

Why do we need to govern nature-based solutions for large-scale carbon dioxide removal?



People around the world are looking to nature, to help tackle climate change.

To limit heating to 1.5°C, the IPCC says the world needs to remove massive amounts of CO₂ from the air – up to 1000 billion tonnes by 2100.



‘Nature-based solutions’ could help achieve this. They include large-scale forest planting, restoring wetlands, better land management, and macroalgal cultivation at sea, amongst others.

But there is **no silver bullet**.

In addition to their **benefits** and **synergies** with the **Sustainable Development Goals**, they also have **risks**, and **trade-offs**, and **issues of scale**.

How does society weigh and manage the risks and benefits against the **risks of a heating planet**?

Changing land use can affect **livelihoods**, and development.



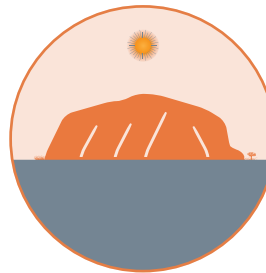
Changing land use affects **biodiversity**.



Land and oceans are essential for **food** supply.



Land has **cultural** importance, and changing land use may have implications for human rights.



How could nature help us, in a way that works for everyone, including future generations?

How much CO₂ could be removed by nature-based solutions, and for how long, compared to needs?

Who would monitor effects on **trade**, **food**, and **sustainable development**?

How could **policy** encourage **co-benefits** and reduce trade-offs with the **SDGs**?

How could **finance** and **investment** be directed to help **scale up**?

