plantation, Reforestation, Deforestation, Community Consevation |
| Fiji | 2021 | Climate Change Act | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Technologies, Deforestation |
| Fiji | | Fiji Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Finland | 2021 | Helmi Habitats Programme | https://ym.fi/documents/1419 3/33891758/Esite-english- 1-web.pdf/c9f96b5a-9421-ed1d-a745-7c5edd 1 66/Esite-english- 1-web.pdf?t=165874665864 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Avoided grassland conversion, wetland protection |
| Finland | 2019 | National Forest Strategy 2025 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Finland | | Statistics Finland | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| France | 2018 | National Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation (2018-2030) | https://www.deforestationimportee.fr/fr/la-sndi-2 | ✓ | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| France | 2020 | KIWA INITIATIVE: supporting NbS in the Pacific | https://www.afd.fr/en/kiwa-initiative | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| France | 2017 | National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Deforestation |
| France | 2018 | Agriculture and food policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Grazing |
| France | | Data and Statistical Studies Department of the Ministry for an Ecological Transition (SDES) | https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database https://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ https://www.notre-environnement.gouv.fr/ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Gabon | 2021 | Plan d accélération de la transformation | https://directinfosgabon.com/wp-content/uploads/2 21/ 3/ PAT-2 21-23 -vf2.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Georgia | 2021 | National Climate Change Strategy 2 3 | https://mepa.gov.ge/En/Files/ViewFile/5 123 | | ✓ | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, wetland protection |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | | National Sta-tistics Office of Georgia (GEOSTAT) | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Germany | 2016 | the 'Climate Protection Plan | https://www.bmuv.de/filead-min/Daten_BMU/Pools/Bro-schueren/klimaschutzplan_2 5_en_bf.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Biochar |
| Germany | 2016 | Climate Action Plan 2050 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Peat restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Trees in cropland, Biochar, Reforestation, Natural Climate Solutions, Deforestation, Conservation Investment |
| Germany | | Federal Statis-tical Office of Germany | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Ghana | 2019 | the Ghana Renewable Energy Master Plan | http://www.energycom.gov.gh/ files/Renewable-Energy-Mas-terplan-February-2 19.pdf | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Ghana | | Ghana Statis-tical Services | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Greece | 2021 | Climate Law | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Greece | 2021 | a National Reforestation Plan | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Greece | 2018 | National For-est Strategy | sxedio_YA_ESD_opengov _1_ (fao.org) | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Greece | 2020 | Modernisa-tion of the Environmental Legislation | Law 4685/2 2 : A Promising Step to the Modernisation of Environmental Legislation – SEE Legal | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Greece | | Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Grenada | 2019 | ICZM Act Integrated Coastal Zone Management Act | https://climatefinance.gov.gd/ wp-content/uploads/2 19/1 / Act-No.-8-of-2 19-Integrat-ed-Coastal-one-Manage-ment-Bill-2 19.pdf | | | | | ✓ | | Coastal restoration |
| Grenada | 2017 | the Nation-al Climate Change Policy | https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ NAPC/Documents/Parties/Gre-nada_National%2 Climate%2 Change%2 Policy%2 2 17-2 21.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Conservation agriculture, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Grenada | 2021 | Climate Change Policy and Action Plan | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Guate-mala | 2021 | The Emission Reductions Payment Agreement | | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| Guate-mala | | Government of Guatemala | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guinea | 2016 | Plan national de dével-oppement économique et social 2016-2020 | https://www.invest.gov.gn/in-dex.php/document/pnds-docu-ment-principal | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Guinea | 2017 | The Forest Code | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/guinea/laws/ordi-nary-law-l-2 17- 6 -an-forest-code | | | | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Guinea | 2019 | Forestry Amendment Act 2019 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Guinea | 2019 | Project Assistance Agreement for Environmental Programming | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Community Consevation, Deforestation |
| Guyana | 2018 | EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (EUFLEGT) | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation |
| Guyana | 2018 | National For-est Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Guyana | 2018 | National Forest Policy 2018 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Honduras | 2018 | Master Plan for Municipal Development | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Deforestation |
| Hungary | 2021 | National Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/default/files/documents/hu_final_necp_main_en.pdf | ✓ | | | | | | Natural forest management, Biochar |
| Hungary | 2022 | the Nation-al Action Plan for the Development of Organic Farming | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 2016 | National For-est Strategy 2016-2030 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| Hungary | 2017 | National Land-scape Strategy 2017-2026 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Hungary | 2015 | Danube River Basin District Management Plan | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves |
| Hungary | | Hungarian Central Statis-tical Office | https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_en-g?lang=en&theme=kor; https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/fol/en/fol_5.html | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Iceland | 2020 | A Climate Action Plan | https://www.government.is/library/ 1-Ministries/Minis-try-for-The-Environment/2 1_4%2 Umhverfisraduneytid%2_Adgerdaaaetlun%2 EN%2_V2.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Biochar, Grazing, feed, wetland protection |
| Iceland | | Statistics Iceland | https://statice.is/statistics/environment/emission/green-house-gas-emissions-from-the-economy/ https://statice.is/statistics/environment/material-flow/materi-al-flow-accounts/ https://statice.is/statistics/environment/energy/ener-gy-flow-accounts/ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 2017 | The Indi-an Forest (Amendment) Bill | | | | | | | | Natural forest management |
| India | 2019 | National Action Plan for the Conser-vation of Mangroves | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Improved plantation, Mangroves, Deforestation, Conservation Corporations, Community Consevation |
| India | 2018 | Indian Forest Policy 2018 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Grazing, Improved plantation, Reforestation, Mangroves, Conservation Corporations |
| India | 2018 | National Forest Policy 2018 | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Deforestation, Reforestation, Improved plantation, Conservation Technologies, Community Consevation, Improved plantation, Deforestation, Grazing, Avoided grassland conversion, Carbon Sink, Improved plantation, Soils, Coastal restoration |
| India | 2017 | National Plan for Conserva-tion of Aquatic Ecosystems | https://indianwetlands.in/our-work/national-plan-for-conser-vation-of-aquatic-ecosystems/ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Community Consevation |
| India | 2016 | Model Bill for Groundwater 2016 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Soils, Mangroves, Cover Crops |
| India | 2016 | Finance Act 2016 | https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/fin-act216.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Conservation Technologies, Community Consevation, Conservation Investment |
| India | | National Sta-tistical Office | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Indonesia | 2021 | the Climate Resilience Development Policy | https://lcdi-indonesia.id/wp-content/uploads/2 21/11/_Executive-Summary.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| Indonesia | 2018 | National Action Plan for Climate Change Adap-tation | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration, Fire management, Deforestation, Conservation Investment |
| Indonesia | | BPS Statistics Indonesia | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | Statistical Centre of Iran | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ireland | 2022 | 2021 Climate Act | https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/6223e-climate-action-plan-2 21/ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 2017 | 3rd National Biodiversity Action Plan | https://www.npws.ie/sites/default/files/publications/pdf/National%2 Biodiversity%2 Action%2 Plan%2 English.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Nutrient management, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| Ireland | 2017 | Forestry Regulations 2017 | https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2 17/si/191/made/en/print | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| Ireland | 2020 | What Green, Low-Carbon, Agri-Environment Scheme (GLAS) | https://www.gov.ie/en/service/9133a5-green-low-carbon-agri-environment-scheme-glas/ | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 2021 | Ireland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan | https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/d4939-national-recovery-and-resilience-plan-2 21/ | | | | | | | Grazing, feed |
| Ireland | 2020 | National Development Plan (2021-2030) | https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/774e2-national-development-plan-2 21-2 3 / | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 2022 | Climate Action Fund | https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/de5d3-climate-action-fund/ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Ireland | 2021 | Action Plan on Sustainable Finance (EU) | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Ireland | 2020 | IPCC Action Plan 2020 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Peat restoration |
| Ireland | 2021 | Climate Action and Low Carbon Development(Amendment) Bill 2021 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Peat restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Carbon Sink |
| Ireland | 2021 | National Biodiversity Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink |
| Ireland | 2019 | Hen Harrier Programme | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Community Consevation, Avoided grassland conversion |
| Ireland | | Central Statistics Office | https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/environmentaccounts/ https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/environmentstatistics/ https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/climateandenergy/ https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/ecosystemaccounts/ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Israel | 2022 | 3rd National Climate Change Adaptation Plan | https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/implementation-plan/en/climate_change_and_energy_efficiency_implementation-plan-en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Biochar |
| Israel | | Central Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Italy | 2019 | the Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate | https://energy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2 2 - 2/it_final_necp_main_en_ .pdf | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Italy | 2018 | the Consolidated Law on Forests and Forestry Supply Chains | https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/legislative-decree-3-april-2 18-n-34-consolidated-text-on-forests-and-forestry-supply-chains-lex-faoc17634 / | ✓ | | | | | | Natural forest management |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Italy | 2019 | Law regarding air quality and reforestation | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/italy/laws/decree-law-no-111-2 19 | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| Italy | | Istat - National Statistical Institute | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Jamaica | 2018 | Fisheries Act | https://japarliament.gov.jm/attachments/article/339/The%2 Fisheries%2 Act,%2 2 18-hp.pdf | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Natural forest management |
| Jamaica | 2018 | Fisheries Act of 2018 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Mangroves |
| Jamaica | 2018 | National Environmental Policy Act | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration |
| Japan | 2018 | the Climate Change Adaptation Act | https://www.japaneselaw-translation.go.jp/en/laws/view/3212/en | | | | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Trees in cropland |
| Japan | 2020 | the Act to Promote Environmental Burden Reduction Activities for Establishment of Environmentally Harmonized Food System | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/japan/laws/law-no-37-2 22-concerning-the-promotion-of-environmental-burden-reduction-activities-for-the-establishment-of-environmentally-harmonised-food-systems | | | | | | | Natural forest management, Nutrient management, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact |
| Japan | 2021 | Smart Agriculture Comprehensive Policy Package | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved rice, Natural Climate Solutions, Cover Crops |
| Japan | 2019 | Clean Wood Act | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Improved plantation |
| Jordan | 2021 | the Agriculture Development Strategy 2016—2020 | https://www.sustainability.gov/pdfs/ggi-jordan-water-sector.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Jordan | 2021 | CSA Action Plan | https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/ 991 5_5 9224 188/pdf/P16 682 2548b2 c1 b294 571353a64afa.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management, Biochar, Grazing, feed, Grazing, legumes, Avoided coastal impact |
| Jordan | 2021 | Green Growth National Action Plan | https://gggi.org/wp-content/uploads/2 2 /1 /2_22_Jordan_Agriculture_v 7_HL_Web.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Kazakhstan | | Bureau of National statistics of the Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Kenya | 2021 | The Forest Conservation and Management (Amendment) Bill | https://landportal.org/nl/library/resources/forest-conservation-and-management-act-2 16 | | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kenya | 2019 | Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy | https://www.agck.or.ke/Downloads/ASTGS-Full-Version-1.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Nutrient management, Improved rice, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact |
| Kenya | 2016 | the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy | https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/kenya_climate_smart_agriculture_strategy.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Nutrient management, Conservation agriculture, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact, Avoided coastal impact |
| Kenya | 2022 | National Climate Action Plan 2018-2022 | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Kenya | 2022 | Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026 | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Kenya | 2017 | Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2017 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Kenya | 2016 | Community Land Act 2016 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Corporations, Community Consevation |
| Kenya | 2016 | Climate Change Act 2016 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Kenya | 2016 | Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 (FCM Act, 2016) | https://kenyaforests.org/resources/Forest%2 Conservation%2 and%2 Management%2 Act%2 2 16.pdf | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Reforestation, Reforestation, Mangroves |
| Kenya | 2016 | Water Act 2016 | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Wetlands, Coastal restoration |
| Kenya | | Kenya National Bureau of statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Kiribati | 2018 | the Climate Change Policy | https://www.climate-laws.org/geographies/kiribati/policies/kiribati-climate-change-policy#:~:text=The%2 Kiribati%2 Climate%2 Change%2 Policy.a%2 healthy%2 environment%2 for%2 all | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2016 | 8th National Socio Economic Development Plan | https://laopdr.un.org/en/13284-8th-national-socio-economic-development-plan-2 16-2 2 | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2019 | Land Law | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Natural Climate Solutions |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2019 | Forestry Law | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | Lao Bureau of Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Latvia | 2020 | National Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/lv_final_necp_main_en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar, Improved rice, Avoided coastal impact |
| Latvia | 2021 | Latvian National Development Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Coastal restoration |
| Latvia | | Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Lebanon | 2020 | Agricultural Development Strategy | http://www.agriculture.gov.lb/getattachment/Ministry/Ministry-Strategy/strategy-2 2 -2 25/NAS-web-Eng-7Sep2 2 .pdf?lang=ar-LB | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Grazing, animal management |
| Liberia | 2016 | the National Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management Law | https://www.cms.int/slender-billed-curlew/sites/default/files/document/cms_nlp_lbr_law_wildlife_2 17.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Grazing, animal management |
| Liberia | 2018 | Land Right Bill | https://www.landesa.org/land-for-all-liberia-embraces-comprehensive-land-reform-with-historic-passage-of-the-land-rights-act/ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Liberia | 2018 | Land Rights Act 2018 | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Reforestation, Improved plantation, Coastal restoration |
| Liberia | | Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Lithuania | 2021 | Lithuanian National Energy and Climate Action Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/lt_final_necp_main_en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Lithuania | | Statistics Lithuania | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Luxembourg | 2018 | Loi du 18 juillet 2018 concernant la protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles et modifiant | https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2 18/ 7/18/a771/jo | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Grazing, feed, wetland protection |
| Luxembourg | 2020 | Plan national pour un développement durable | https://environnement.public.lu/fr/publications/developpement_durable/pndd-2 21.html | | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Luxembourg | 2021 | Plan pour la Reprise et la Résilience | https://gouvernement.lu/fr/dossiers.gouv_mfin%2Bfr%2Bdossiers%2B2 21%2Bplandere-lance.html | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luxembourg | 2022 | Le plan stratégique national du Luxembourg pour la mise en œuvre de la PAC 2023-2027 | https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiques/2 22/ 9-septembre/13-haagen-psn-pac.html | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Biochar, Grazing, feed, Grazing, animal management |
| Luxembourg | 2017 | Plan National concernant la Protection de la Nature | https://environnement.public.lu/fr/natur/biodiversite/mesure_2_pnpn.html | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management |
| Luxembourg | | STATEC | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Madagascar | 2020 | Plan Communal de Développement | http://i-tantsoroka.mg/dossier/communemonographie/PC-DANTANIMASAKAOK.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Madagascar | 2022 | Stratégie pour la mise en œuvre des systèmes multi usage | https://reliefweb.int/report/madagascar/strategie-pour-la-mise-en-oeuvre-des-systemes-multi-usage-mars-2 22-version-2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland |
| Madagascar | 2020 | National Plan for Sustainable Development (PND) | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Reforestation, Improved plantation, Avoided woodfuel |
| Malaysia | 2022 | the Forests (Amendment) Bill 2022 | https://www.theborneopost.com/2 22/ 5/28/swaks-amended-bill-paves-way-for-capital-generation-from-forests-says-wwf-malaysia/ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Malaysia | | Department of Statistics Malaysia | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Maldives | 2019 | the Strategic Action Plan | https://storage.googleapis.com/presidency.gov.mv/Documents/SAP2 19-2 23.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Mali | 2016 | Ordinance No. 2016- 7 Project to Strengthen Resilience to Food Insecurity in Mali | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli.155373.pdf | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | National Statistics Office | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Mauritius | 2020 | Climate Bill No. XIV of 2020 | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Carbon Sink, Natural Climate Solutions |
| Mauritius | | Statistics Mauritius | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Mexico | 2016 | REDD+ (Reduction of Emissions through Deforestation and Forest Degradation) | | | | | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed |
| Mexico | 2019 | Federal Environmental Liability Law | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Deforestation |
| Mexico | 2019 | General Law on Climate Change | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Deforestation |
| Mexico | 2018 | General Law on Sustainable Forest Development | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink, Deforestation, Reforestation, Improved plantation |
| Mexico | 2017 | RESTORE Act | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Coastal restoration |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | | National Institute of Statistics and Geography | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 2020 | the FSM Forestry Action Plan | https://fsm-data.sprep.org/index.php/dataset/fsm-forest-action-plan | | | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | | FSM National Government | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Mongolia | | National Statistics Office | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Montenegro | 2016 | the Law on Nature Protection | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mne178833.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Morocco | 2020 | National Water Strategy | https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/morocco-water | ✓ | | | | | | Avoided coastal impact |
| Morocco | 2021 | National Plan for the Protection against Floods | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Coastal restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Conservation Investment |
| Morocco | | High Commission of Planning | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Mozambique | 2017 | Conservation Law | https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC168 82/ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management |
| Myanmar | 2018 | Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law | https://www.informea.org/sites/default/files/legislation/Conservation%2 of%2 Biodiversity%2 and%2 Protected%2 Areas%2 Law%2 2 18%2 %28Translation%29.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| Myanmar | 2018 | The Forest Law (2018) | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Mangroves, Improved plantation, Reforestation |
| Myanmar | 2018 | Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Law (2018) | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Mangroves, Conservation Corporations, Community Consevation |
| Myanmar | 2018 | Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018) | | | | | | ✓ | | Community Consevation |
| Myanmar | 2018 | Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Reforestation, Deforestation |
| Myanmar | 2016 | National Land Use Policy | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Grazing, Community Consevation |
| Namibia | 2017 | Nature Conservation Amendment Act, 2017 (Act 3 of 2017) | https://namiblii.org/akn/na/act/2 17/3/eng%4 2 17- 6-28 | | ✓ | | | | | wetland protection |
| Namibia | | Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nauru | 2020 | Environmental Management and Climate Change Act | http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru_lpms/files/acts/e4673599db-6462c935fecb84cae487b .pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Avoid forest conversion, Conservation agriculture, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Nauru | 2019 | National Sustainable Development Strategy | https://policy.asiapacificen-ergy.org/sites/default/files/National%2 Sustainable%2 Development%2 Strategy%2 %28NSDS%29%2 2 19-2 3 %2 %28Revised%2 2 19%29 .pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Improved plantation, Avoided coastal impact |
| Nepal | 2019 | Chapter 7 of the Forest Act | https://www.lawcommission.gov.np/en/wp-content/up-loads/2 21/ 3/The-Forest-Act-2 19-2 76.pdf | | | | | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Nepal | 2020 | National Agro-forestry Policy of Nepal | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Trees in cropland, Reforestation |
| Nepal | 2019 | Forest Act of 2019 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Deforestation, Reforestation, Grazing |
| Nepal | 2016 | Climate Change Policy of 2019 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Deforestation, Reforestation, Grazing |
| Nepal | | Central Bureau of Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Nether-lands | 2019 | Climate Agreement | https://www.klimaatakkoord.nl/documenten/publicaties/2 19/ 6/28/national-cli-mate-agreement-the-nether-lands | | | | | | | |
| Nether-lands | | Statistics Netherlands | https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/maatschappij/natuur-en-mi-lieu/milieurekeningen https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/soci-ety/nature-and-environment/natural-capital | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| New Zealand | 2020 | National Policy for Freshwater Management | https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/national-policy-state-ment-for-freshwater-manage-ment-2 2 .pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| New Zealand | 2017 | Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui River Claims Settlement) Act 2017 | https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2 17/ 7/latest/whole.html | | | | | | | Avoided coastal impact |
| New Zealand | 2019 | Zero Carbon Bill | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Community Consevation |
| New Zealand | 2020 | National Poli-cy Statement for Freshwater Management | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Peat restoration, Avoided grassland conversion, Natural Climate Solutions, Coastal restoration, Grazing, Wetlands, Carbon Sink, Nutrient management, Wetlands |
| New Zealand | 2018 | National Environmental Standards for Planta-tion Forestry Regulations (NES-PF or Regulations) | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation, Coastal restoration |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | 2017 | Mangrove Management Bill | https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/local/2 17/ 278/latest/DLM73169 2.html?search=ad_act%4 bill%4 regulation%4 deemedreg__mangrove_2 16-2 22____25_ac%4 bc%4 rc%4 dc%4 apub%4 aloc%4 apri%4 apro%4 aimp%4 bgov%4 bloc%4 bpri%4 bmem%4 rpub%4 rimp_ac%4 bc%4 rc%4 ainf%4 anif%4 aaif%4 aase%4 arep%4 bcur%4 bena%4 bter%4 rinf%4 rnif%4 raif%4 rasm%4 rrev_a_aw_se_&p=1 | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Coastal restoration |
| New Zealand | | Statistics New Zealand | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Niger | 2018 | PLAN D'INVESTISSEMENT CLIMAT POUR LA REGION DU SAHEL (PIC-RS 2018-2030) | https://ccrs-sahel.org/appel-de-niamey-sur-la-mise-en-oeuvre-du-plan-dinvestissement-climat-pour-la-region-du-sahel-pic-rs-2 18-2 3 -niamey-niger-le-1 -aout-2 21/ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | Natural forest management, Avoided woodfuel |
| Niger | 2022 | Adoption du Plan de Développement Economique et Social (PDES) 2022-2026 | http://www.finances.gouv.ne/index.php/une/879-adoption-du-plan-de-developpement-economique-et-social-pdes-2 22-2 26 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Niger | 2017 | Plan de Développement Economique et Social 2017-2021 | https://www.nigerrenaissant.org/fr/plan-de-developpement-economique-et-social | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | Grazing, feed |
| Niger | 2017 | Plan d'Action National de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (PANGIRE) et du Programme d'Investissement Prioritaire (PIP) | https://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/mha_plan_d_actions_national_de_gestion_integree_des_ressources_en_eau_pangire_2 17.pdf | | | | | | ✓ | Avoided coastal impact |
| Nigera | 2016 | Agriculture Promotion Policy | https://nssp.ifpri.info/files/2 17/12/2 16-Nigeria-Agric-Sector-Policy-Roadmap_June-15-2 16_Final.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation, Nutrient management, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact |
| Nigeria | 2017 | Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme | https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Nigeria%2 LDN%2 TSP%2 Country%2 Report.pdf | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 2021 | National Climate Change Policy | https://climatechange.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2 21/ 8/NCCP_NIGERIA_REVISED_2-JUNE-2 21.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Natural forest management |
| Nigeria | | National Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Norway | 2020 | National Development Plan | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Deforestation, Conservation Investment |
| Norway | | Statistics Norway | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Oman | 2016 | Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy | https://andp.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/2 2 -1 /Sustainable%2 Agriculture%2 and%2 Rural%2 Development%2 Strategy%2 towards%2 2 4 %2 -%2 SARDS%2 2 4 .pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | Natural forest management, Biochar, Grazing, feed, Avoided coastal impact |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pakistan | 2017 | the Climate Change Act | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/pakistan/laws/pakistan-climate-change-act-2 17 | | | ✓ | | | | Trees in cropland |
| Pakistan | 2020 | Protected Areas Initiative | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Conservation Technologies, Carbon Sink |
| Pakistan | 2018 | National Water Policy 2018 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Pakistan | | Pakistan Statistics | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Panama | 2017 | Law 69/2017 creating an incentive programme for forest cover and the conservation of natural forests | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/panama/laws/law-69-2 17-creating-an-incentive-programme-for-forest-cover-and-the-conservation-of-natural-forests | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Papua New Guinea | 2017 | National REDD+ Strategy | https://redd.unfccc.int/files/4838_1_papua_new_guinea_national_redd_2b_strategy.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Conservation agriculture |
| Papua New Guinea | 2018 | Medium-Term Development Plan III | https://png-data.sprep.org/dataset/medium-term-development-plan-iii-2 18-2 22-volume-1 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Reforestation |
| Papua New Guinea | 2017 | The PNG Policy on Protected Areas | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Coastal restoration, Mangroves |
| Papua New Guinea | 2019 | Project Assistance Agreement for Environmental Programming | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Deforestation, Community Consevation |
| Paraguay | 2020 | Law 6676/2020 prohibiting the activities of transformation and conversion of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/paraguay/laws/law-6676-2 2 -prohibiting-the-activities-of-transformation-and-conversion-of-areas-with-forest-cover-in-the-eastern-region | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| Peru | 2017 | Forest Investment Plan | https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/country/peru | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Peru | 2020 | National Action Plan on Peatlands | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | Improved plantation |
| Peru | | Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) | https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1811/libro.pdf ;https://repositorio.ana.gob.pe/bitstream/handle/2 .5 .12543/47 5/ANA 32 1.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y; file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/reporte_gpa_2 14-2 18%2 (1).pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Philippines | 2018 | Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act | https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2 18/ 6jun/2 18 622-RA-11 38-RRD.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philip-pines | 2017 | Integrated Urban Agricul-ture Act | https://www.congress.gov.ph/press/details.php?pressid=1 3 8 | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Philip-pines | 2020 | National Action Plan on Peatlands | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Peat restoration, Fire management, Community Consevation |
| Philip-pines | 2019 | Advanced Energy and Green Building Technologies Curriculum | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | Conservation Technologies, Natural Climate Solutions |
| Philip-pines | 2018 | Balanga Wetland and Nature Park Responsible Ecotourism Act | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Mangroves, Community Consevation |
| Philip-pines | 2016 | Farm Tourism Development Act of 2016 | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Philip-pines | | Philippine Statistics Authority | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Poland | 2020 | National Urban Policy 2023 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| Poland | | Statistics Poland | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Portugal | 2021 | Climate Framework Law | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/portugal/laws/framework-climate-law-no-98-2 21 | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Portugal | 2016 | Environmental fund | | | | | | | | Wetland protection |
| Portugal | 2021 | Portugal 2030 | | | | | | | | Wetland protection |
| Portugal | 2019 | National Road Map for Car-bon Neutrality (RNC 2050) | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink, Coastal restoration |
| Portugal | | Statistics Portugal | Benchmark 2 11: https://ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnacionais2 1 &contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=22 67457 &INST=22 617355&xlang=en Benchmark 2 16 (in progress): https://ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnacionais | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Qatar | 2022 | National Development Strategy | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Mangroves |
| Qatar | 2018 | Second National Development Strategy | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Qatar | 2016 | Integrated Environmental Sustainability Action Plan | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Mangroves |
| Qatar | | Planning and Statistics Authority | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Republic of Korea | 2019 | Framework Act on En-vironmental Policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Republic of Korea | 2017 | Environmental Impact As-sessment Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Republic of Korea | 2020 | Framework Act on Low Carbon, Green Growth | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of Moldova | | National Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Romania | 2020 | the Integrat-ed National Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/ro_final_necp_main_en.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Romania | | National Institute of Statistics | http://statistici.insse.ro:8 77/tempo-online/#/pages/tables/insse-table https://insse.ro/cms/ro/tags/conturi-eco-nomice-de-mediu | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Russian Federa-tion | 2020 | Comprehen-sive Plan for Implemen-tation of the Climate Doctrine | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| Russian Federa-tion | 2020 | Federal Law 'On Protection of Atmospher-ic Air' | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Improved plantation |
| Russian Federa-tion | 2020 | Forest Code of the Russian Federation | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation, Reforestation, Mangroves, Deforestation, Improved plantation, Reforestation, Community Consevation |
| Russian Federa-tion | 2020 | Federal Law 'On Specially Protected Nat-ural Territories' | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Improved plantation |
| Russian Federa-tion | | Federal State Statistics Ser-vice (Rosstat) | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Rwanda | 2018 | Plan stratégique de transformation de l'agriculture | https://www.minagri.gov.rw/index.php?eID=dump-File&t=f&f=12393&to-ken=5ab161ff8ac3e36b7a8cb-c7f6 1a 4958c99e93f | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2017 | Stratégie nationale de transformation 2017 2024 | https://www.nirda.gov.rw/uploads/tx_dce/Nation-al_Strategy_For_Trsansforma-tion_-NST1-min.pdf | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2019 | National Environment and Climate Change Policy | https://plasticsdb.surrey.ac.uk/documents/Rwanda/Minis-try%2 of%2 Enviornment%2 (2 19)%2 Rwanda%2 National%2 Environment%2 and%2 Cli-mate%2 Change%2 Policy,%2 Rwanda.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Rwanda | 2018 | Strategic Plan for Agricultur-al Transforma-tion | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Avoided grassland conversion, Trees in cropland |
| Rwanda | | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2020 | the National Conservation and Envi-ronmental Management Act | https://www.sknis.gov.kn/2 2 /1 /14/national-conserva-tion-and-environmental-man-agement-bill-2 2 / | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2020 | National Con-servation and Environmental Management Bill, 2019 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Mangroves, Wetlands, Reforestation, Grazing |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2016 | Marine Re-sources Act 2016 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Saint Lucia | 2019 | Land Acquisi-tion Act | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Grazing, Improved plantation |
| Saint Vincent and the Grena-dines | 2019 | Comprehen-sive Disaster Management (CDM) Policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Samoa | | Samoa Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Senegal | 2019 | Le plan Séné-gal Emergent | https://www.economie.gouv.sn/en/dossiers-publications/publications/pse | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed |
| Senegal | 2019 | Lettre de Politique Sectorielle de Dévelop-pement de l'Agriculture | https://www.dapsa.gouv.sn/content/lps-da-lettre-de-politique-secto-rielle-de-d%C3%A9veloppe-ment-de-lagriculture-2 19-2 23 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Grazing, feed |
| Senegal | 2018 | Forest Code | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Senegal | 2016 | ENVIRON-MENTAL AND SOCIAL MAN-AGEMENT PLAN (ESMP) | https://www.ifad.org/docu-ments/3871417 /4 29382 / IAP_Senegal.pdf/eeb5ba4f-bcf-4ca5-9fd4-8be3cc e4198?t=1526 4 15 | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Senegal | | National Agency for Statistics and Demography | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Serbia | 2019 | Law on En-vironmental Protection | https://www.zzps.rs/wp/pdf/za-koni/LAW%2 ON%2 ENVIRON-MENTAL%2 PROTECTION.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Serbia | | Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia | https://www.stat.gov.rs/en-us/oblasti/zivotna-sredina/ ; https://www.stat.gov.rs/en-us/oblasti/nacionalni-racuni/ekon-omski-racuni-poljoprivrede/ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Sey-chelles | 2018 | Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (Blue Bonds Plan) | https://thecommonwealth.org/case-study/case-study-innova-tive-financing-debt-conserva-tion-swap-seychelles-conser-vation-and | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Singa-pore | 2021 | Singapore Green Plan 2030 | https://www.greenplan.gov.sg/ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Community Consevation, Natural Climate Solutions, Conservation Investment, Conservation Technologies, Carbon Sink, Deforestation, Mangroves, Improved plantation |
| Singa-pore | 2020 | Bill to amend Wild Animals and Birds Act | https://www.parliament.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/wild-animals-and-birds-(amend-ment)-bill-15-2 2 .pdf | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Mangroves |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slovakia | 2019 | Strategy of the Environ-mental Policy | https://www.minzp.sk/files/iep/greener_slovakia-strategy_of_the_environmental_policy_of_the_slovak_republic_until_2 3 .pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Improved rice, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| Slovakia | | Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic | www.slovak.statistics.sk ->Databases->DATACube->Environment: http://datacube.statistics.sk/#!/lang/en | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Slovenia | 2020 | National Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/si_final_necp_main_en.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Biochar |
| Slovenia | 2017 | Slovenia Development Strategy 2030 | https://www.gov.si/assets/vladne-sluzbe/SVRK/Strategija-razvoja-Slovenije-2 3 /Slovenian-Development-Strategy-2 3 .pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Avoided coastal impact |
| Slovenia | | Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia | https://www.stat.si/statweb; https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en/Podrocja/Index/99/environment | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Solomon Islands | 2020 | National Forest Policy 2020 | https://www.mofr.gov.sb/documents/LegislationAndRegulation/SI%2 National%2 Forest%2 Policy%2 2 2 .pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Somalia | 2020 | the Ninth National Development Plan | https://andp.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/2 2 -1 /Somalia%2 National%2 Development%2 Plan%2 2 2 %2 to%2 2 24.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Somalia | 2018 | Environmental Management Law No. 79/2018 | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Grazing, Reforestation, Deforestation, |
| South Africa | 2022 | Fire Safety and Preven-tion Strategy | https://pmg.org.za/committee-meeting/343 / | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| South Africa | 2022 | The Nation-al Forests Amendment Bill | https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/2 227/nationalforestamendact12 22.pdf | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | Natural forest management |
| South Africa | 2017 | a National Adaptation Plan | https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/session2_draftnational_adaptationstrategy.pdf | ✓ | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 2016 | National For-est Amend-ment Bill | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Improved plantation, Reforestation, Mangroves, Carbon Sink, Deforestation |
| South Africa | | Statistics South Africa | www.statssa.gov.za and www.sanbi.org | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Spain | 2021 | Integrated Na-tional Energy and Climate Plan | https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/es_final_necp_main_en.pdf | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | Natural forest management |
| Spain | 2021 | National Climate Change Ad-aptation Plan 2021–2030 | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Mangroves |
| Spain | | National Sta-tistical Office | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sri Lanka | 2018 | National Agriculture Reserch Policy and Strategy | http://www.slcarp.lk/wp-content/uploads/2 18/ 6/Research-Policy.pdf | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Biochar, Trees in cropland |
| Sri Lanka | 2016 | National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impact | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink, Natural Climate Solutions, Coastal restoration, Carbon Sink, Mangroves |
| Sri Lanka | 2020 | National Policy on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Mangrove Ecosystems | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions, Coastal restoration, Mangroves |
| Sweden | 2017 | the National Environmental Policy | https://www.naturvardsverket.se/om-oss/publikationer/67 /swedish-environmental-law/ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| Sweden | 2017 | Climate Act | the-swedish-climate-act.pdf (government.se) | | | | | | | Improved plantation |
| Sweden | 2018 | Strategy for Development Cooperation in Sustainable Environment | https://www.government.se/49ae5f/contentassets/8d99ab613d4d476794495d6e4859c3aa/strategy-for-swedens-global-development-cooperation-in-the-areas-of-environmental-sustainability-sustainable-climate-and-oceans-and-sustainable-use-of-natural-resources-2 182 22.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural forest management, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| Sweden | | Statistics Sweden | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Switzerland | 2021 | Stratégie climatique à long terme 2050 | https://www.bafu.admin.ch/bafu/fr/home/themes/climat/info-specialistes/reduction-emissions/objectifs-reduction/objectif-2 5 /strategie-climatique-2 5 .html | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 2017 | Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy | https://www.bafu.admin.ch/dam/bafu/en/dokumente/biodiversitaet/fachinfo-daten/aktionsplan-strategie-biodiversitaet-schweiz.pdf.download.pdf/Aktionsplan_SBS_final_Englisch.pdf | | | ✓ | | | | Biochar |
| Switzerland | 2017 | Foodstuffs Act | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 2020 | Forest Policy 2020 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Switzerland | 2017 | Action Plan for the Swiss Biodiversity Strategy | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | Avoided grassland conversion, Reforestation |
| Switzerland | 2021 | EU Action Plan for Sustainable Finance | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment |
| Switzerland | | Federal Statistical Office | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Tajikistan | 2020 | National Water Code | New Water Code Tajikistan_ENG.pdf (greencentralasia.org) | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tajikistan | | Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Thailand | 2019 | Community Forest Act | https://leap.unep.org/sites/default/files/national-legislation/Community%252 Forest%252.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Thailand | 2018 | the Water Resource Management Act | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tha2 1938.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Avoided coastal impact |
| Thailand | 2017 | Policy and Prospective Plan for Enhance-ment and Conservation of National Environment Quality | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Deforestation, Conservation Technologies, Conservation Investment, Carbon Sink |
| Thailand | 2016 | Thailand National Plan of Action for Conservation and Man-agement of Sharks | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| Thailand | 2017 | Twelfth National Economic and Social Devel-opment Plan | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Improved plantation, Grazing, Coastal restoration |
| Thailand | 2019 | Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019) | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves |
| Thailand | 2019 | National Environmental Quality Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| Thailand | | National Sta-tistical Office | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Timor-Leste | 2018 | Fishery Law and the Na-tional Oceans Policy | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| Togo | 2018 | Plan National de Développe-ment | https://www.republiquetogo-laise.com/pnd | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Togo | 2019 | PLAN NATIONAL «SECHERES-SE» | https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_pro-file_documents/1%252 FINAL_Plan_national_Secheresse_Togo_final_janv2 19.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | Grazing, feed |
| Togo | 2017 | Plan national de reboise-ment | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/tog198334.pdf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland, Improved rice, Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration |
| Togo | 2019 | Stratégie REDD+ PFNL | https://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/strate-gie-nationale-redd/strategie/send/15-strategie/141-strat-egie-nationale-redd-2 2 -2 29-version-finale | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2018 | the National Environment Policy | https://www.planning.gov.tt/sites/default/files/National%2 Environmental%2 Policy%2 %28NEP%29%2 T%26T%2 2 18.pdf | | | | | | | Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2018 | Environmental Management Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves, Coastal restoration |
| Tunisia | | National Institute of statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Turkey | 2019 | Eleventh Development Plan | https://climate-laws.org/geographies/turkey/laws/eleventh-national-develop-ment-plan-2 19-2 23 | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Turkey | 2019 | Action Plan Against Ero-sion | | | | ✓ | | | | Grazing |
| Turkey | | TurkStat | Environmental Accounts are available under Statistical Tables section: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Kategori/GetKat-egori?p=cevre-ve-enerji-1 3&dil=2 Material Flow Accounts: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Down-loadIstatistikselTablo?p=BY2e-jTMlrDwby6YS52halCTLmE5n-RfUbO8wK7zKFJFLZQ3zM1t-CLtf5GOxSjlFki Air Emission Accounts: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Down-loadIstatistikselTablo?p=3Pjjw-gfF9l2jJE4DShLNIGfxmSSp-ABevXU9JaYmm39w5LWGmX-IZT/7mK4UcGjt12 Environmental Taxes: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/DownloadIstatistikselT-ablo?p=iUZUof4fiOd1DJ8yQ Gy5daoxmM9yaOL-GxsWkWB5BQxbck-G37wD4WlpQvPnFRVrK Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/DownloadIstatistikselT-ablo?p=WtW7dACrf1buKn-B2cni12aNsx a6p7SLzLBVg-BLUARdjki/Qk8cVQxPmDTS UvZR | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Uganda | 2021 | the Nation-al Climate Change Act | http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/uga2 83 5.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Coastal restoration, Avoided coastal impact |
| Uganda | 2021 | National Envi-ronment Act | https://nema.go.ug/sites/all/themes/nema/docs/National%2 Environment%2 Act.%2 2 19%2 (1).pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Trees in cropland |
| Uganda | 2020 | Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Technologies, Coastal restoration, Natural Climate Solutions |
| Uganda | 2019 | National En-vironment Act of Uganda | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation, Deforestation |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uganda | | Uganda Bureau of Statistics | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Ukraine | 2016 | National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation and Desertifi-cation | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Soils, Coastal restoration |
| Ukraine | | State Statistics Service of Ukraine | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| United Arab Emirates | 2018 | Dubai green fund | https://dgf.ae/investments-sec-tor-focus/ | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 2021 | National Plan of Action for the Conser-vation and Management of Sharks 2018-2021 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| United Kingdom | 2019 | Climate Change Bill | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Carbon Sink |
| United Kingdom | 2021 | section 101 of the Environ-ment Act | https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2 16/3/contents/enacted | | | | | | | Conservation agriculture |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Agricultural Bill | https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2 2 /21/contents/enact-ed/data.htm | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | Natural forest management, Grazing, feed |
| United Kingdom | 2019 | Climate Change Act | https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2 2 /12/The-Sixth-Carbon-Budget-The-UKs-path-to-Net-Zero.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Biochar |
| United Kingdom | 2021 | Peat Action Plan | https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/at-tachment_data/file/1 1 786/england-peat-action-plan.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management, Fire management, Grazing, feed, Coastal restoration, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact, Avoided coastal impact, wetland protection |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 | https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/at-tachment_data/file/954283/agricultural-transition-plan.pdf | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Trees in cropland, Peat restoration |
| United Kingdom | 2021 | Environment Act | https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2 21/3 /enacted | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, animal management |
| United Kingdom | 2022 | Woodland Creation Design Plan | https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/woodland-grants-and-in-centives-overview-table/woodland-grants-and-incen-tives-overview-table | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| United Kingdom | 2021 | Environmental Land Manage-ment Schemes | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Avoided grassland conversion |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Agriculture Act | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | Grazing |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Environment Bill | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Natural Climate Solutions, Avoided grassland conversion, Improved plantation, Mangroves, Deforestation, Carbon Sink |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | England Peat Action Plan | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | Peat restoration |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Agriculture Bill | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | England Trees Action Plan | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| United Kingdom | 2020 | Due diligence on forest risk commodities | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Deforestation, Conservation Investment |
| United Kingdom | | Office for National Statistics | https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts, https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datalist | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2017 | Agriculture Sector Development Plan | https://asdp.kilimo.go.tz/uploads/2 18%2 5%2 ASDP%2 II%2 OCTOBER%2 2 17.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Improved plantation, Biochar, Nutrient management, Grazing, animal management, Peat restoration, Avoided peat impact, Avoided coastal impact |
| United States of America | 2018 | California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| United States of America | 2016 | Statutes of 2016 | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration, Mangroves |
| United States of America | 2020 | National Environmental Policy Act | https://www.epa.gov/nepa | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Fire management |
| United States of America | 2018 | The Agriculture Improvement Act | https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr2/BILLS-115hr2enr.pdf https://www.ers.usda.gov/agriculture-improvement-act-of-2 18-highlights-and-implications/ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, animal management |
| United States of America | 2019 | Protect and Restore America's Estuaries Act | https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/4 44?q=%7B%-22search%22%3A%5B%22climate+act%22%2C%22climate%22%2C%22act%22%5D%7D&s=4&r=2 | | | | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Grazing, animal management |
| United States of America | 2021 | the REPLANT Act | https://www.americanforests.org/article/statement-on-signage-of-infrastructure-bill/ | | | | | ✓ | | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Biochar, wetland protection |

| Country | Estimated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scientific MRV | Landscape | Prioritize Avoid | Multiple Stakeholder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States of America | 2022 | the Reforestation Strategy | https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reforestation-strategy.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Fire management, Biochar, Trees in cropland, Nutrient management |
| United States of America | 2022 | Executive Order on Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies | Executive Order on Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies - The White House | | | | | | | Natural forest management, Biochar |
| United States of America | 2021 | Bipartisan Infrastructure Law | https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr3684/BILLS-117hr3684enr.pdf | | | | | | | Forest Reforestation, Natural forest management |
| United States of America | 2022 | 1 -year wildfire crisis strategy (Confronting the wildfire crisis: a Strategy for Protecting Communities and Improving Resilience in America's Forests) | https://www.fs.usda.gov/sites/default/files/Confronting-Wildfire-Crisis.pdf | | | | | | | Natural forest management, Biochar |
| United States of America | 2020 | Coastal and Marine Habitat Restoration Grants | https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/grant/coastal-and-marine-habitat-restoration-grants | | | | | | ✓ | Conservation agriculture |
| United States of America | 2021 | Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act of 2021 | https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/3764 | | | | | | | |
| United States of America | 2018 | Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion, Grazing, Trees in cropland, Reforestation, Wetlands, Cover Crops, Community Consevation, Grazing, Cover Crops, Community Consevation, Avoided grassland conversion, Reforestation, Soils, Carbon Sink, Grazing, Trees in cropland |
| United States of America | 2020 | EPA State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreement Program | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| United States of America | 2021 | CITGO Caring for Our Coasts Gulf Region Grants Program | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Soils |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States of America | 2021 | NOAA NCCOS Effects of Sea Level Rise Program FY21 FFO | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| United States of America | 2021 | EPA Office of Water Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2021 National Wetland Program Development Grants | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves |
| United States of America | 2021 | EPA Office of Water Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2021 Tribal Wetland Program Development Grants | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Wetlands |
| United States of America | 2021 | NFWF Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| United States of America | 2021 | NFWF Longleaf Landscape Stewardship Fund 2021 Request for Proposals | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |
| United States of America | 2021 | Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Climate Stewardship Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Coastal restoration |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Repair-ing Existing Public Land by Adding Nec-essary Trees (REPLANT) Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Avoided grassland conversion |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Trillion Trees and Nat-ural Carbon Storage Act, | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Reforestation |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Trillion Trees Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Soils |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Rural Forest Markets Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Natural Climate Solutions |
| United States of America | 2021 | The Growing Climate Solu-tions Act | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Technologies |
| United States of America | 2021 | Environmental Quality Incen-tive Program | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Community Consevation |
| United States of America | 2019 | The Agricul-ture Resilience Act | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | Agricultural Carbon, Carbon Sink, Coastal restoration, Grazing, Soils, Regenerative Agriculture, Natural Climate Solutions, Cover Crops |

| Country | Esti-mated-Year | Policy Name | Link to the Policy | Budget | IPLC | Scien-tific MRV | Land-scape | Prior-itize Avoid | Multiple Stake-holder | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uruguay | 2018 | Uruguay's Law on Use and Conservation of Soil and Water | | ✓ | | | | | | Grazing, Avoided grassland conversion |
| Uruguay | | Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Vanuatu | 2016 | Plan de Dével-oppement Durable 2016 2030 | https://www.gov.vu/images/publications/Vanuatu2 3 -FR-FINAL-sf.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| Vanuatu | 2017 | the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan | https://www.sprep.org/attach-ments/VirLib/Vanuatu/nbsap-2 18-2 3 .pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Coastal restoration |
| Vanuatu | 2018 | the Nation-al Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy | https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/press_re-lease/file/iom-vanuatu-poli-cy-climate-change-disaster-in-duced-displacement-2 18.pdf | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Natural forest management, wetland protection |
| Vanuatu | 2016 | The Vanu-atu National Environment Policy and Implemen-tation Plan 2016–2030 | https://d1bf23g64f8xve.cloud-front.net/sites/default/files/downloads/policy-database//Vanuatu%2 National%2 Envi-ronment%2 Policy%2 and%2 Implementation%2 Plan%2 2 16-2 3 .pdf | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Mangroves |
| Viet Nam | 2017 | Forest Law | https://data.opendevelopment-mekong.net/laws_record/vietnam-law-on-forestry-2 17/resource/ da9b964-93ce-4de4-819f-3b8e6fee376b | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |
| Viet Nam | 2017 | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) | https://ec.europa.eu/environ-ment/forests/pdf/Vietnam.pdf | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved plantation, Reforestation, Deforestation |
| Viet Nam | 2017 | National REDD+ Action Programme | https://www.unredd.net/documents/un-redd-part-ner-countries-181/na-tional-redd-strategies-1 25/16266-viet-nam-nation-al-redd-action-program-2nd.html?path=un-redd-part-ner-countries-181/nation-al-redd-strategies-1 25 | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | Conservation Investment, Deforestation, Reforestation |
| Zambia | | Ministry of Finance and National Planning | Link | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | Natural Capital Accounting |
| Zimba-bwe | 2021 | the Forest (Amendment) Act | https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/Forest%2 Amendment%2 Act%2 4%2 of%2 2 21.pdf | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Improved plantation, Fire management, Conservation agriculture |
| Zimba-bwe | 2018 | the National Climate Policy | https://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/up-loads/laws/8677.pdf | | | | | | | Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management |

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