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.

Land and oceans are essential for food supply.

Changing land use affects biodiversity.

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?