

Tracking Progress on the Integration of Nature-Based Solutions in National Adaptation Plan Processes



Climate change drives ecosystem and biodiversity loss, while ecosystem degradation undermines efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Actions to protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems, such as nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), can support climate adaptation and resilience.

National adaptation plans (NAPs) offer a strategic framework for mainstreaming, mandating, and scaling up these actions.

86%

of countries refer to links between climate change and biodiversity loss in their NAPs.

Only **53%**

refer to a national biodiversity plan or strategy.

NAPs identify multiple types of ecosystems as vulnerable to climate change.



Forests
44 NAPs



Coastal and marine
42 NAPs



Agricultural
37 NAPs

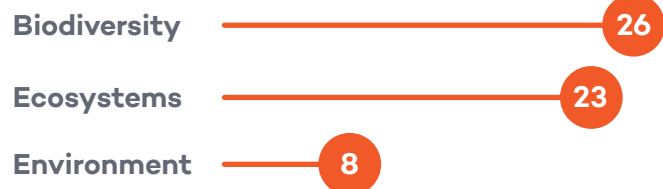


Fresh water
34 NAPs



Wetlands
18 NAPs

Most NAPs identify biodiversity, ecosystems, and/or the environment as a priority sector.



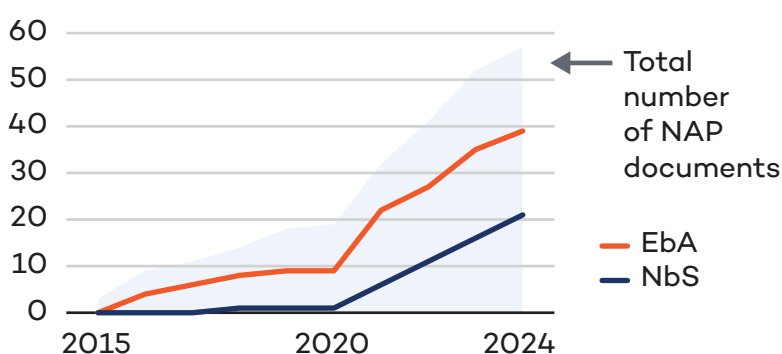
of NAPs



NbS, including EbA, are increasingly being seen as an approach that can help strengthen resilience, tackle climate change, and protect biodiversity and ecosystems.

There is a clear trend that the terms NbS and EbA are increasingly being integrated into NAP documents.

Number of NAPs that mention EbA and NbS



All NAPs include one or more NbS and/or EbA actions.



Sustainable management
52 NAPs



Restoration
48 NAPs



Conservation
40 NAPs



Protection
19 NAPs



Climate-smart agriculture
31 NAPs

ACTION POINTS



Build closer synergies with biodiversity planning processes

Improve internal coordination to ensure the NAP informs the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and vice versa to advance actions that support both climate resilience and biodiversity protection.



Focus on protection and conservation measures

The implementation of these measures can be cost-efficient and highly effective in delivering adaptation and biodiversity benefits (e.g., expanding a protected area).



Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) for NbS

A functional MEL system is crucial for building and communicating the evidence base for NbS from an economic, ecological, and social perspective.



Prioritize and invest in underrepresented ecosystems

Consider prioritizing and investing in ecosystems that are currently underrepresented in NAPs (e.g., urban ecosystems, mountain ecosystems, grasslands).

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