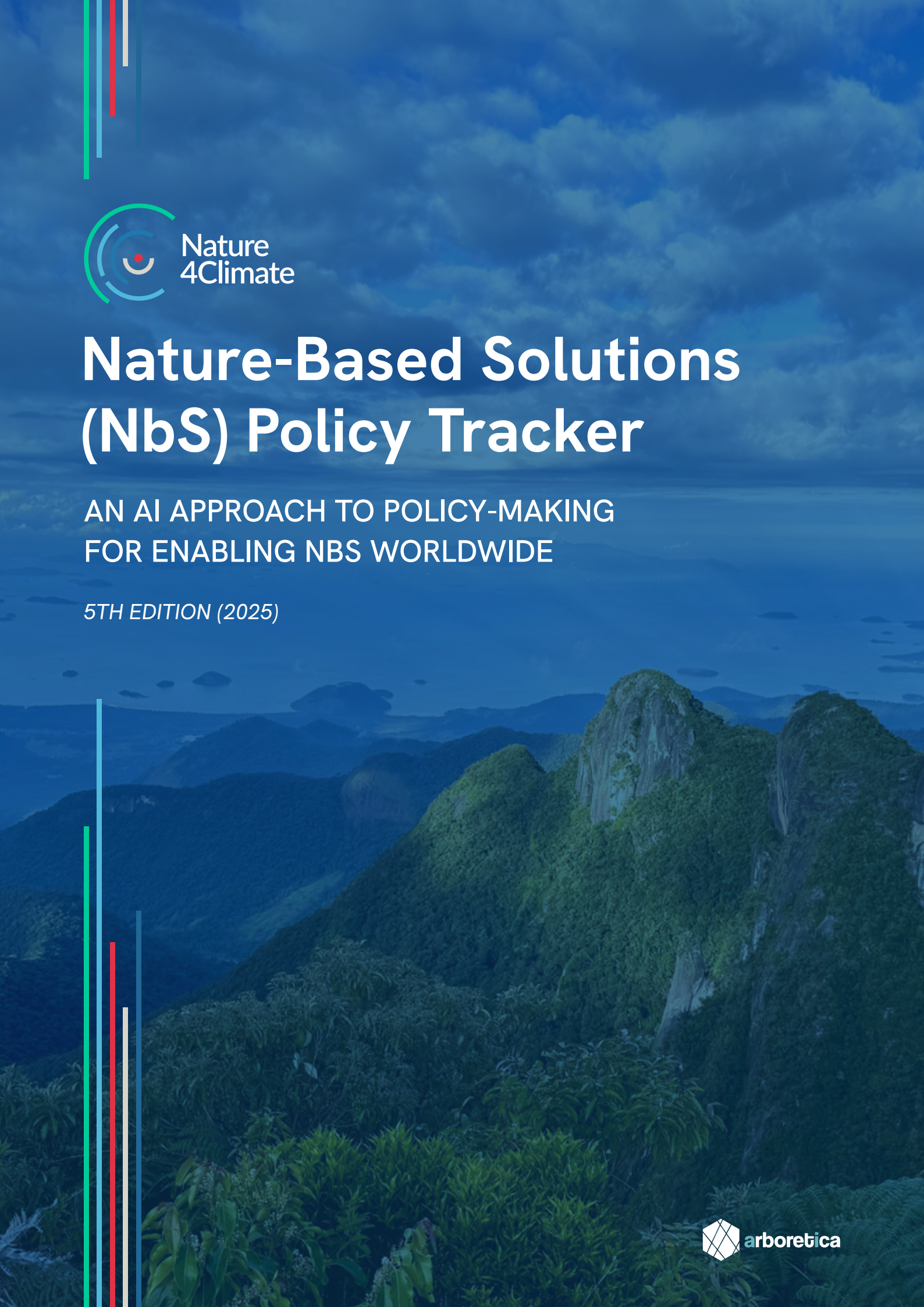

Nature 4Climate

Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) Policy Tracker

AN AI APPROACH TO POLICY-MAKING FOR ENABLING NBS WORLDWIDE

5TH EDITION (2025)

arboretica

Participating Organizations

Nature4Climate (N4C)

Nature4Climate (N4C) is a multi-stakeholder coalition of 30 international members and a strategic platform for unbranded communications and advocacy campaigns. Our members are the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-REDD, Birdlife International, Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), Conservation International (CI), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Global Mangrove Alliance, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), RE:wild, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Woodwell Research Center, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), World Resources Institute (WRI), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), We Mean Business, the Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU), Tree Aid, Youth4Nature, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Fauna & Flora, National Audubon Society, The Biodiversity Consortium, Live and Learn Environmental Education, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Wetlands International (WI), Women's Earth Alliance (WEA) and Cornell University. The secretariat is housed in TNC. Nature4Climate brings together leaders from all over the world on a collective mission to put nature at the heart of climate action.

Our work accelerates the implementation of nature-based solutions on a global scale, convening our coalition members to catalyse government action and private sector investment into the protection, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems, while supporting the people who live in them. Together, our goal is unlock nature's full potential to deliver around a third of the climate solution by 2030.

Arboretica

Arboretica, headquartered in Rotterdam (Netherlands), is a pioneer in using machine learning and natural language processing to automate the work of environmentalists and policymakers. They constantly innovate cutting-edge, peer-reviewed, data-driven technologies to make sustainability analyses more streamlined and scalable.

Arboretica has helped global policymakers, universities, NGOs, and corporations to automate manual working processes, discover hidden insights, and create tangible impact on climate change, nature, and biodiversity. The team has led the creation of many AI-driven environmental solutions, including ChatNetZero, ChatNDC, and GreenSearch.AI.

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Access the interactive *NbS policy database*

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01 Executive Summary

2025 marks a hinge year for climate and nature policy: countries are preparing the next round of NDCs following the first Global Stocktake, COP30 will take place in Brazil, and implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is accelerating. In this context, demand is rising for clear, budgeted, and rights-respecting policies that turn ambition into action.

The Nature-based Solutions (NbS) Policy Tracker continues to document and analyze how governments embed NbS across national legislation and budget instruments. Now in its fifth year, the tracker collects new and updated policies across 90 countries under 22 NbS categories. The Tracker combines automated data collection with expert review to surface policy models and highlights where enabling conditions for NbS are strengthening—and where critical gaps persist.

What we track

We track nationally enacted instruments since 2016 that enable NbS implementation - that is policies that recognise and utilise the power of natural ecosystems to address climate, biodiversity and development goals. Those include: primary laws and acts; decrees and regulations; strategies and action plans with explicit budgets or financing mechanisms; and major subsidy or public investment programs. We categorize each policy across nature-relevant topics. These categories can be found in Appendix A of the report. We also index the policies for key considerations using nine keyword-based criteria - budget/finance, science-based MRV, prioritizing protection, landscape/seascape integration, inclusivity, IPLC recognition, equity and rights (e.g., FPIC, gender), and adaptation.

2025 focus and updates

In 2025, the fifth iteration of the NbS policy tracker focused on three priorities: (1) expanding language coverage to Portuguese in the lead-up to COP30 in Brazil; (2) continuing to add newly published policies and budget provisions across previously covered languages; and (3) introducing a light-touch policy lifecycle audit to flag repeals, replacements, and amendments, ensuring the database reflects the current legal landscape. For the first time, we also introduced a neutral screening for enacted measures that could hinder or undermine high-integrity NbS. This analysis is descriptive rather than evaluative and is intended to support a balanced interpretation of policy environments.

Headline results

This year's update expands both the scope and precision of the database. We added 292 new entries from 90 countries/jurisdictions, bringing the cumulative database to 1,546 policies across 190 countries and regions. Among the 2025 additions:

- Agriculture (e.g., conservation agriculture, grazing/animal management) and forestry (e.g., natural forest management, avoided forest conversion, reforestation) remain the most common categories, consistent with patterns observed in previous years.
- Water resources management, including freshwater conservation and wetland protection, is also highly represented. By contrast, policies addressing food and nutrition, specific grazing sub-practices, coastal protection, and peatlands remain comparatively limited.
- In terms of cross-cutting attributes, 29.5% include explicit budget or financing references, which is broadly consistent with the 30.7% share observed in 2024.
- 44% reference science-based monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), up from 21% in the 2024 additions. A further 68% include adaptation-relevant language; 14% reference landscape or seascape integration; 20% describe multi-stakeholder approaches to policy scoping or implementation; and 16% reference Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Communities (IP/LC), with each of these shares higher than in 2024.
- While 36% of policies prioritise protection in their policy language - slightly down from 39% in 2024 - the level is broadly comparable. Indicators for IP/LC recognition and gender equity also remain at similar levels to 2024.

Our 2025 policy audit identified 22 policies from previous years that have been repealed. Portuguese-language additions total 50 policies across five countries where Portuguese is an official language.

Interpreting the signals

The interconnected crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, and land degradation continue to demand integrated policy responses. In 2025, as Parties prepare for the next NDC cycle and attention turns to COP30 in Brazil, the evidence from this year's additions points to the steady consolidation of the enabling environment for NbS, alongside clear areas for improvement.

Budget visibility remains broadly stable: 29% of 2025 additions include explicit budget or financing references (31% in 2024, and 32% overall), while measurability has strengthened, with 44% referencing science-based monitoring, reporting, and verification (21% in 2024). Language linked to adaptation is now widespread (70%). Mentions of integrated landscape or seascape planning (14%), multi-stakeholder approaches (20%), and Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Communities (17%) all increased relative to the 2024 additions. Notably, references to gender equity and explicit rights safeguards remain limited, indicating a persistent implementation gap.

Financing for nature remains insufficient relative to need. UNEP's State of Finance for Nature 2023 estimates current NbS finance at roughly US$200 billion per year, with about 82% public (US$165 billion) and 18% private (US$35 billion), while nature-negative finance flows approach US$7 trillion annually; closing the gap will require almost tripling NbS finance to about US$542 billion per year by 2030 (UNEP, 2023). Complementary analysis by the Global Center on Adaptation and the University of Oxford confirms the predominance of public finance (~82%) and highlights the role of specialised funds and de-risking mechanisms in crowding-in private capital for adaptation-relevant NbS (GCA & University of Oxford, 2023). In line with these findings, the World Bank (2025) underscores that public funding alone is insufficient and calls for stronger project economics and enabling conditions, including reliable data and MRV, investment incentives to address market failures, and multi-stakeholder governance, alongside fit-for-purpose cost-recovery mechanisms such as user-pays, land-value capture, PPPs, and results-based finance. These considerations reinforce our emphasis on budget disclosure and clear delivery arrangements, which enable comparability and support replication.

High-integrity implementation requires clear guardrails. The rise in MRV references is encouraging, but limited attention to equity safeguards suggests further alignment with recognised standards–such as the IUCN Global Standard for NbS–would strengthen outcomes and reduce risks to communities and ecosystems.

How to use this policy tracker

Users can search and filter the policy data using the interactive dashboard to benchmark national frameworks, identify policies and best practices highlighted in the case studies, and budgeting approaches, and map measures that translate commitments into implementation.

Beyond benchmarking and due diligence, policymakers can run gap analyses against NDCs/NAPs/NBSAPs, and brief finance and planning ministries with concrete precedents for appropriations, MRV, and safeguards. Private-sector actors (investors, banks, developers, supply-chain leaders) can identify nature-enabling policies in their countries of operation to identify nature projects and financing opportunities, and align internal taxonomies and disclosures with leading practice on MRV and rights.

Development partners can prioritize dialogues and program design using evidence on budget and integrity criteria, while civil society and researchers can replicate queries, export subsets, and track changes over time to spotlight gaps and progress. Dashboard filters (e.g., by country, instrument type, NbS category, budget flag, lifecycle status, and criteria hits) make it easier to drill down to comparable peers and assemble policy compendia for sector briefs and investment memos.

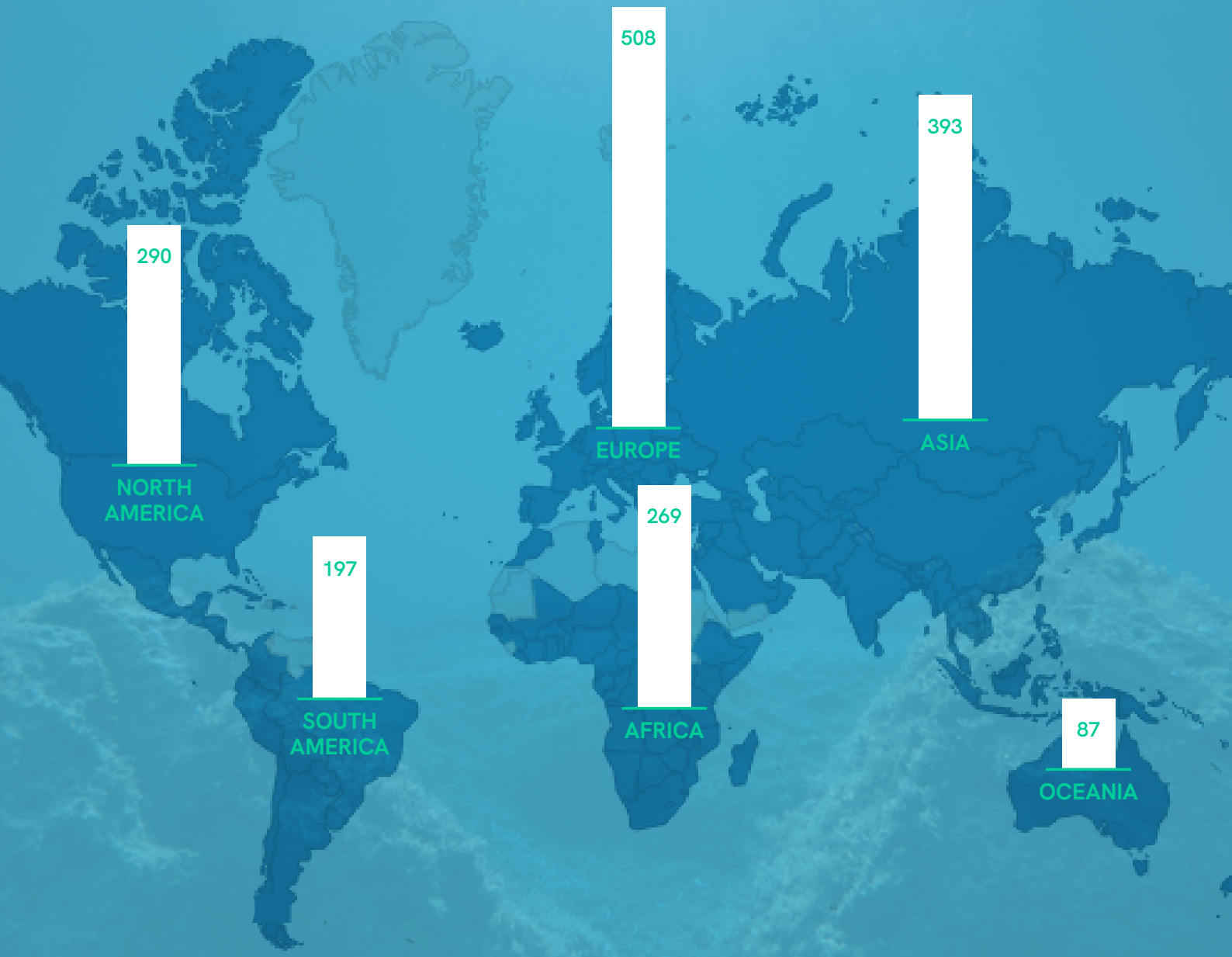
What we would like to see policymakers do next

1. Create investable, budget-linked NDCs to mobilize private capital and close the finance gap for nature. Translating NDC targets into costed, time-bound programmes with public reporting will help crowd-in private finance and align with aggregate needs (e.g., UNEP's estimate to almost triple NbS finance to ~US$542 billion per year by 2030).
2. Increase direct, fit-for-purpose funding mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and subnational governments—so finance reaches the ground. Establish dedicated windows with simplified access and transparent governance; as a directional benchmark, at least 20% of public climate finance for nature-based projects should be channelled to IP/LCs and local authorities.
3. Close equity and participation gaps. With only less than 2% of 2025 additions, and 8% of all policies in the tracker referencing IPLC equity and less than 3% explicitly addressing gender equity, embed FPIC, gender-responsive design, and tenure clarity in law and guidance; require reporting on participation and equity outcomes; and link eligibility for public funds to compliance with these safeguards.

Taken together, these findings underscore that while global policy frameworks for nature-based solutions are maturing, stronger equity safeguards, budget transparency, and financing mechanisms will be essential to turn commitments into measurable outcomes by 2030.

Country Coverage

IN 2025, WE IDENTIFIED
292 POLICIES FROM **90**
COUNTRIES:



02 Introduction

The role of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in mitigating and adapting to climate change is well-documented and formally codified in the IUCN Global Standard for NbS, which sets eight criteria and associated indicators to ensure effective, economically viable, and socially equitable design and implementation (IUCN, 2020).

NbS encompasses actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems in ways that address societal challenges while providing human well-being, resilience, and biodiversity benefits (UN, 2022). Recent syntheses reaffirm substantial potential for pathways such as tropical forest conservation and reforestation, while also underscoring uncertainties in greenhouse-gas measurement and accounting for some interventions (Buma et al., 2024). Importantly, the value of NbS extends beyond mitigation: evidence is growing that nature-positive actions support disaster risk reduction, human health, food and water security, and inclusive development outcomes (Dunlop et al., 2024; Pörtner et al., 2021). Many policies exist that can enable NbS. The aim of this policy tracker, and its previous versions, is to capture them.

In 2025, countries will enter a new phase of implementation and accountability. Following the first Global Stocktake, Parties are preparing their next nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and negotiations will culminate at COP30 in Brazil–home to globally significant biomes whose protection and restoration are central to climate and biodiversity goals. Against a backdrop of evolving political priorities and fiscal constraints, the policy question is no longer whether NbS matter, but how governments design credible, budgeted, and rights-based frameworks that can mobilize implementation of NbS at scale. This includes embedding science-based monitoring and reporting, aligning with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and recognizing the roles and rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLC) within high-integrity NbS.

This fifth consecutive edition of the NbS Policy Tracker–developed by Nature4Climate and Arboretica–continues to provide transparent, up-to-date intelligence on national instruments that enable NbS. Using AI-assisted retrieval and human validation, we catalogue enacted laws, regulations, and NbS-enabling national financing adopted since 2016. Each policy and budget is categorized across an NbS ontology and indexed against nine integrity criteria, including budget/finance, science-based MRV, landscape/seascape integration, IP/LC recognition, and equity.

Our purpose remains twofold: first, to surface credible, replicable policy models that can enable NbS implementation; and second, to help bridge the ambition-implementation gap by tracking enabling measures that translate high-level commitments into action. The tracker is designed to be a living resource for policymakers, researchers, civil society, and investors who require transparent, up-to-date policy intelligence to guide decisions.

The 2025 NbS Policy Tracker continues to report on additions and methodological refinements rather than re-stating the full conceptual background. Readers seeking foundational scope and motivation can refer to the 2021-2022 reports. Here, we highlight what changed this year, what we learned, and what to watch next, especially in a year marked by COP30 preparation and a strategic focus on Lusophone policy landscapes.

03 What's New in 2025

This year's policy updates are incremental but meaningful:

3.1 Portuguese Language Expansion (COP30 Context)

Since 2022, the tracker has been incrementally expanding its language coverage to identify policy and data from non-English speaking territories, aiming to achieve an even and complete coverage of policy actions from the Global South. We added French, covering 27 countries in 2022; Spanish, covering 20 countries, in 2023; Russian, covering 5 countries in 2024; and in 2025, we added end-to-end Portuguese coverage–from query ontology to validation–reflecting the strategic importance of Brazil as COP30 host and the broader nine Portuguese-speaking countries.

Coverage targets include Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste. We document process adjustments for translation, localization, and policy validation in Appendix B

3.2 Continued Additions in Existing Languages

We updated the English, French, Spanish, and Russian pipelines to capture newly enacted policies and to refresh sources for countries already covered. 82 new policies in these four languages were added to the tracker, with the NbS-category coverage listed in Appendix A.

3.3 Policy Lifecycle Audit (Pilot)

This year, we piloted a "status" tag to flag any existing policies in the tracker that were repealed, replaced, or materially amended. The audit is conservative (quick-scan plus targeted verification) and resulted in 22 items flagged as repealed.

04 Methodology

The core methodology remains consistent with prior editions (2021-2024). We use AI-assisted human-in-the-loop retrieval and classification to search potentially relevant government policies enacted since 2016 (the year of the Paris Agreement), followed by manual review from policy experts for quality assurance. We do not claim to be a comprehensive database of all NbS-enabling policies, but rather a growing and evolving collection of policies year-on-year.

4.1 Scope of Inclusion

We include national-level laws/acts, decrees, and presidential orders with legal enforcement, and national budgets. Items are in scope if enacted or substantively amended from 2016 onward (2025 cut-off: July 31st, 2025).

4.2 Category Ontology (NbS Topics)

Policies are mapped to a 22-topic NbS ontology covering forests, restoration, wetlands/peat, coasts/mangroves, water, soils, fire, and agriculture, etc. (Appendix A; 2025 ontology keywords refined in Portuguese).

4.3 Index Criteria (Keywords & Evidence)

We index nine integrity criteria using keyword dictionaries: budget/finance; science-based MRV; prioritize protection; landscape/seascape integration; inclusivity; IPLC recognition; equity/rights (e.g., FPIC, gender); and adaptation (Appendix B; 2025 dictionaries refined in Portuguese).

4.4 Retrieval & Classification

Multilingual searches combine curated term lists with look-alike modelling to discover candidate instruments from official national legal repositories, authoritative policy databases (e.g., FAOLEX, ECOLEX), and other public sources. Results are clustered, de-duplicated, and filtered by relevance and recency using natural language processing (NLP) and domain-specific AI tools for sustainability. Policy analysts with relevant language expertise then conduct a manual review to confirm instrument type, jurisdiction, and enactment/effective dates, and assign lifecycle status where applicable.

4.5 Case Studies

Case studies are selected for inclusion qualitatively. They are used to demonstrate different dimensions of what is tracked within the NbS Policy Tracker and to highlight the potential for further research and exemplary action.

4.6 Access & Replicability

The database is accessible here; Appendix C provides the 2025 changelog and reviewer guidance, plus known caveats to support replication.

05 Language Insights

The addition of Portuguese to the policy tracking that already includes English, Spanish, French, and Russian provides more complete coverage of countries critical to global NbS potential, notably Brazil, but also a set of 9 Portuguese-speaking countries where ecosystem management, restoration, and community-based conservation are central development levers.

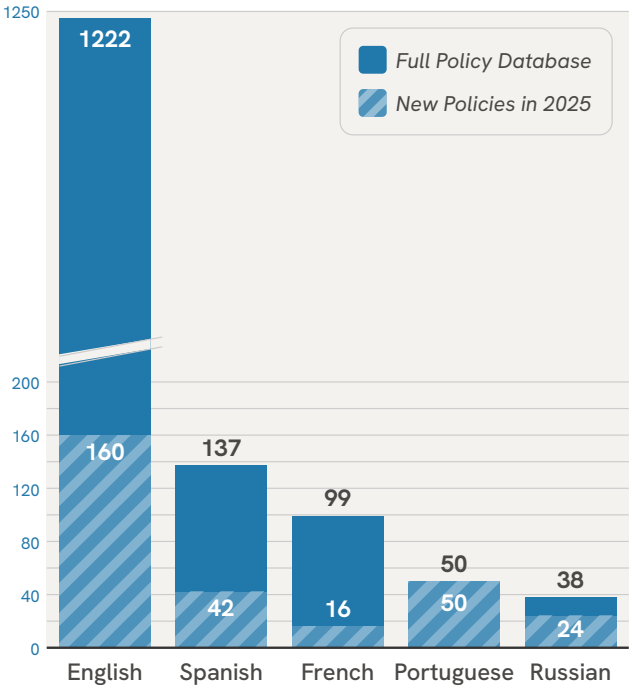
5.1 Process & Validation

We translated and localized the category and criteria keywords into Portuguese with domain-proficient linguists, then mapped official sources country by country to identify gazettes and ministry repositories. We focused on Brazilian Portuguese for the tracker. Reviewers cross-checked legal instrument types and effective dates and verified revocations or replacements where indicated in official bulletins.

5.2 Language Insights

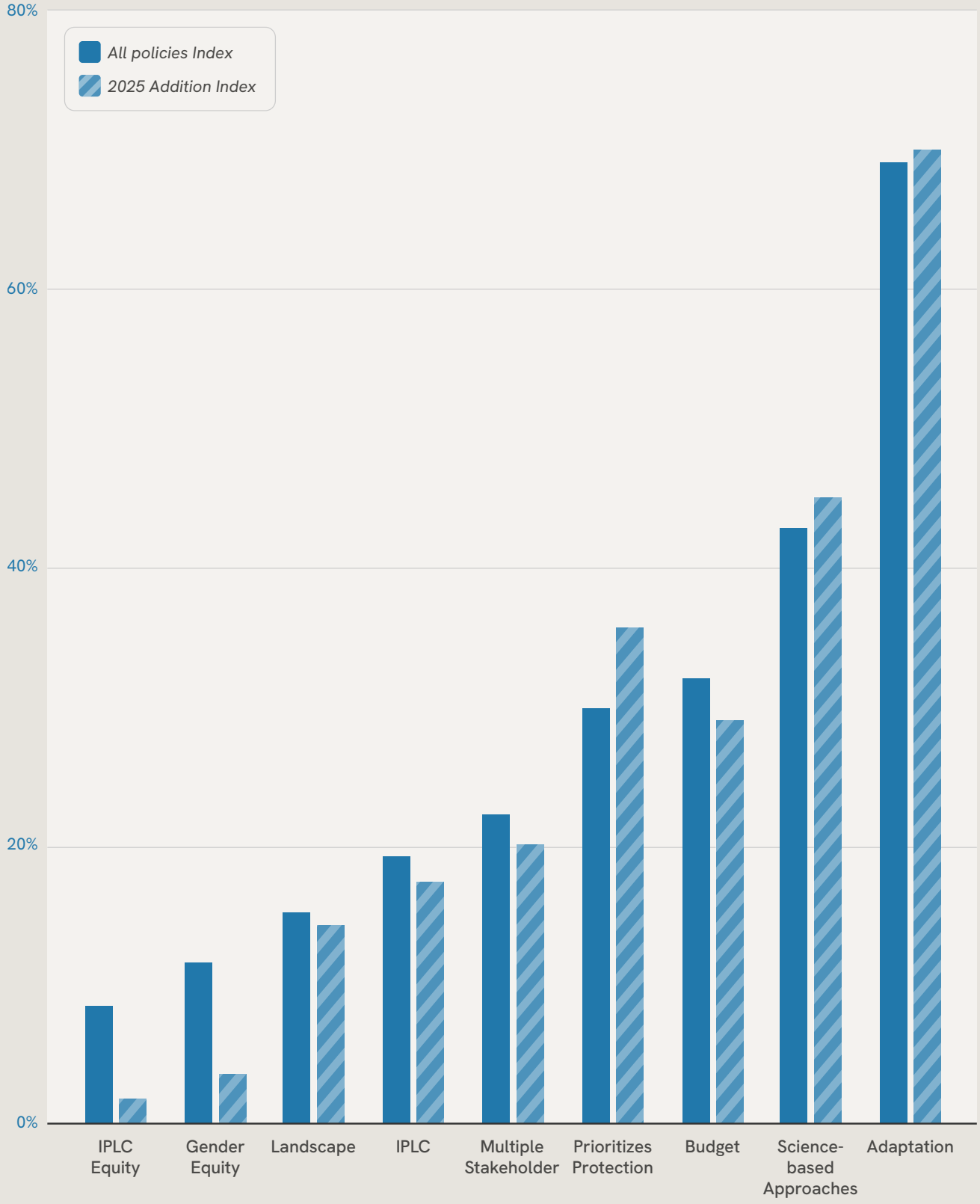
In the 2025 Portuguese expansion, we identified 50 policies across five countries. Additional policies from previously developed languages (English, French, Russian, and Spanish) are also added to the updated tracker.

Number of Policies

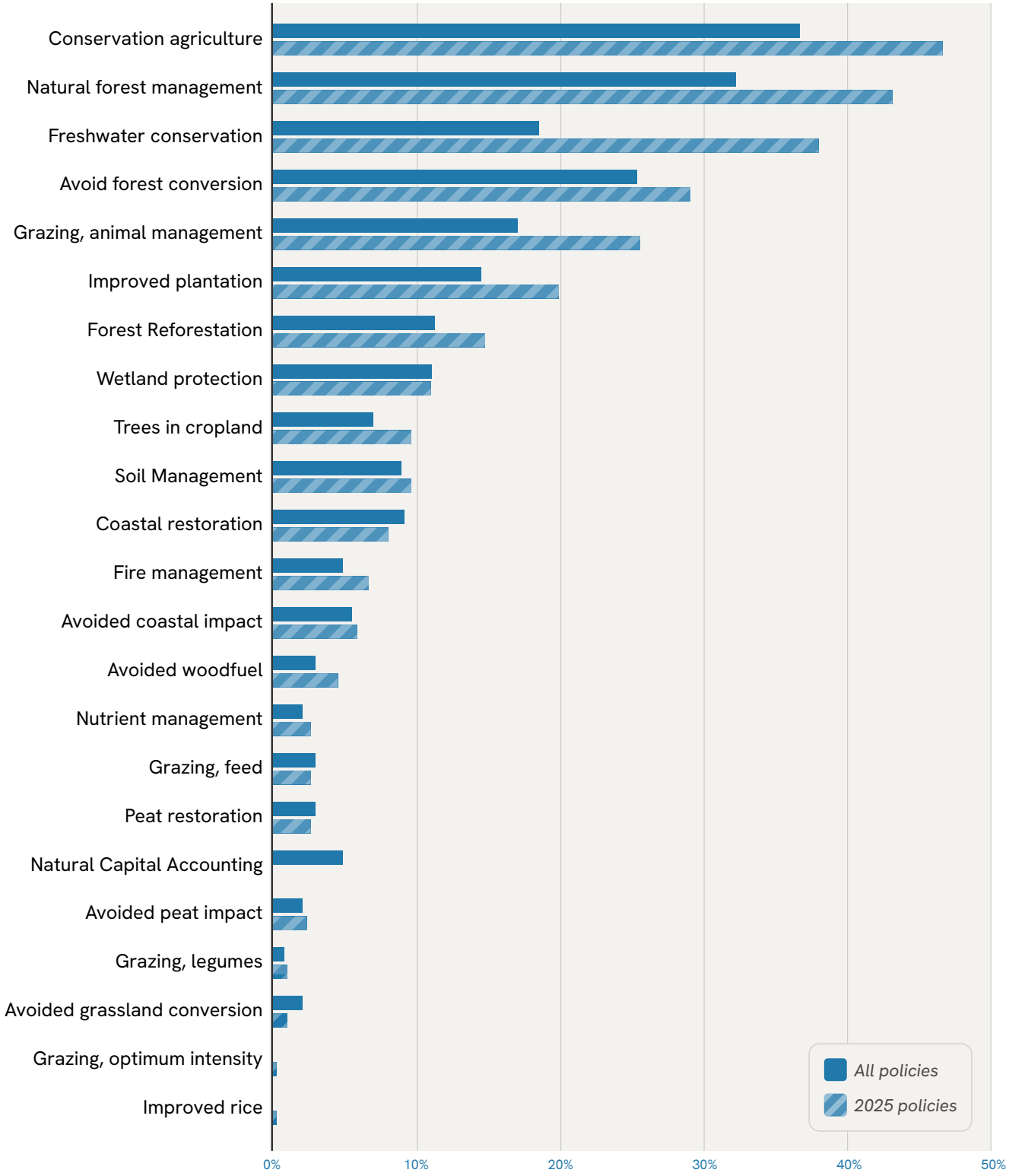


06 Qualitative Signals

2025 Policy Additions: % of Policies Highlighting Each Criteria



Percentage of Policies per NbS Category



07 Policy Lifecycle Audit

Ensuring that the database reflects the current legal reality is essential for credibility. In 2025, we piloted a basic lifecycle audit to identify supersessions and to link successor instruments where feasible.

Applying this audit, we identified 22 records from prior editions that are no longer in force or applicable.

Approximately two-thirds (15/22) were European Union regulations that set annual or biennial fishing opportunities (2017–2021); by design, these instruments are superseded on a regular cycle and have been cross-referenced to their successors. Four items were emergency measures established during COVID-19 in Germany, Australia, South Africa, and Türkiye that have since lapsed. The remainder comprised time-bound or superseded measures, including a 2021 suspension of seasonal closures in Cabo Verde, Guinea's 2016–2020 national development plan, and a U.S. climate bill that did not advance. Taken together, these patterns indicate expected regulatory turnover rather than substantive policy reversals.

08 Policies with potential trade-offs for NbS

Through our manual validation process, we systematically review policies identified by the tracker to ensure they genuinely enable NbS implementation. During this validation, we occasionally encounter enacted instruments that have been erroneously flagged as enabling measures but may instead constrain or undermine NbS implementation. These policies are excluded from the policy tracker—underscoring the critical importance of manual validation—but we thought it would be valuable to highlight some examples in this edition alongside our tracking of enabling measures. While we do not systematically search for such undermining policies, we neutrally flag three enacted items that emerged during our validation process:

- In Brazil, Law No. 15,190 of 8 August 2025 (General Environmental Licensing Law), originating from PL 2,159/2021, establishes a general environmental licensing framework and introduces special licensing modalities. Following enactment, the Executive issued Provisional Measure No. 1,308/2025 to address "Special Environmental Licensing" and submitted a follow-up bill for legislative consideration. While the enacted text includes extensive presidential vetoes intended to preserve safeguards, some external assessments have noted potential implications for participation and cumulative-impact appraisal in certain licensing scenarios, and UN human rights experts had raised concerns regarding possible regressions associated with PL 2,159/2021.
- In the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 291-FZ of 31 July 2025 provides for the denunciation of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands; this may affect international cooperation and the baseline for wetland conservation, with relevance to adaptation and biodiversity outcomes.
- In Peru, Law No. 31973 (January 2024), which amends the Forestry and Wildlife Law (Law 29763), eliminates the requirement that landowners or companies obtain state authorization before converting forested land to other uses, which some observers suggest could potentially legitimize years of what was previously illegal deforestation. It has reportedly sparked concerns among environmental and Indigenous groups as it could accelerate deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.

9 Case Study Spotlight:

01

Angola

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Australia

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Brazil

04

Cabo Verde

05

China

06

DR Congo

07

Denmark

08

Mexico

09

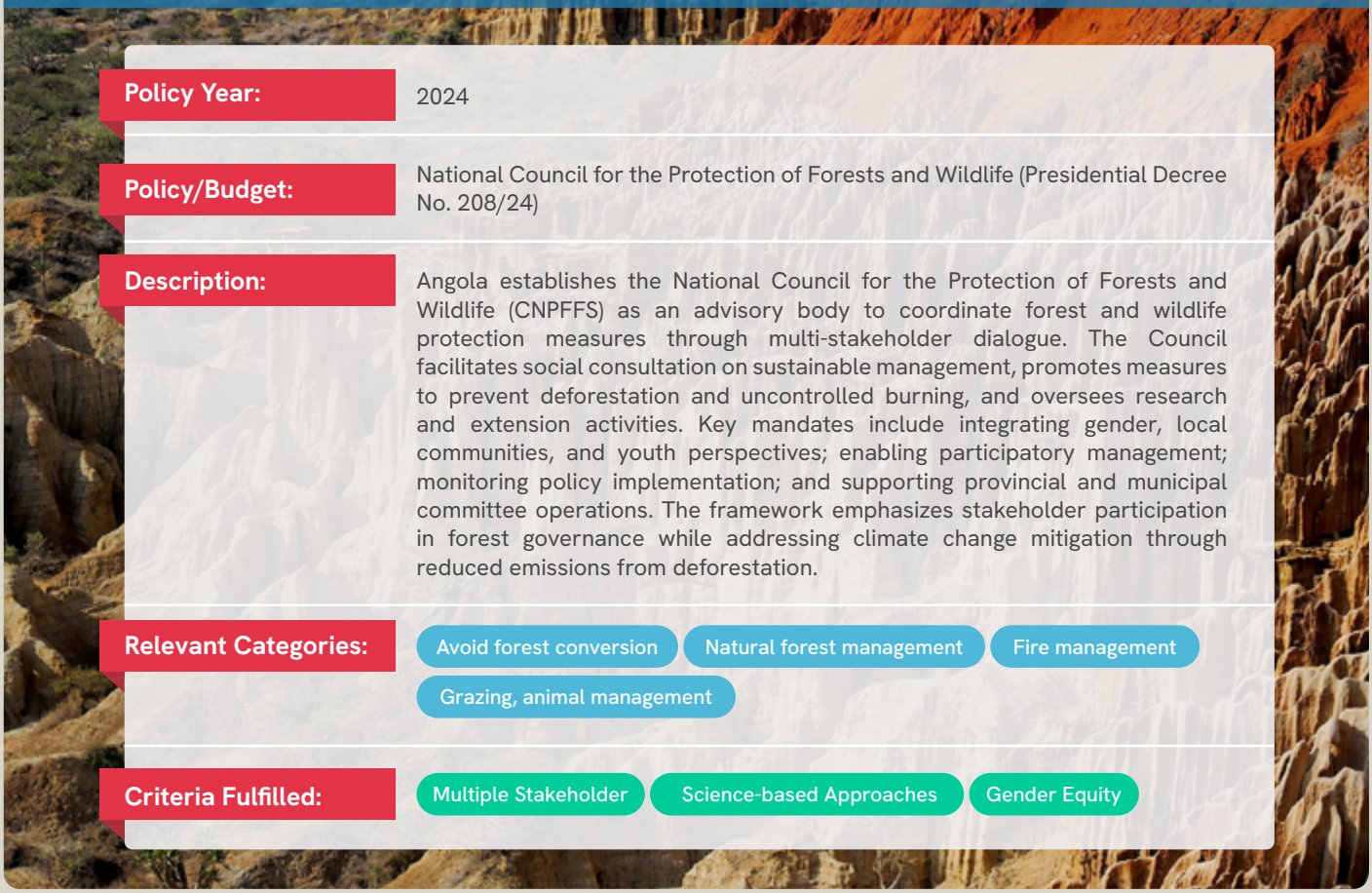
Philippines

10

Russian Federation

CASE STUDY 01

Angola



Policy Year:	2024
Policy/Budget:	National Council for the Protection of Forests and Wildlife (Presidential Decree No. 208/24)
Description:	Angola establishes the National Council for the Protection of Forests and Wildlife (CNPFFS) as an advisory body to coordinate forest and wildlife protection measures through multi-stakeholder dialogue. The Council facilitates social consultation on sustainable management, promotes measures to prevent deforestation and uncontrolled burning, and oversees research and extension activities. Key mandates include integrating gender, local communities, and youth perspectives; enabling participatory management; monitoring policy implementation; and supporting provincial and municipal committee operations. The framework emphasizes stakeholder participation in forest governance while addressing climate change mitigation through reduced emissions from deforestation.
Relevant Categories:	Avoid forest conversion · Natural forest management · Fire management · Grazing, animal management
Criteria Fulfilled:	Multiple Stakeholder · Science-based Approaches · Gender Equity

CASE STUDY 02

Australia

Policy Year:	2023
Policy/Budget:	Nature Repair (Consequential Amendments) Act 2023
Description:	Australia establishes a national, rules-based market for biodiversity outcomes, built on integrity standards, a Biodiversity Assessment Instrument, and methods starting with native forest/woodland replanting. The framework mobilizes private finance under public oversight, with government resourcing for methods, auditing, and registries.
Relevant Categories:	Forest Reforestation · Natural forest management · Fire management · Soil Management · Trees in cropland · Avoided grassland conversion · Coastal restoration · Wetland protection · Freshwater conservation
Criteria Fulfilled:	Science-based Approaches · Landscape · Adaptation · Prioritize Protection

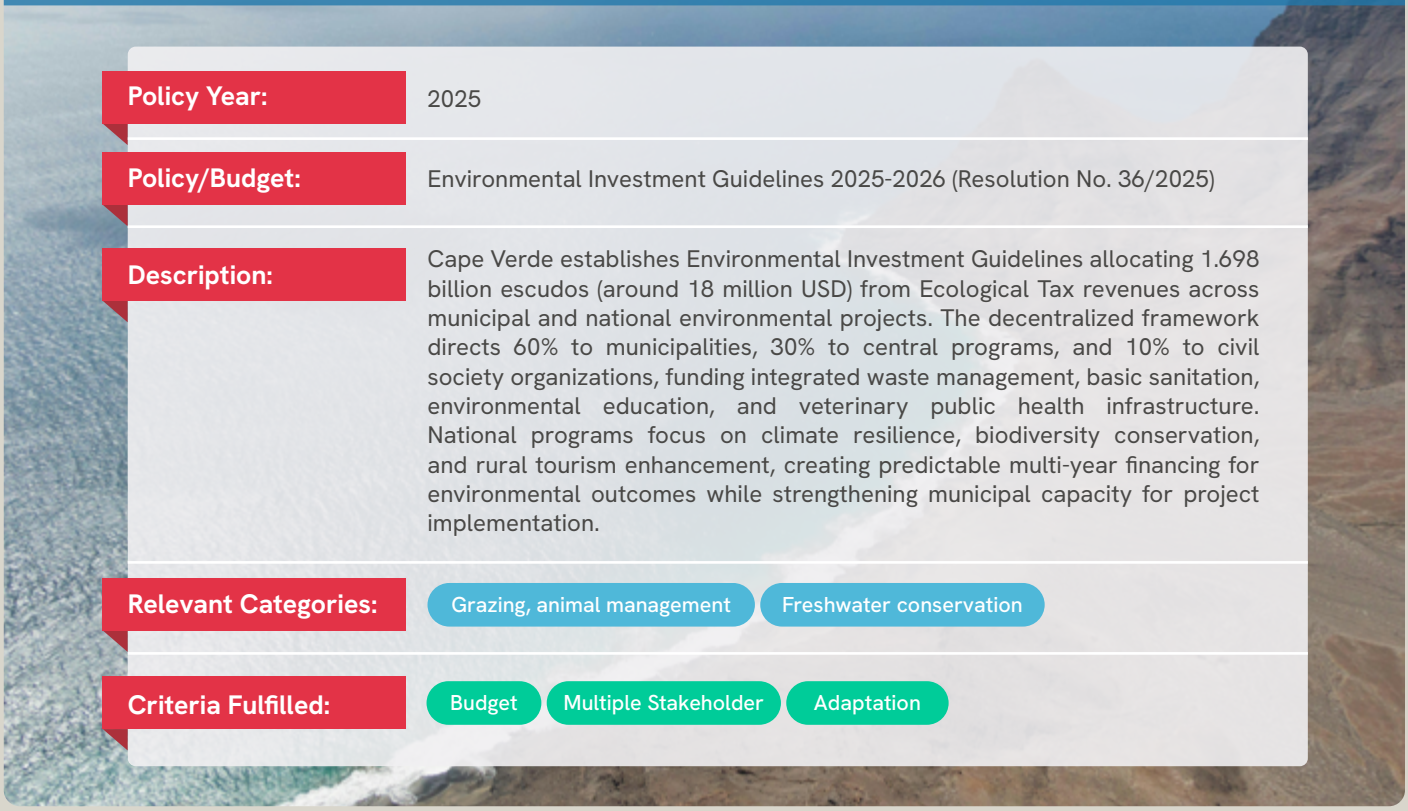
CASE STUDY 03

Brazil

Policy Year:	2024
Policy/Budget:	BNDES Florestas Crédito
Description:	Brazil's development bank offers a $180 million credit line for ecological restoration and the forest economy—nurseries, sustainable use, and enabling infrastructure—often blended with public funds to crowd in private co-investment. Pipeline discipline, technical criteria, and monitoring shift restoration from grant dependence to bankable portfolios, generating local jobs and territorial stewardship through community partnerships. This mainstreams scalable, durable capital flows for landscape recovery.
Relevant Categories:	Forest Reforestation, Avoid forest conversion, Natural forest management, Conservation agriculture, Grazing, animal management, Freshwater conservation
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget, Landscape, Multiple Stakeholder, Prioritize Protection

CASE STUDY 04

Cabo Verde



Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Environmental Investment Guidelines 2025-2026 (Resolution No. 36/2025)
Description:	Cape Verde establishes Environmental Investment Guidelines allocating 1.698 billion escudos (around 18 million USD) from Ecological Tax revenues across municipal and national environmental projects. The decentralized framework directs 60% to municipalities, 30% to central programs, and 10% to civil society organizations, funding integrated waste management, basic sanitation, environmental education, and veterinary public health infrastructure. National programs focus on climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and rural tourism enhancement, creating predictable multi-year financing for environmental outcomes while strengthening municipal capacity for project implementation.
Relevant Categories:	Grazing, animal management, Freshwater conservation
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget, Multiple Stakeholder, Adaptation

CASE STUDY 05

China

Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Opinions on Further Improving the Horizontal Ecological Protection Compensation Mechanism
Description:	China upgrades a rare inter-regional ecosystem-service payments into a standardized fiscal system linking "provider" and "beneficiary" regions, especially across river basins. Recurrent, multi-source transfers stabilize restoration, water regulation, and ecological-product services, with clearer contracting and performance management. Designed around a beneficiary-pays principle, provincial programs can embed local employment and community co-benefits while aligning finance with measurable outcomes and MRV.
Relevant Categories:	Freshwater conservation · Wetland protection · Avoided coastal impact
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget · Science-based Approaches · Landscape · Prioritize Protection · Multiple Stakeholder

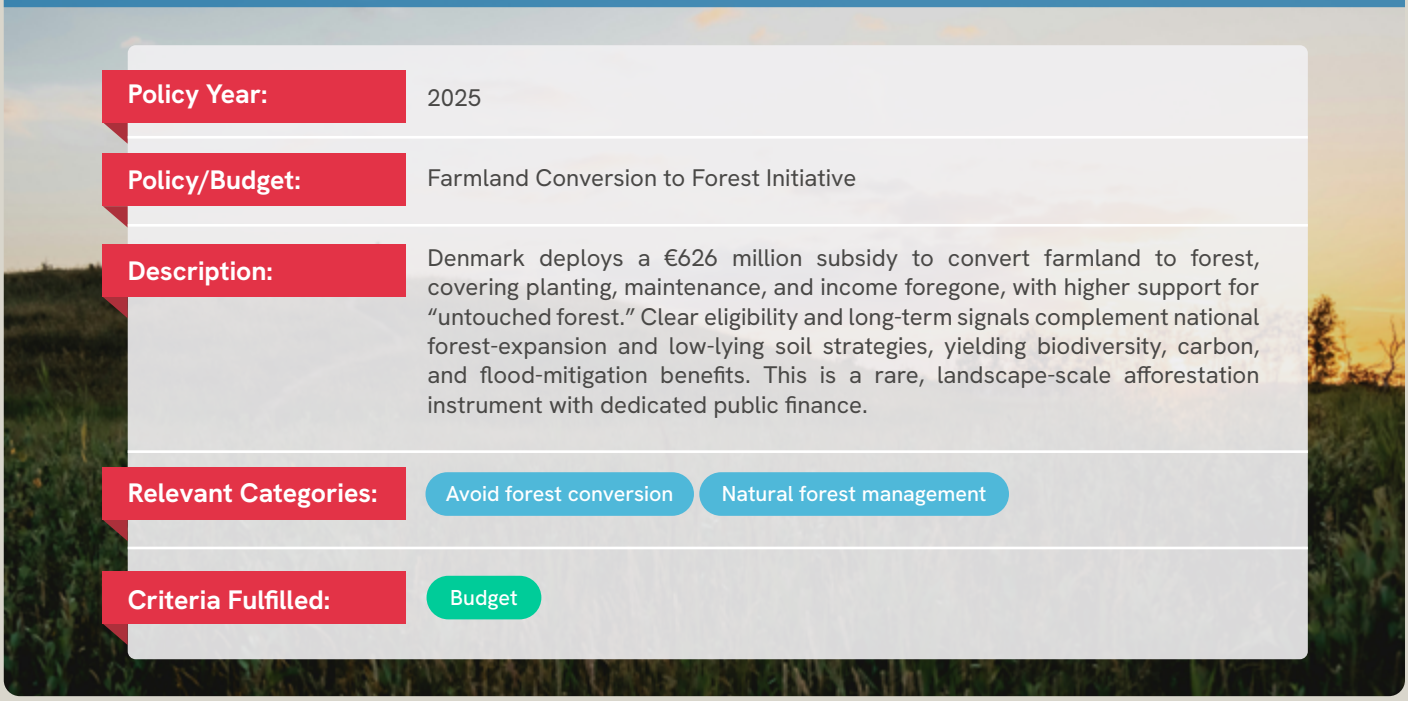
CASE STUDY 06

DR Congo

Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Décret n°25-01 du 15 janvier 2025 portant création de l'aire protégée à vocation de réserve communautaire « Couloir vert Kivu - Kinshasa »
Description:	A new protected corridor with a community-reserve vocation hard-wired safeguards: EIA and public inquiries, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, local hiring, benefit sharing for Indigenous and local peoples, annual financial/environmental/social audits, and grievance redress. The decree enables incentives and requires that profits from authorized activities support the surrounding populations. By codifying rights, accountability, and transparent fund use, it offers a governance model for NbS in a complex ecological corridor.
Relevant Categories:	Natural forest management · Freshwater conservation
Criteria Fulfilled:	Adaptation · Prioritize Protection · Multiple Stakeholder

CASE STUDY 07

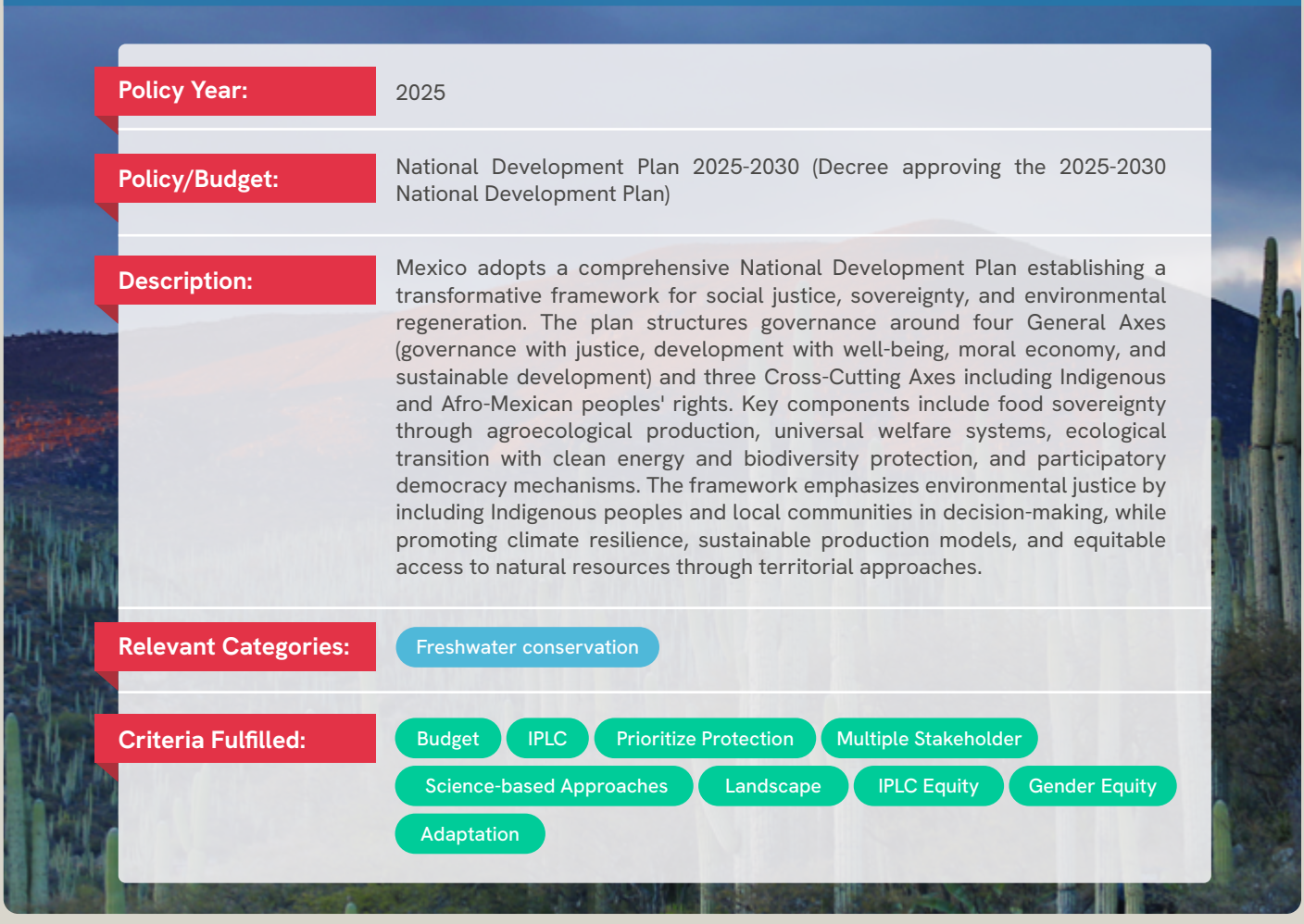
Denmark



Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Farmland Conversion to Forest Initiative
Description:	Denmark deploys a €626 million subsidy to convert farmland to forest, covering planting, maintenance, and income foregone, with higher support for "untouched forest." Clear eligibility and long-term signals complement national forest-expansion and low-lying soil strategies, yielding biodiversity, carbon, and flood-mitigation benefits. This is a rare, landscape-scale afforestation instrument with dedicated public finance.
Relevant Categories:	Avoid forest conversion; Natural forest management
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget

CASE STUDY 08

Mexico



Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	National Development Plan 2025-2030 (Decree approving the 2025-2030 National Development Plan)
Description:	Mexico adopts a comprehensive National Development Plan establishing a transformative framework for social justice, sovereignty, and environmental regeneration. The plan structures governance around four General Axes (governance with justice, development with well-being, moral economy, and sustainable development) and three Cross-Cutting Axes including Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples' rights. Key components include food sovereignty through agroecological production, universal welfare systems, ecological transition with clean energy and biodiversity protection, and participatory democracy mechanisms. The framework emphasizes environmental justice by including Indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, while promoting climate resilience, sustainable production models, and equitable access to natural resources through territorial approaches.
Relevant Categories:	Freshwater conservation
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget; IPLC; Prioritize Protection; Multiple Stakeholder; Science-based Approaches; Landscape; IPLC Equity; Gender Equity; Adaptation

CASE STUDY 09

Philippines

Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Alibijaban Protected Landscape and Seascape Act (Republic Act No. 12226)
Description:	The Philippines establishes the Alibijaban Protected Landscape and Seascape (APLS) covering 1,056 hectares in Quezon Province under the National Integrated Protected Areas System. The law creates a comprehensive management framework through a Protected Area Management Board including government agencies, local officials, NGOs, academic institutions, and mandatory representation for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. The framework establishes sustainable financing through the APLS Integrated Protected Area Fund, retaining 75% of revenues locally for protection and management activities. Key governance features include buffer zone designation, harmonization with Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plans, and multi-stakeholder decision-making processes ensuring Indigenous peoples' participation in protected area management and policy development.
Relevant Categories:	Avoid forest conversion
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget, IPLC, Prioritize Protection, Multiple Stakeholder, IPLC Equity

CASE STUDY 10

Russian Federation

Policy Year:	2025
Policy/Budget:	Presidential Decree No. 69 “On the creation of the Presidential Fund for Environmental and Nature Conservation Projects”
Description:	A national grant-making fund finances conservation, restoration, education, and protected-area management via competitive calls for NGOs, communities, and institutions. Multi-year programming and oversight stabilize cycles of NbS funding and widen access for civil society, enabling place-based stewardship and scalable portfolios across regions. Institutionalizing green finance strengthens implementation capacity and continuity.
Relevant Categories:	Grazing, animal management
Criteria Fulfilled:	Budget, Science-based Approaches, Adaptation, Multiple Stakeholder

10 Implications for Policymakers in 2025

Building on five years of evidence, the 2025 cycle indicates a steady consolidation of enabling conditions for NbS, alongside persistent gaps that constrain its delivery at scale. Budget visibility appears broadly stable, while measurability has improved. Adaptation language is now widespread, and there is a modest rise in references to integrated landscape/seascape approaches and multi-stakeholder implementation. Mentions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities remain at broadly similar levels, yet explicit safeguards and gender-responsive provisions remain limited.

These signals imply a practical agenda for policy design. First, translating ambition into implementation requires financially quantified, time-bound NbS programmes embedded within NDCs, sectoral strategies, and budget frameworks. Where budgets are linked to measurable outputs and MRV, public spending becomes easier to track, evaluate, and replicate, while also providing the foundation for blended-finance and results-based approaches. Second, strengthened social safeguards are essential to ensure benefits flow fairly and risks are managed. With only a minority of new policies explicitly addressing IPLC rights or gender equity, embedding Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, tenure clarity, and gender-responsive design in primary and secondary legislation remains a priority. Third, the breadth of 2025 entries underscores the need for whole-of-government spatial planning and cross-sector coordination so that NbS deliver cumulative benefits rather than isolated projects.

Priority actions for 2025

1. Publish implementable NbS plans with multi-year budgets, measurable outputs, and clear delivery responsibilities across agencies.
2. Align safeguards with recognised good practice (including FPIC, gender-responsive design, and tenure clarity) and establish direct, fit-for-purpose funding channels for IPLCs and local governments.
3. Tie appropriations to MRV-ready outcomes and adopt de-risking instruments that responsibly mobilise private capital while maintaining integrity.

11 Conclusion

The 2025 edition of the NbS Policy Tracker adds 292 policies from 90 countries and extends coverage into Portuguese in the year that COP30 meets in Brazil, leading to a total of 1,546 policies across 190 countries and regions in it's database. The resulting picture is one of incremental but meaningful progress: budget visibility has held steady, references to science-based MRV have increased substantially, and adaptation language is now embedded across a majority of new instruments. At the same time, explicit provisions on equity and rights, particularly gender-responsive measures and FPIC, remain limited.

Taken together, these findings suggest that countries are moving from high-level commitments toward operational frameworks, but that delivery hinges on three elements: credible budgeting, measurable outcomes, and robust safeguards. In a COP30 context that foregrounds nature, the opportunity is to convert these signals into investable programmes that align climate, biodiversity, and development objectives. Doing so will require linking appropriations to MRV-ready outputs, expanding direct and accessible funding channels for IP/LCs and local governments, strengthening participation and equity provisions, and maintaining up-to-date legal baselines.

As governments update NDCs and related strategies, high-integrity NbS designed in line with recognised standards, grounded in rights, and supported by public and private finance can deliver durable mitigation, resilience, and co-benefits. The expanded dataset, together with the interactive dashboard, is intended to support comparative analysis, replication of effective clauses and budgeting approaches, and targeted policy reform. We will continue to refine methods, broaden language coverage, and deepen lifecycle status tracking to ensure the evidence base remains timely and decision-relevant.

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13 Appendix

APPENDIX A:

Category Keyword Ontology (English)

Forest Reforestation		
reforest	fragmen.{0,10}forest	forest.{0,15} restor
natural pathway	afforest	restor.{0,15} forest
forest.{0,10} regenera	tree.{0,10}plant	forested land
commercial.{0,10} planatation	plant.{0,10}tree	Biological Carbon dioxide removal (CDR)
regenera.{0,15} forest	tree.{0,10}cover	Biological Carbon dioxide sequestration
commercial.{0,10} plant	plant.{0,10}cover	forest code
native cover	forest.{0,10} cover	

Avoid forest conversion		
forest.{0,15} conserv	chang.{0,10} land use	forest.{0,30} degrad.{0,30} prevent
conserv.{0,15} forest	land use.{0,10} chang	LULUCF
forest.{0,15} conver	forest.{0,15} restor	mitigat.{0,30} forest.{0,30} degrad
conver.{0,15} forest	restor.{0,15} forest	mitigat.{0,30} degrad.{0,30} forest
reduce impact logging	prevent.{0,25}deforest	forest.{0,30} degrad.{0,30} mitigat
RIL	deforest.{0,25} prevent	reduce-impact logging
harvest cycle	AFOLU	protected area
subsis.{0,20} agricult	migitat.{0,25}deforest	conservation area
subsis.{0,20} farm	deforest.{0,25} mitigat	protected Landscape
deforest.{0,30} emission	reduc.{0,25}deforest	national park
emission.{0,25} deforest	deforest.{0,25} reduc	illegal log
forest.{0,10} protect	prevent.{0,30} forest.{0,30} degrad	
protect.{0,10} forest	prevent.{0,30} degrad.{0,30} forest	

Improved plantation		
improve.{0,100} plant	map.{0,20} crop	plant.{0,50}conserv
plant.{0,100} improve	crop.{0,40} map	conserv.{0,50}plant
rotat.{0,50} length	agricultur.{0,30} intens	plant
length.{0,50} rotat	intens.{0,30} agricultur	

Natural forest management		
natural.{0,15} forest.{0,25} manag	FBA	maxim.{0,10} mitigat
manag.{0,25} natural.{0,15} forest	SFM	biophy.{0,20} warm
forest	biodiversity.{0,10} conserv	co2 fertili
Forest based adaptation	conserv.{0,10} biodiversity	corbon.{0,20} fertili
Forest-based adaptation	forest.{0,30} degrad	fertili.{0,30} carbon
Sustainable forest management	degrad.{0,30} forest	fertili.{0,30} co2
sustain.{0,25} forest.{0,15} manag	reduce impact logging	natural forest
manag.{0,25} sustain.{0,15} forest	RIL	enhanced forest carbon stocks
manag.{0,25} forest.{0,25} sustain	reduce-impact logging	reduc.{0,10}biophy.{0,20} effect

Avoided woodfuel		
woodfuel	charcoal	sawdust
firewood	pellet fuel	wood

Fire management			
peat.{0,50} fire	savana.{0,50} fire	prescrib.{0,50} fire	fire

Soil Management		
biochar	carb.{0,10} soil	BECCS
natural carbon stor	soil.{0,10} carbon sequestration	bioenergy
soil manage	carbon sequestration.{0,50} soil	bio energy
manag.{0,20} soil	no till	bio-energy
climate-smart agriculture	no-till	biogas
climate smart agriculture	terrest.{0,20} carbon loss	bio gas
agricult.{0,20} climate smart	groud.{0,20} carbon loss	agriculture-based bio
prevent.{0,20} desert	carbon loss.{0,20} terrest	CSA
desert.{0,20} prevent	carbon loss.{0,30} groud	soil additives
stor.{0,10} natural carbon	Anthropo.{0,20} greenhouse gas	fertili
stor.{0,10} carbon.{0,30} natur	Anthropo.{0,20} ghg	subsoil
soil carb	carbon captur	

Trees in cropland		
tree.{0,100}crop	subsis.{0,20} farm	forest.{0,100} agricultural land
forest.{0,100}crop	agroforest	agricultural land.{0,100} tree
crop.{0,100}tree	habitat.{0,40}biodivers	agricultural land.{0,100} forest
crop.{0,100}forest	biodivers.{0,40} habitat	
subsis.{0,20} agricult	tree.{0,100}agricultural land	

Grazing, feed		
reduc.{0,50} methane	mathane.{0,50} reduc	grazing

Conservation agriculture		
agricult.{0,50} conserv	prevent.{0,120} veterinar	avoid.{0,20} damage
conserv.{0,50} agricult	reduc.{0,120} pesticide	prevent soil damage
farm.{0,50} conserv	reduc.{0,120} herbicide	prevent.{0,20} damage
conserv.{0,50} farm	reduc.{0,120} veterinar	prevent.{0,20} veterinar.{0,20} medicine
fish.{0,50} conserv	soil cover	prevent.{0,20} medicine.{0,20} veterinar
conserv.{0,50} fish	minimal soil disturbance	prevent.{0,20} veterinar.{0,20} practic
prohibit.{0,120} pesticide	crop diversification	prent.{0,20} animal.{0,20} disease
prohibit.{0,120} herbicide	reduce erosion	prevent.{0,20} animal.{0,20} care
prohibit.{0,120} veterinar	soil protection	fish
prevent.{0,120} pesticide	crop rotation	veget
prevent.{0,120} herbicide	avoid soil damage	agricult

Improved rice			
improv.{0,20} rice	rice.{0,20} improv	diet.{0,20} shift	shift.{0,20} diet

Wetland protection		
wetland.{0,20} protect	water.{0,30} protect	estuar.{0,20} protect
protect.{0,20} wetland	protect.{0,20} water	protect.{0,20} estuar
wetland.{0,20} cover	marsh.{0,20} protect	
cover.{0,20} wetland	protect.{0,20} marsh	

Grazing, animal management		
reduc.{0,50} methane	manur.{0,20} manag	feed.{0,40} concentrat
mathane.{0,50} reduc	concentrat.{0,40} feed	livestock
animal.{0,20} manag	manag.{0,30}animal	animal
livestock.{0,20} manag	manag.{0,30}livestock	wildlife
paddock.{0,20} grazing	manag.{0,30}manur	

Grazing, optimum intensity		
optim.{0,10} intensity	carbon.{0,30} soil{0,30} increas	concentrat.{0,40} feed
intens.{0,10} optim	soil.{0,30} carbon.{0,30} increas	feed.{0,40} concentrat
increas.{0,30} soil.{0,30} carbon	paddock.{0,20} grazing	

Grazing, legumes		
legume	carbon.{0,30} soil{0,30} increas	pest.{0,10} outbreak
increas.{0,30} soil.{0,30} carbon	soil.{0,30} carbon.{0,30} increas	outbreak.{0,10} pest

Avoided grassland conversion		
grass.{0,20} convers	shift.{0,20} diet	grass.{0,40} protect
convers.{0,20} grass	paddock.{0,20} grazing	rotational grazing
diet.{0,20} shift	protect.{0,40} grass	

Coastal restoration		
coast.{0,50} restor	veget.{0,30}coast	reverse eutrophication
restor.{0,50} coast	coast{0,30}veget	seagrass
coast.{0,50} protect	rewet.{0,10}wetland	mangrove.{0,20} protect
protect.{0,50} coast	wetland.{0,10}rewet	protect.{0,20} mangrove
carbon density	coastal blue carbon management	

Nutrient management		
manag.{0,20} nutri	water filt	soil fertil
nutri.{0,20} manag	filt.{0,20} water	

Avoided peat impact		
peat.{0,50} impact	carbon dens	peat.{0,20}rewet
impact.{0,50} peat	rewet.{0,10}wetland	avoid carbon loss
soil fertil	wetland.{0,10}rewet	avoid nitrogen loss
no till	avoid methane emission	
no-till	rewet.{0,10}peat	

Avoided coastal impact		
rewet.{0,10}wetland	nature.{0,30} costal resilien	avoid eutrophication
wetland.{0,10}rewet	costal resilien.{0,40} nature	avoid nutrient input
coast.{0,50} impact	protect.{0,40} blue carbon	nutrient run-off
impact.{0,50} coast	blue carbon.{0,40} protect	nutrient pollution
carbon dens	water manag	avoid coastal erosion

Freshwater conservation		
freshwater	lake	water.{0,30} quality
river	watershed	quality.{0,30} water
basin	surface water	aquatic ecosystem
wetland	reservoir	water pollution
water.{0,20}manage	creek	lagoon

Peat restoration		
peat.{0,50} restor	soil fertil	wetland.{0,10}rewet
restor.{0,50} peat	reduc.{0,35}peat fire	rewet.{0,10}peat
bog.{0,50} restor	carbon dens	peat.{0,20}rewet
restor.{0,50} bog	rewet.{0,10}wetland	

APPENDIX B:

Category Keyword Ontology (Portuguese)

Avoid forest conversion		
conserv.{0,30}florestal	corte de baixo impacto	floresta.{0,30}restaurar
conserv.{0,30}florestas	exploração florestal de impacto reduzido	florestal.{0,30}restaurar
floresta.{0,30}conserv	redu.{0,10}impacto.{0,20} silvicultura	preven.{0,20}desmatamento
florestal.{0,30}	silvicultura de baixo impacto	desmatamento.{0,50}prevenir
conversão florestal	silvicultura de impacto reduzido	AFOLU
conversão.{0,10}floresta	ciclo florestal	mitiga.{0,25}desmatamento
transforma.{0,30}florestal	ciclo de corte	desmatamento.{0,50}mitiga.
transforma.{0,30}floresta	ciclo de extração	redu.{0,25}desmatamento
muda.{0,30}florestal	agricultura de subsistência	desmatamento.{0,50}reduz
muda.{0,30}floresta	emissão.{0,30}desmatamento	preven.{0,20}degrada.{0,20}florestal
modifica.{0,30}florestal	desmatamento.{0,50}emissão	preven.{0,20}degrada.{0,50}floresta
modifica.{0,30}florestas	prote.{0,50}floresta	degrada.{0,30}florestal.{0,50}prevenir
floresta.{0,20}modific	floresta.{0,50}protege	degrada.{0,30}floresta.{0,50}prevenir
floresta.{0,20}transform	protege.{0,50}florestal	LULUCF
floresta.{0,20}muda	florestal.{0,50}protege	mitiga.{0,50}degrada.{0,30}floresta
redu.{0,10}impacto.{0,20}exploração florestal	muda.{0,10}uso.{0,10}solo	degrada.{0,30}floresta.{0,30}mitiga.
redu.{0,10}impacto.{0,20}corte	mudança.{0,10}uso.{0,10}terra	mitiga.{0,50}degrada.{0,30}florestal
corte de impacto reduzido	uso.{0,10}solo.{0.30}muda	degrada.{0,30}florestal.{0,30}mitiga.
exploração florestal de impacto reduzido	uso.{0,10}terra.{0.30}muda	área.{0,20}protegida
extração de impacto reduzido	restaur.{0,30}florestal	protege.{0,20}área
EIR	restaur.{0,30}floresta	

Wetland protection		
protege.{0,50}zona úmida	área alagada.{0,30}protegida	cobertura.{0,15}área alagada
protege.{0,30}área alagada	cobertura.{0,15}zona úmida	coberta.{0,15}área alagada
zona úmida.{0,30}protegida	coberta.{0,15}zona úmida	protege.{0,50}água

Natural forest management		
gestão.{0,20}natural.{0,20}floresta	gestão.{0,30}floresta.{0,30} sustentável	exploração florestal de baixo impacto
gestão.{0,20}natural.{0,30}floresta	GFS	redu.{0,10}impacto.{0,20}silvicultura
manejo.{0,20}natural.{0,20}floresta	conservação.{0,50} biodiversidade	silvicultura de baixo impacto
manejo.{0,20}natural.{0,30}floresta	biodiversidade.{0,20} conservação	silvicultura de impacto reduzido
floresta	degradação.{0,20}floresta	mitiga.{0,50}máxima
zona.{0,10}floresta	degradação.{0,30}floresta	mitiga.{0,50}maximizada
massa.{0,10}floresta	floresta.{0,30}degradada	maximi.{0,20}mitiga
adaptação baseada em floresta	floresta.{0,30}degradada	aquecimento biofísico
manejo.{0,30}sustentável.{0,25} floresta	redu.{0,15}impacto.{0,20} exploração florestal	efeito fertilizante.{0,10}CO2
manejo.{0,30}sustentável.{0,30} floresta	redu.{0,15}impacto.{0,20}corte	fertiliza.{0,15}CO2
manejo.{0,50}floresta.{0,30} sustentável	corte de impacto reduzido	fertiliza.{0,30}carbono
manejo.{0,30}floresta.{0,30} sustentável	exploração florestal de impacto reduzido	floresta.{0,10}natural
gestão.{0,30}sustentável.{0,20} floresta	extração de impacto reduzido	floresta.{0,30}natural
gestão.{0,30}sustentável.{0,30} floresta	EIR	melhor.{0,30}existência.{0,20}carbono
gestão.{0,50}floresta.{0,30} sustentável	corte de baixo impacto	

Coastal restoration		
restaur.{0,50}costa	vegetação.{0,50}costa	gestão.{0,30}carbono azul
restaur.{0,50}litoral	vegetação.{0,50}litoral	reversão.{0,30}eutrofização
prote.{0,50}costa	reumidificação.{0,20}pântano	pradaria.{0,10}marinha
prote.{0,50}litoral	zona úmida.{0,30}reumidificação	pasto.{0,10}marinho
costa.{0,50}protegida	re-umidificação.{0,20}pântano	prote.{0,25}manguezal
litoral.{0,50}protegido	zona úmida.{0,30}re-umidificação	manguezal.{0,25}protegido
densidade.{0,10}carbono	carbono azul	

Conservation agriculture		
agricultura.{0,10}conservação	herbicida.{0,120}proibido	alteração.{0,50}mínima.{0,10}solo
conservação.{0,20}agricultura	proibido.{0,120}veterinário	solo.{050}mínima.{0,20}alteração
lavoura.{0,10}conservação	prevenção.{0,120}pesticida	perturbação.{0,50}mínima.{0,10}solo
conservação.{0,20}lavoura	prevenção.{0,120}fitossanitário	solo.{050}mínima.{0,20}perturbação
cultivo.{0,10}conservação	prevenção.{0,120}herbicida	diversificação.{0,50}cultivo
conservação.{0,25}cultivo	redução.{0,120}pesticida	rotação.{0,50}cultivo
pecuária.{0,20}conservação	redução.{0,120}fitossanitário	redução.{0,50}erosão
granja.{0,20}conservação	pesticida.{0,120}reduzido	erosão.{0,50}reduzida
conservação.{0,20}pecuária	fitossanitário.{0,120}reduzido	proteção.{0,50}solo
conservação.{0,20}granja	redução.{0,120}herbicida	proteção.{0,50}edáfico
conservação.{0,20}piscicultura	herbicida.{0,120}reduzido	solo.{0,50}protegido
piscicultura.{0,25}conservação	redução.{0,50}veterinária	evita.{0,30}dano.{0,30}solo
proibido.{0,120}pesticida	prevenção.{0,50}veterinária	evita.{0,30}dano.{0,30}edáfico
proibido.{0,120}fitossanitário	prevenção.{0,50}doença.{0,20} animal	prevenção.{0,30}dano.{0,30}solo
pesticida.{0,120}proibido	prevenção.{0,50}doença.{0,20} gado	prevenção.{0,30}dano.{0,30}edáfico
fitossanitário.{0,120}proibido	cobertura.{0,20}solo	pecuária
proibido.{0,120}herbicida	coberta.{0,20}solo	agricultura

Avoided coastal impact		
impacto.{0,30}costa	manejo.{0,50}água	prevenir.{0,20}crise eutrófica
impacto.{0,50}litoral	reumidificação.{0,20}pântano	evitar.{0,20}crise distrófica
densidade.{0,20}carbono	zona úmida.{0,30}reumidificação	prevenir.{0,20}crise distrófica
resiliência.{0,20}costa.{0,25}natural	evitar.{0,20}erosão.{0,20}costa	evitar.{0,20}sopa verde
resiliência natural.{0,20}costa	re-umidificação.{0,20}pântano	prevenir.{0,20}sopa verde
resiliência.{0,20}litoral.{0,15}natural	zona úmida.{0,30}re-umidificação	evitar.{0,20}contaminação.{0,20}nutriente
resiliência natural.{0,20}litoral	evitar.{0,20}eutrofização	prevenir.{0,20}contaminação.{0,20} nutriente
protege.{0,30}carbono azul	prevenir.{0,20}eutrofização	evitar.{0,20}aporte.{0,50}nutriente
gestão.{0,50}água	evitar.{0,20}crise eutrófica	prevenir.{0,20}aporte.{0,50}nutriente

Forest Reforestation		
Reflorestamento	Fragment.{0,30} arbórea	coberta.{0,30} arbórea
regenera.{0,30} natural	florestamento	cobertura.{0,30} árvore
sucessão.{0,20} natural	repovoamento florestal	coberta.{0,30}árvore
sucessão.{0,20} ecológica	plantação.{0,20} árvore	cobertura.{0,30}florestal
regener.{0,30} florestal	plantação.{0,20} florestal	coberta.{0,30}florestal
regener.{0,30} floresta	plantação.{0,30} arbórea	restaur.{0,50} florestal
regener.{0,30} arbórea	semeado.{0,30} florestal	restaur.{0,50} florestas
floresta.{0,50} regener	semeado.{0,30} árvore	terra arborizada
florestal.{0,50} regener	semeado.{0,30} arbórea	solo arborizado
plantação.{0,30} comercial	semeadura.{0,30}florestal	terreno arborizado
semeado.{0,30} comercial	semeadura.{0,30} árvores	terra florestal
cobertura.{0,30} nativa	semeadura.{0,30} arbórea	solo florestal
cobertura.{0,30} autóctone	cobertura.{0,30}plantação	terreno florestal
coberta.{0,30} nativa	coberta.{0,30} plantação	bio.{0,10}sequestr
coberta.{0,30} autóctone	coberta.{0,10} terreno.{0,10} semeadura	sequestr.{0,50} carbono
Fragment.{0,30} florestal	coberta.{0,30} semeado	bio.{0,10}captur.
Fragment.{0,30} florestas	cobertura.{0,30} arbórea	sequestr.{0,50} carbono

Trees in cropland		
árvore.{0,50}terra.{0,10}cultivo	agroflorestal	floresta.{0,100}solo.{0,15}agrícola
árvore.{0,50}campo.{0,10}cultivo	agrossilvicultura	terra.{0,15}agr.{0,100}árvore
árvore.{0,50}terra.{0,10}agrícola	biodiversidade.{0,10}habitat	solo.{0,15}agr.{0,100}árvore
árvore.{0,50}campo.{0,10}agrícola	habitat.{0,30}biodiversidade	terra.{0,15}agr.{0,100}floresta
floresta.{0,15}terra.{0,10}cultivo	árvore.{0,100}terra.{0,15}agrícola	solo.{0,15}agr.{0,100}floresta
floresta.{0,50}terra.{0,10}agrícola	floresta.{0,100}terra.{0,15} agrícola	terra.{0,15}agr.{0,150}floresta
floresta.{0,50}campo.{0,10}agrícola	floresta.{0,100}terra.{0,15} agrícola	solo.{0,15}agr.{0,150}floresta
floresta.{0,15}campo.{0,10}cultivo	árvore.{0,100}solo.{0,15}agrícola	
agricultura.{0,10}subsistência	floresta.{0,100}solo.{0,15}agrícola	

Soil Management		
biochar	armazenamento.{0,50}carbono.{0,15}natural	carbono.{0,20}solo.{0,30}perda
carvão.{0,20}vegetal	armazenamento.{0,50}natural.{0,15}carbono	carbono.{0,20}edáfico.{0,30}perda
biocarvão	carbono.{0,50}solo	gases.{0,30}efeito estufa.{0,30}antropogênico
manejo.{0,20}solo	carbono.{0,30}edáfico	GEE.{0,30}antropogênico
gestão.{0,20}solo	sequestro.{0,20}carbono.{0,20}solo	captura.{0,20}carbono
manejo.{0,20}terra	sequestro.{0,20}carbono.{0,20}edáfico	carbono.{0,20}capturado
gestão.{0,20}terra	plantio direto	BECCS
manejo.{0,20}edáfico	plant.{50}diret	bioenergia
gestão.{0,20}edáfico	lavoura zero	bioenergia
agricultura climaticamente inteligente	perd.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}terrestre	energia.{0,15}biomassa
CSA	perd.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}solo	biogás
prevenção.{0,20}desertificação	perd.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}edáfico	bio.{0,50}agric.{0,10}
desertificação.{0,50}prevenção	carbono.{0,20}terrestre.{0,30}perda	

Grazing, animal management		
redu.{0,50}metano	gestão.{0,20}adubo	gado.{0,30}gestão
metano.{0,50}reduzido	manejo.{0,20}esterco	gado.{0,30}manejo
manejo.{0,20}animal	manejo.{0,20}adubo	esterco.{0,20}gestão
gestão.{0,20}animal	concentrado.{0,20}ração	esterco.{0,20}manejo
manejo.{0,20}gado	ração.{0,20}concentrada	adubo.{0,20}gestão
gestão.{0,20}gado	concentrado.{0,20}grão	adubo.{0,20}manejo
pastoreio rotacional	grão.{0,20}concentrado	gado
pastoreio rotativo	animal.{0,20}gestão	
gestão.{0,20}esterco	animal.{0,20}manejo	

Grazing, feed		
redu.{0,20}metano	metano.{0,20}reduz	pasto.{0,10}

Grazing, optimum intensity		
intensidade.{0,50}ótima	aumento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}solo	pastoreio rotacional
ótima.{0,20}intensidade	carbono edáfico.{0,20}incremento	pastoreio rotativo
incremento.{0,30}carbono edáfico	carbono.{0,20}solo incremento	concentrado.{0,20}ração
incremento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}solo	carbono.{0,20}terra incremento	ração.{0,20}concentrada
incremento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}terra	carbono edáfico.{0,20}aumento	concentrado.{0,20}grão
aumento.{0,30}carbono edáfico	carbono.{0,20}solo aumento	grão.{0,20}concentrado
aumento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}terra	carbono.{0,20}terra aumento	

Avoided peat impact		
impacto.{0,20}turfeira	sem.{0,50}arado	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano
turfeira.{0,50}impacto	densidade.{0,20}carbono	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano
fertilidade.{0,30}solo	reumidificação.{0,20}turfeira	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano
fertilidade.{0,30}edáfica	turfeira.{0,50}reumidificação	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano
plantio.{0,50}direto	re-umidificação.{0,20}turfeira	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano
cultivo.{0,50}sem.{0,50}arado	turfeira.{0,50}re-umidificação	
sistema.{0,50}plantio.{0,50}direto	evitar.{0,20}emissão.{0,20}metano	

Peat restoration		
restaur.{0,20}turfeira	fertilidade.{0,30}solo	reumidificação.{0,20}pântano
restaur.{0,30}lodazal	fertilidade.{0,30}edáfica	turfeira.{0,30}reumidificação
restaur.{0,30}de áreas úmidas	redução.{0,20}incêndio.{0,20}turfeira	re-umidificação.{0,20}turfeira
restaur.{0,30}pântano	incêndio.{0,20}turfeira.{0,20}reduzido	re-umidificação.{0,20}pântano
restaur.{0,30}de lamaçal	densidade.{0,20}carbono	turfeira.{0,30}re-umidificação
reabilitação.{0,20}turfeira	reumidificação.{0,20}turfeira	

Improved rice		
melhor.{0,50}arroz	dieta.{0,20}mudança	mudança.{0,20}dieta
arroz.{0,50}melhorado	alimentação.{0,25}mudança	mudança.{0,20}alimentação

Grazing, legumes		
leguminosa	aumento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}terra	praga.{0,30}surto
incremento.{0,30}carbono.{0,10}edáfico	aumento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}solo	praga.{0,30}aparecimento
incremento.{0,30}carbono.{0,10}solo	surto.{0,15}praga	praga.{0,35}manifestação
incremento.{0,30}carbono.{0,20}terra	aparecimento.{0,25}praga	
aumento.{0,30}carbono edáfico	manifestação.{0,25}praga	

Freshwater conservation		
água doce	lago	água
rio	bacia hidrográfica	ecossistema aquático
bacia	água.{0,5}superficial	lagoa
pântano	reservatório	
gestão da água	riacho	

Improved plantation		
plantação melhorada	melhor.{0,10}semeado	map.{0,20}cultivo
melho.{0,10}plantação	comprim.{0,30}rotaci	map.{0,20}agrícola
propriedade melhorada	longitud.{0,30}rotaci	cultivo.{0,50}map
melhor.{0,10}propriedade	agricultura.{0,15}intensiva	agrícola.{0,50}map
plantio melhorado	intensi.{0,20}agricultura	

Avoided grassland conversion		
conversão.{0,50}pasto	mudança.{0,20}alimentação	pastoreio rotativo
conversão.{0,50}montado	dieta.{0,20}mudança	rotação.{0,20}pasto
pasto.{0,20}conversão	alimentação.{0,25}mudança	proteção.{0,50}pasto
monta.{0,20}conversão	pastoreio rotacional	proteção.{0,50}montado
mudança.{0,20}dieta		

Fire management		
incêndio.{0,15}turfa	fogo.{0,15}savana	queima.{0,10}controlada
incêndio.{0,15}turfeira	incêndio.{0,15}savana	ecoqueima
fogo.{0,15}turfeira	queima.{0,10}prescrita	incêndio.{0,10}controlado
fogo.{0,15}turfa	incêndio.{0,10}prescrito	

Avoided woodfuel		
dendroenergia	lenha	serragem
dendro.{0,10}combustível	carvão vegetal	pellets
combustível.{0,10}florestal	serragem	pelotas de madeira
combustível.{0,10}vegetal		

Nutrient management		
gestão.{0,20}nutriente	filtra.{0,20}água	fertilidade.{0,15}terra
manejo.{0,20}nutriente	água.{0,20}filtra.	solo fértil
nutriente.{0,20}gestão	fertilidade.{0,15}solo	terra fértil
nutriente.{0,20}manejo	fertilidade.{0,15}edáfica	

APPENDIX C:

Changes made to the NbS Policy Tracker Tables

The policy tracker insights are available at the dashboard.

In the 2025 edition, the insight dashboard added parallel policy comparisons between policy categories, indices, and languages between policies added in 2025 and all policies in the tracker. The comparison and insights are available after the "Policies added in 2025" section in the dashboard.

User can filter policies by their country, language, category or index, for the entire tracker or only policies added in 2025.

The full policy tracker data is available here. To download the raw policy data, please request access. In the 2025 edition, policy categories in the "Category"

APPENDIX D:

Index Criteria Keyword Ontology (English)

Adaptation		
resilience	conserv	mitigat.{0,20} risk
ecosystem-based adaptation	protect	adaptation
mitigation	community-based adaptation	\bEBA\b
early action	prevention	(transform|absorpt).{0,50} (capacity|strateg)
co-benefits	capacity-building	sensitivity reduct
vulnerability reduction	sustainable management	(proact|plan).{0.100}(action|response)
adjust	risk mitigation	
restor	risk adaptation	

Budget			
budget	\€	financ	secure
funding	USD(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	support	fund
dollar.{0,1}	EUR(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	RMB(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	results-based budget
\$	grant	Yuan(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	
euro.{0,1}	invest	Yen(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	
subsid	Franc(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	allocat	

Science-based Approaches		
monitor	indicator	framework
reporting	kpi	best available
verification	measurement	
mrv	oversee	

Landscape	
landscape	spatial

Prioritizes Protection		
avoid	destruct	adaptation
protect	reduc	mitigation
remain	prohibit	
prevent	ban	

IPLC Equity		
Free and Informed Prior Consent	human rights-based approach	Equitable sharing of benefits
FPIC	Cooperation	indigenous.{0,50}rights
Land right	Inherent right	HRBA
Land tenure	rights.{0,50}indigenous	

Multiple Stakeholder		
soci.{0,15}challenge	communit	partner
stakeholder	cooperat.{0,15}	collaboration
compan.{0,2}	agenc.{0,2}	
business.{0,2}	together	

Gender Equity		
Gender.{0,20}development	human rights-based approach	HRBA
women	representation	\bGAD\b
woman	equal opportunity	

IPLC		
indigenous	tribe	local knowledge
local communit	iplc	
traditional.{0,25}knowled	traditional.{0,15}land	

APPENDIX E:

Index Criteria Keyword Ontology (Portuguese)

Budget		
orçamento	subvenção	Yuan(?![a-zA-Z0-9])
financiamento	bolsa	Yen(?![a-zA-Z0-9])
dólar	investimento	distribu
\$	investir	repart
euro	Franc(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	segur
subsídio	financi	amarr
ajuda	apoi	fundo
\€	respald	reserva
USD(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	suport	orçamento baseado em resultados
EUR(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	RMB(?![a-zA-Z0-9])	

Adaptation		
resiliência	reduz.{0,15} vulnerabilidade	aument.{0,20} capacidade
adaptação baseada.{0,20} ecossistema	ajust	desenvol.{0,20} capacidade
mitigação	restaura	increment.{0,20} capacidade
ação imediata	conserva	gestão sustentável
ação antecipada	proteção	manejo sustentável
ação baseada em prognóstico	proteg	mitiga.{0,25} risco
alerta imediato	adapta.{0,50} baseada.{0,15} comunidade	adapt
co-benefício	prevenção	Adaptação baseada em ecossistemas
cobenefício	preven	

IPLC		
indígena	conhecimento.{0,10} tradicional	conhecimento.{0,10} local
originário	tribo	
comunidade.{0,10} local	terra.{0,50} tradicional	

Science-based Approaches		
monitoramento	verificação	supervisionar
acompanhamento	indicador	marco
reportar	kpi	melhor disponível
relatório	indicador-chave de desempenho	
notificação	medida	

IPLC Equity		
Consentimento livre, prévio e informado	Enfoque baseado.{0,20} direitos humanos	Distribuição justa e equitativa.{0,20} benefício
CLPI	EBDH	Participação justa e equitativa.{0,20} benefício
Direitos sobre.{0,20} terra	Cooperação	Acesso justo e equitativo.{0,20} benefício
Propriedade.{0,20} terra	Direitos dos povos indígenas	

Multiple Stakeholder		
desafio.{0,10} social	companhia	coopera
ator	negócio	juntos
interessado	comunidade	sócio
empresa	comunitário	colabora

Prioritizes Protection		
evitar	prevenir	proibir
proteger	destruir	adaptação
permanecer	reduzir	mitigação

Gender Equity		
"gênero.{0,20}desenvolvimento"	Enfoque baseado.{0,20} direitos humanos	Representação
mulher	EBDH	Igualdade.{0,20} oportunidade

Landscape		
paisagem	panorama	território


Nature
4Climate
arboretica