

# Benefits of NbS

The **main benefits obtained** by implementing NbS were identified in a survey made to 17 initiatives in Colombia, Mexico and Peru.


## Socio-economic



**82%** of the initiatives highlight **food security** and nutritional improvement.




**71%** emphasize the **creation of jobs** and new employment opportunities.




**71%** of the initiatives mention an improvement in **human health**, quality of life and human well-being.


## Environmental



**88%** highlight the **protection, conservation and restoration** of ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.



**76%** mention the **adaptation to climate change** impacts.




**71%** indicate the progress in **sustainable use** of natural resources.


## Institutional and capacity



**88%** highlight the improvement of **institutional or community governance**.



**88%** emphasize the creation of **new knowledge** and skills.



**88%** mention an increase in **similar experiences** and initiatives.

# Opportunities

PES are a concept more widely spread in the analyzed policies than NbS, as it has been used for longer. However, when considering potential NbS the range of policies exceed PES.



**Biodiversity loss and degradation** as well as **socioeconomic development** are relevant in NbS, potential NbS and PES in the three countries, confirming their multidimensional benefits to moving forward to sustainable development.



The **public environmental sector** has a leading role in promoting public policies and measures that include NbS, potential NbS and PES. The **planning sector** is also starting to promote them.



Climate change mitigation and adaptation are key in NbS and potential NbS, with **climate commitments** being an entry point for NbS measures.



A significant amount of experience has been developed regarding **water-biodiversity** nexus in **Colombia and Peru**; and **food-biodiversity** interactions in **Mexico**. This experience can be replicated and expanded to other policies.

# Challenges



Most of the measures in public policies are focused **only on biodiversity** without considering the water-energy-food security interrelations. **Energy** is especially modestly included. On the contrary, the survey highlights the multidimensionality of NbS.



Despite an increase in actions that aim to reduce disaster risk in public policies, **disaster risk reduction and human health** have received little consideration in the NbS, potential NbS and PES analyzed.



# Nature-based solutions and payment for environmental services in Colombia, Mexico and Peru



## Goal

To identify public policies promoting nature-based solutions (NbS) and payments for environmental services (PES) with a Nexus approach (water-energy-food security) and biodiversity mainstreaming in Colombia, Mexico and Peru; as well as identifying main benefits and barriers to NBS execution.

## Scope of the study

Public policies were analyzed at a national level, including

- 1) International commitments from the Rio Conference (climate change, biodiversity and desertification)
- 2) National planning policies for a cross-sectoral approach
- 3) National policies related to the water-energy-food security Nexus and biodiversity mainstreaming.

Actions or measures identified in the policies include **NbS** or **PES** directly or other actions to restore, conserve and sustainably manage ecosystems for the benefit of human well-being and nature. The latest measures were identified as **potential NbS** in the study.

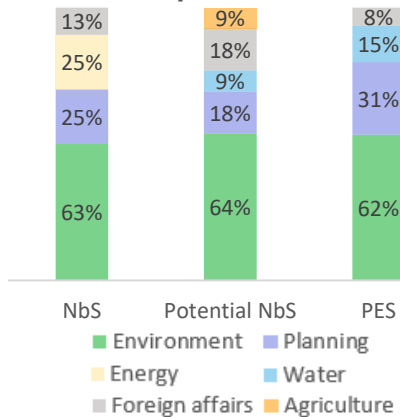


# Colombia

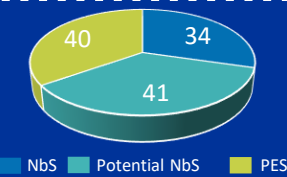
Of 24 policies, **13** promote PES, **11** potential NbS, **8** NbS and **7** none of them.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has a key role in leading these policies.

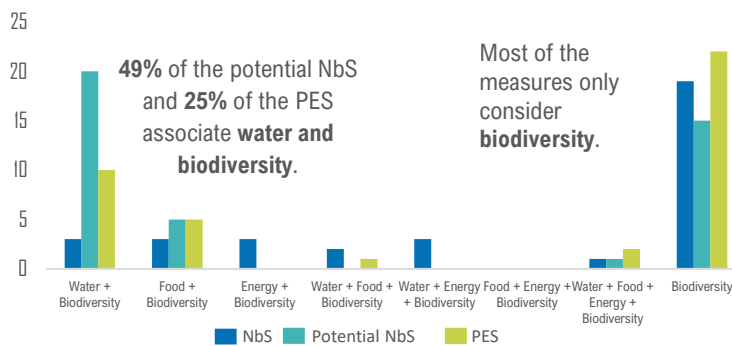
## Public sectors leading policies:



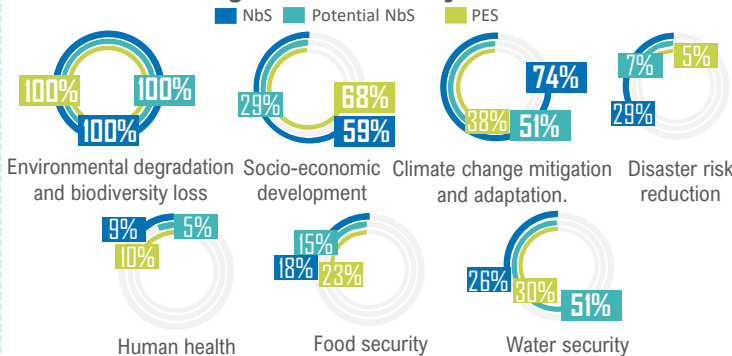
**110 measures** that promote NbS, potential NbS and PES were identified. Some of the measures foster more than one instrument.



## Interrelations considered in the measures



## Challenges addressed by the measures

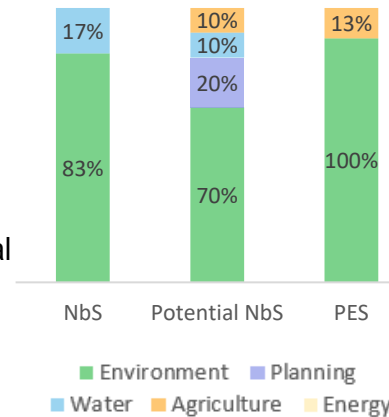


# Mexico

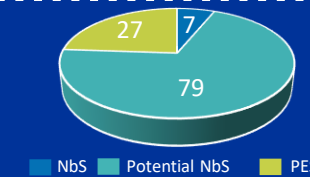
Of 21 policies reviewed, **10** promote potential NbS, **8** PES, **6** NbS and **8** none of them.

The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources is the most relevant institution leading these policies.

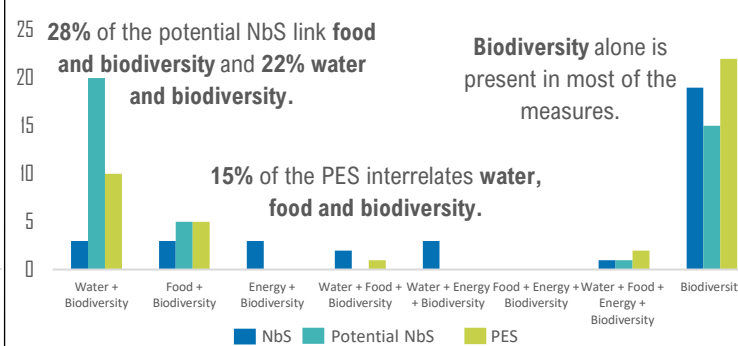
## Public sectors leading policies:



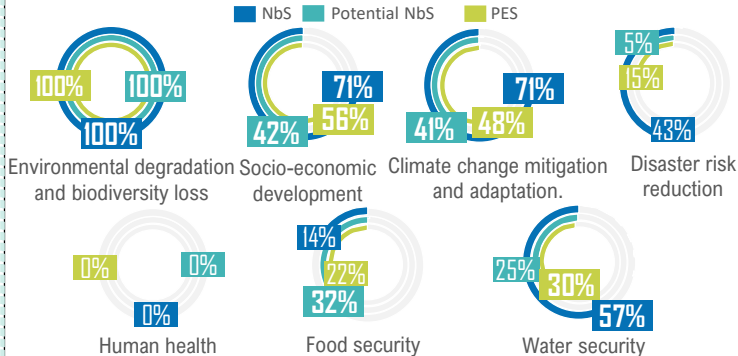
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## Interrelations considered in the measures



## Challenges addressed by the measures

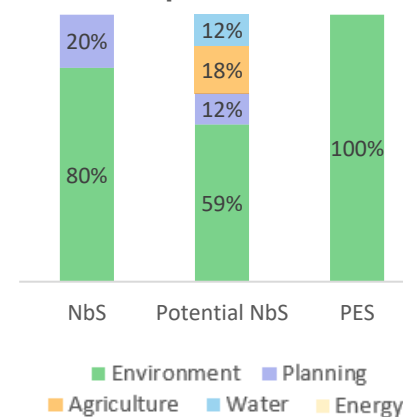


# Peru

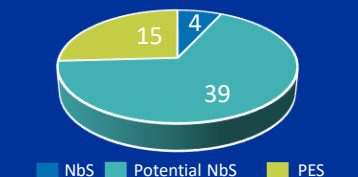
Of 23 policies analyzed, **17** policies promote potential NbS, **5** boost NbS, **5** PES and **5** none of them.

The Ministry of Environment is key in leading these policies.

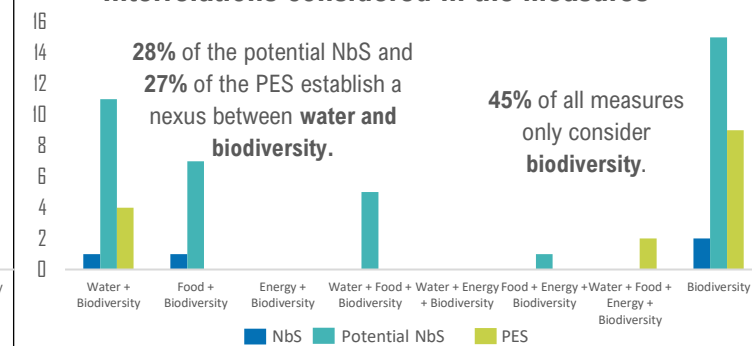
## Public sectors leading policies:



**58 measures** that promote NbS, potential NbS and PES were identified.



## Interrelations considered in the measures



## Challenges addressed by the measures

