

**JICA Biodiversity Finance Impact Tool (Biodiversity-FIT)  
Guidance on Biodiversity Mainstreaming**

**Part II  
Sector-Specific Guidance for Biodiversity  
Mainstreaming**

**Urban and Regional Development Sector**

**January 2026**

# Table of Contents

1.	Importance of Biodiversity in the Urban and Regional Development Sector .....	1
1.1	Relationship between Ecosystem Services and Urban and Regional Development .....	1
1.2	Linkages with Local Communities and Culture .....	1
1.3	Global and Domestic Initiatives toward Nature Positive Approach in the Urban and Regional Development Sector .....	2
2.	Main Challenges and Potentials of Biodiversity in the Urban and Regional Development Sector .....	4
2.1	Impacts of Ecosystem Services on Urban and Regional Development Projects (Dependencies) .....	4
2.2	Impacts of Urban and Regional Development Projects on Ecosystems (Impacts) .....	5
3.	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice (Urban and Regional Development Sector) ...	6
3.1	Step 1: Identification of Interfaces between Project Activities and Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services, and Preliminary Consideration of Response Measures .....	6
3.2	Step 2: Identification of Ecosystem Impacts (Dependencies and Impacts) .....	8
3.3	Step 3: Examination of Response Measures to Ecosystem Impacts .....	9
3.4	Step 4: Setting Effects Indicators .....	9
3.5	Step 5: Examination of Monitoring Methods .....	11

# **1. Importance of Biodiversity in the Urban and Regional Development Sector**

## **1.1 Relationship between Ecosystem Services and Urban and Regional Development**

Urban and regional development projects are highly dependent on a wide range of ecosystem services provided by the natural environment. Urban green spaces and waterfront areas play essential roles in supporting quality of life by providing key functions such as climate regulation (including mitigation of the urban heat island effect), water retention and recharge, air purification, disaster risk reduction, landscape formation, and the enhancement of residents' health and well-being. For example, parks and street trees not only help suppress temperature increases during summer and provide spaces for recreation and relaxation, but also contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. Similarly, urban rivers, ponds, and other water bodies support water circulation, flood mitigation, and habitats for wildlife.

At the same time, the urban and regional development sector faces growing challenges as the capacity of ecosystem services declines due to land-use change, infrastructure development, the reduction of green spaces, and the introduction of invasive species. In particular, habitat fragmentation and loss driven by rapid urbanization lead to declines in native species and the simplification of ecosystems, resulting in reduced urban resilience, increased disaster risks, and adverse impacts on human health. Furthermore, cities are increasingly affected by ecosystem degradation through challenges such as urban climate change (including heat island effects), water pollution, and heightened flood risks.

In response to these challenges, it is essential for urban and regional development projects to promote initiatives that maximize the benefits of ecosystem services and contribute to nature-positive outcomes. Such initiatives include the expansion of urban green spaces, the introduction of green infrastructure, the creation of biotopes and ecological networks, and community-based nature restoration projects. Through the restoration and enhancement of urban ecosystem services, these approaches can strengthen climate change adaptation capacity, reduce disaster risks, improve residents' well-being, and stimulate local economic activity. As such, they are increasingly recognized as strategic investments that enhance the sustainability and resilience of cities and regions.

## **1.2 Linkages with Local Communities and Culture**

The natural environment in cities is not merely a component of urban landscapes or recreational spaces, but is deeply intertwined with local history, culture, and spiritual values. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) emphasizes the importance of biodiversity's cultural ecosystem services, highlighting that connections with nature

contribute to people’s identity, sense of belonging, and mental well-being. Furthermore, “BiodiverCities by 2030”<sup>1</sup>, which advocates transformative approaches to integrating natural capital into urban development systems, underscores that the conservation of natural capital in cities also promotes social inclusion and the strengthening of local communities.

Informed by such international knowledge, Japan has increasingly advanced efforts to integrate urban nature with local culture. For example, initiatives promoted by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, such as “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites”<sup>2</sup> and green infrastructure, aim to create urban spaces that harmonize with nature through the active participation of local residents. Through these initiatives, cultural elements, including traditional events and place-based knowledge embedded in everyday life, are increasingly being fostered in a mutually reinforcing relationship with local biodiversity conservation.

Urban green spaces and waterfront areas also function as venues for intergenerational interaction and multicultural coexistence, thereby strengthening community cohesion. These points of contact with nature not only contribute to improved well-being among residents, but are also becoming ever more important as foundational elements of sustainable urban development. In the field of urban and regional development, a proper understanding of the importance of biodiversity, and the systematic integration of this perspective into project planning, implementation, and evaluation, are essential to achieving truly sustainable development.

### **1.3 Global and Domestic Initiatives toward Nature Positive Approach in the Urban and Regional Development Sector**

In the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) adopted in 2022, achieving nature-positive outcomes defined as halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 was set as a global objective. Against this backdrop, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) highlighted that while accelerating urbanization contributes to the degradation of ecosystem services, it is essential to integrate natural capital from the early stages of urban planning and infrastructure development. In parallel, international organizations such as UNEP, IUCN, and the World Bank are actively promoting policy integration and practical approaches based on Nature-based Solutions (NbS), including strengthening urban resilience, introducing

---

<sup>1</sup> World Economic Forum (2022). “BiodiverCities by 2030: Transforming cities’ relationship with nature”. <https://tnfd.global/knowledge-bank/biodivercities-by-2030-transforming-cities-relationship-with-nature/>

<sup>2</sup> Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites refer to areas certified by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan where biodiversity conservation is achieved through private-sector initiatives, including company-managed forests, satoyama landscapes, and urban green spaces. These sites form part of Japan’s efforts to achieve the 30by30 target—to conserve at least 30 percent of land and sea areas by 2030—and are registered internationally as Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), which contribute to biodiversity conservation outside formally designated protected areas.

green infrastructure, and creating parks and green spaces<sup>3</sup>. In addition, the TNFD is encouraging companies, including urban development actors, to transform decision-making processes and financial flows through the disclosure of nature-related risks and opportunities<sup>4</sup>.

In response to these initiatives, multilateral development banks (MDBs) revised the Common Principles for Tracking Nature Finance in November 2025 and introduced a new “Common Nature Finance Taxonomy<sup>5</sup>”. This taxonomy classifies investments and projects that contribute to nature-positive outcomes into four categories: (a) restoration and conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services; (b) reduction of the direct drivers of biodiversity or ecosystem services loss; (c) integration of nature-based solutions across economic sectors; and; and (d) design and implementation of policy, tools or other sectoral instruments enabling (a) to (c). The taxonomy standardizes eligible activities across seven sectors<sup>6</sup>, including the transportation sector (such as ports, waterways, maritime shipping, and linear infrastructure), and is positioned as a framework to enhance the consistency and transparency of nature finance. Furthermore, the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) published “Sustainable Bonds for Nature: A Practitioner’s Guide<sup>7</sup>” in June 2025, providing practical guidance for the issuance of sustainable bonds targeting projects that contribute to biodiversity and natural capital. These initiatives reflect the expanding scale of nature-related investment in international capital markets, including investments in urban and regional development.

Domestically, the “Annual Report on the Environment, the Sound Material-Cycle Society and Biodiversity in Japan (2023)”, formulated by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, articulates a vision for the simultaneous achievement of net-zero GHG emissions, a circular economy, and a nature-positive. Within this framework, priority is given to the introduction of green infrastructure in urban and regional development, the restoration of urban ecosystems, and the integrated advancement of decarbonization and biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) positions resource circulation, nature positivity, and the

---

<sup>3</sup> IUCN (2020). “Guidance for using the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions”.

<https://iucn.org/resources/publication/iucn-global-standard-nature-based-solutions-first-edition>

World Bank (2021). “A Catalogue of Nature-based Solutions for Urban Resilience”.

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/502101636360985715/pdf/A-Catalogue-of-Nature-based-Solutions-for-Urban-Resilience.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>TNFD. Additional Sector Guidance: Engineering, construction and real estate (2025).

<https://tnfd.global/publication/additional-sector-guidance-engineering-construction-and-real-estate/#publication-content>

<sup>5</sup> World Bank (2025). “MDB Common Nature Finance Taxonomy”.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/environment/publication/mdb-common-nature-finance-taxonomy>

<sup>6</sup> 1. Forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and aquaculture, 2. Mining and energy, 3. Transportation, 4. Waste management, water, and sanitation, 5. Industry, trade, and services, 6. Financial sector, and 7. Cross-cutting themes (Renewable Natural Resources Asset Management, Urban Development and Disaster Risk Management, Green Buildings)

<sup>7</sup> International Capital Market Association (2025). “Sustainable Bond for Nature: A Practitioner’s Guide”.

<https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2025-updates/Sustainable-Bonds-for-Nature-A-Practitioners-Guide-June-2025.pdf>

enhancement of well-being as core pillars of regional policy under its Green Transformation for Sustainable Urban Development initiative. Furthermore, the Sixth National Land Use Plan and Third National Spatial Strategy (2023) set out a policy direction to convert surplus spatial capacity within regions into areas for nature restoration. In addition, the Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2023 places the formation of ecological networks and the utilization of natural capital at the center of urban and regional development and planning.

Based on the JICA Global Agenda with 20 Strategies for Global Development, JICA is advancing integrated project design in the urban and regional development sector that combines climate change mitigation and adaptation measures with biodiversity conservation, thereby contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, in particular Goals 11, 13, and 15.

Furthermore, projects for which biodiversity mainstreaming in development operations has been examined using this guidance and for which contributions to biodiversity are confirmed will be reported to the OECD-DAC under the Rio Marker for Biodiversity<sup>8</sup>, and will also be communicated externally.

## **2. Main Challenges and Potentials of Biodiversity in the Urban and Regional Development Sector**

### **2.1 Impacts of Ecosystem Services on Urban and Regional Development Projects (Dependencies)**

The loss of ecosystem services associated with urban and regional development increases environmental vulnerability in local areas and generates socio-economic impacts. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) classify ecosystem services into four categories: provisioning services, regulating services, habitat (supporting) services, and cultural services. In the urban and regional development sector, regulating services (such as climate regulation, water cycle regulation, and disaster risk mitigation) and cultural services (including landscape values, spiritual values, and recreational functions) play particularly important roles.

The loss of urban green spaces exacerbates the urban heat island effect and increases flood risks,

---

<sup>8</sup> Since 2002, projects that contribute to at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)—namely, (i) the conservation of biological diversity, (ii) the sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species, or genetic resources), and/or (iii) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources—have been reported as the Rio Marker for Biodiversity in the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) statistics.

The criteria for assigning the Rio Marker “Biodiversity” under the OECD-DAC are set out in the following official guidance documents:

[https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)26/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)26/FINAL/en/pdf)

thereby significantly undermining the resilience of cities and regions. Alterations to waterfront areas and the sealing of soils impair hydrological functions and natural purification processes, leading to a decline in overall environmental performance at the local level. In addition, the degradation of cultural services can result in the loss of residents' mental well-being and the attractiveness of communities, with adverse effects on regional sustainability and social cohesion. These impacts manifest as risks to the outcomes of urban and regional development projects and to resident satisfaction.

By contrast, measures that incorporate ecosystem restoration—such as urban greening, the introduction of rainwater infiltration facilities, and the development of nature-based infrastructure (green infrastructure)—can enhance local environmental performance while also contributing to improvements in residents' quality of life. Strengthening regulating services leads to reduced disaster risks and improved adaptive capacity to climate change, while the enhancement of cultural services contributes to the formation of local identity and the creation of tourism resources. These effects represent co-benefits in urban and regional development projects and create opportunities to enhance overall project value.

As described above, given the high degree of dependence of urban and regional development projects on ecosystem services, promoting project design and operation based on a comprehensive consideration of both the risks and opportunities arising from ecosystem services is essential to achieving sustainable urban and regional development.

## **2.2 Impacts of Urban and Regional Development Projects on Ecosystems (Impacts)**

Urban and regional development may alter the natural environment through infrastructure development and private-sector projects, thereby exerting diverse impacts on ecosystem services. IPBES (2022) recommends strengthening institutional mechanisms for ex-ante assessment of development activities, as well as for the avoidance and mitigation of adverse impacts. Land development, extensive paving, river channelization, and the reduction of green spaces can lead to habitat loss and fragmentation of ecological networks. In addition, unmanaged noise and light pollution, the introduction of invasive alien species, and inadequate wastewater and waste management can undermine regulating and supporting ecosystem services, thereby increasing local environmental vulnerability.

Conversely, the strategic allocation of green spaces in urban planning, the conservation of ecological networks, the introduction of rainwater infiltration facilities and biotopes, and the development of green infrastructure can promote ecosystem restoration. Such measures are widely recognized as enhancing regulating and cultural ecosystem services, thereby contributing to improved urban resilience and the well-being of residents.

As outlined above, urban and regional development projects entail both negative and positive impacts on ecosystem services. It is therefore essential to appropriately assess risks and opportunities at the planning and implementation stages of projects, and to maximize their contribution to a nature-positive society.

### **3. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice (Urban and Regional Development Sector)**

Biodiversity mainstreaming in development projects refers to the integration and practical application of perspectives on natural capital and biodiversity throughout all stages of a project, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This chapter introduces a practical approach to biodiversity mainstreaming in the urban and regional development sector through the following five steps. An overview of the entire process is provided in Part I, “5. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Practice (Overview).”

#### **3.1 Step 1: Identification of Interfaces between Project Activities and Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services, and Preliminary Consideration of Response Measures**

Project activities in the urban and regional development sector benefit from a wide range of ecosystem services derived from natural capital, while at the same time exerting various impacts on natural capital and ecosystems. These dependencies and impacts are closely linked to the biodiversity of the project area and therefore require appropriate understanding and responses.

In this first step, the project identifies how the planned project activities depend on ecosystem services and how they affect natural capital and ecosystems (i.e., the project’s interfaces with ecosystem services). To this end, the department responsible for the project uses the Sector-specific Ecosystem Impact Matrix to examine the degree of dependency on and impact on ecosystem services associated with the project. This matrix is developed with reference to assessments under ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure)<sup>9</sup> and evaluates the degree of interaction between project activities and ecosystem services, provisioning services, regulating services, habitat (supporting) services, and cultural services, using a five-level scale (see Figure 1). In addition, by referring to the List of Response Measures to Ecosystem Impacts (see Figure 2), an initial examination is conducted of potential response measures that may be considered based on the identified points of interaction.

---

<sup>9</sup> ENCORE is a natural capital assessment tool jointly developed by UNEP and other partners (<https://encore.naturalcapital.finance>). As ENCORE is based on industry classifications designed primarily for corporate and economic activities, it should be noted that the specific activities of JICA projects may not be fully covered.



No.	Urban and Regional Development: Sub-sectors	Activity Group	Activities and Countermeasures	Affected ecosystem services (Based on TEEB)	Effects of activities and countermeasures (Risk avoidance / response, and opportunity enhancement)
1	Urban Development	1. Planning for urban development planning and improvement of residential environment  visions and strategies development, master plans, land-use plans, social infrastructure planning, zoning, etc.)	Urban development and land-use zoning that incorporates ecological networks (including nature reserves, greenbelts, the use of vacant-land and greenspace, and the creation of biotope)	habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance) regulating service (water flow regulation, regional disaster mitigation, pollination)	- Conserve breeding environments and habitats for plants and animals by preventing ecosystem fragmentation and securing green space. - Stabilize agricultural and horticultural productivity by securing habitats for pollinators. - Reduce urban flood risk by enhancing rainwater infiltration in green spaces. - Suppress temperature increases and mitigate urban heat-island effects.
			Urban greening through roadside trees, parks, and rooftop gardens (planting of indigenous species)	habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance) regulating service (water flow regulation, regional disaster mitigation, pollination) cultural service (creation of recreation and tourism opportunities)	- Conserve breeding environments and habitats for plants and animals by preventing ecosystem fragmentation and securing green space. - Suppress temperature increases and mitigate urban heat-island effects. - Stabilize agricultural and horticultural productivity by securing habitats for pollinators. - Improve cultural value and resident well-being by enhancing landscapes and recreational functions in green spaces.
			Creation of urban farms (home or community food gardens) and community gardens (effective use of vacant land)	habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance) regulating service (water flow regulation, regional disaster mitigation, pollination) cultural service (creation of recreation and tourism opportunities, education and scientific knowledge)	- Stabilize agricultural and horticultural productivity by securing habitats for pollinators. - Reduce urban flood risk by enhancing rainwater infiltration in green spaces. - Suppress temperature increases and mitigate urban heat-island effects. - Activate community activities through urban farms and community gardens and improve cultural value and well-being through landscape and recreation.
			Establishment of rainwater storage/infiltration facilities and bioretention areas	regulating service (water flow regulation, regional disaster mitigation) habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance)	- Reduce flood risk and restore water-cycle functions by storing and infiltrating rainwater. - Provide temporary habitat and breeding grounds for wildlife through biotope-like wetlands.
			Introduction of permeable pavement with rainwater infiltration functions in roads and other infrastructures	regulating service (climate regulation, water flow regulation, regional disaster mitigation, soil quality regulation)	- Suppress stormwater runoff during extreme rainfall and reduce inundation and flood risk. - Promote sustainable water use in urban areas by recharging groundwater.
			Creation of riparian forests and waterside spaces in river areas, and securing floodplains and retention basins	regulating service (climate regulation, regional disaster mitigation, soil quality regulation, water flow regulation, erosion prevention) habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance)	- Moderate wind and temperature, stabilize slopes, prevent erosion, buffer water-level fluctuations, and maintain land productivity through riparian vegetation. - Secure habitats for diverse species and strengthen ecological networks by forming riparian forests.
			Development of urban ecotourism	provisional service (water supply) habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance) regulating service (water purification, waste remediation, etc.) cultural service (creation of recreation and tourism opportunities)	- Conserve natural and cultural heritage by promoting environmental education and cultural continuity. - Maintain and restore ecosystem health through access management and participation in conservation activities. - Promote sustainable economic activity by utilizing local resources. - Reduce the environmental footprint of tourism and conserve ecosystem functions.
			Protection of wildlife migration paths in transportation networks (eco-bridges, underpasses), as well as fences and barriers installation (to prevent human-wildlife conflicts)	habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance)	- Protect wildlife by preventing habitat fragmentation and reducing roadkill.
		2. Development of urban transportation infrastructures and public transit networks.	habitat and nursery service (habitat and nursery maintenance) regulating service (water flow regulation, air filtration, attenuation of noise and light, pollination)	- Conserve breeding environments and habitats for plants and animals by preventing ecosystem fragmentation and securing green space. - Improve living environments by filtering dust and exhaust and reducing noise along roadsides. - Stabilize agricultural and horticultural productivity by securing habitats for pollinators. - Reduce urban flood risk by infiltrating and temporarily storing rainwater.	

Source: prepared by JICA

**Figure 2 List of Response Measures to Ecosystem Impacts (Illustrative Image)**

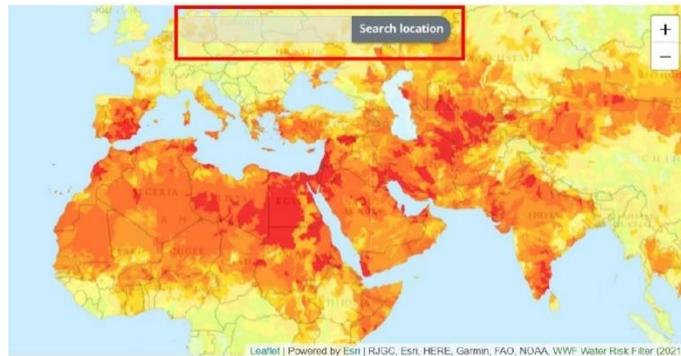
### 3.2 Step 2: Identification of Ecosystem Impacts (Dependencies and Impacts)

By utilizing external tools such as the Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) provided by WWF<sup>10</sup> (see Figure 3), this step geographically assesses the degree of dependency on and impact on ecosystem services identified in Step 1 at their points of interaction. This step is conducted during the implementation stage of the preparatory survey or the detailed planning survey.

The BRF is a tool that builds on sector-level dependency and impact assessments developed under ENCORE, while integrating region-specific biodiversity conditions, such as the distribution of protected areas, tree cover loss, and the habitats of threatened species, based on 33 indicators. Through this approach, the BRF enables a spatial understanding of biodiversity risks associated with project sites and target areas, thereby allowing for more refined risk assessments and the consideration of appropriate response measures.

<sup>10</sup> WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter is an online tool provided by WWF that spatially visualizes biodiversity risks in a given area. <https://riskfilter.org/biodiversity/home>

Location-based information search is available



Source: WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (WWF)

**Figure 3 Example of an Ecosystem Risk Heat Map Generated by the WWF Biodiversity Risk**

### 3.3 Step 3 : Examination of Response Measures to Ecosystem Impacts

During the implementation stages of the preparatory survey and the detailed planning survey, it is expected that appropriate response measures will be identified based on the points of interaction (dependencies and impacts) between project activities and ecosystem services, with the aim of minimizing risks while also converting them into opportunities. As described above, the urban and regional development sector is highly dependent on ecosystems and, at the same time, has the potential to exert significant impacts on them; therefore, the identification of response measures represents a critical step that directly influences the sustainability of projects.

Response measures should not only mitigate risks, but also incorporate a nature-positive perspective by generating benefits for ecosystem restoration and local communities. In considering response measures, reference should be made to the annexed “List of Response Measures to Ecosystem Impacts,” from which activities that are both highly feasible and expected to deliver tangible effects should be selected. The list provides illustrative examples of response measures, organized by types of activities in the urban and regional development sector, aimed at reducing ecosystem-related risks and enhancing opportunities. An illustrative image of the list is shown in the figure below, where the areas highlighted by red boxes indicate examples of response measures to ecosystem impacts.



ecosystem services, based on international frameworks such as IPBES and TNFD

- **Examples:** Green space area; biodiversity indices; ecosystem network connectivity indicators; native vegetation cover ratio; number of urban farms and community gardens; area of wetlands and waterfronts; water quality of rivers and accessible waterfront spaces (BOD, COD, dissolved oxygen); greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; degree of urban heat island mitigation.

### **Socioeconomic Indicators**

- **Characteristics:** Indicators that measure local communities' quality of life, well-being, inclusiveness, and resilience, from the perspectives of JICA's concept of Human Security and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- **Examples:** Per capita access to green spaces; residential environment satisfaction level; degree of urban heat island mitigation; number of flooding incidents and economic losses during disasters; number of users of public transport and pedestrian spaces; number of jobs created in the local community; participation rate of women, older persons, and vulnerable groups in community activities; incidence of health impacts; local tourism revenue

These indicators not only enable the quantitative demonstration of project outcomes, but also serve as an evidence base for internationally reporting progress toward nature-positive outcomes.

### **3.5 Step 5 : Examination of Monitoring Methods**

During the preparatory survey or detailed planning survey stage, a monitoring framework should be developed based on the effect indicators established in Step 4. This framework enables the continuous tracking and evaluation of changes in ecosystems and local communities that occur following project implementation.

#### **Examples of major monitoring methods:**

- Fixed-point observation: e.g., periodic measurements of green space area, biodiversity indices, water quality, and vegetation conditions.
- Participatory monitoring by residents: e.g., biodiversity observations recorded by local communities, documentation of community activities, and surveys on residents' life satisfaction and sense of safety
- Use of remote sensing and GIS: e.g., analysis of land-use change and assessment of urban ecosystem networks
- Regular review meetings: e.g., progress reviews and issue-sharing meetings involving local governments, residents, and relevant stakeholders

#### **Examples of implementation arrangements:**

- The project formulation department develops the monitoring plan and implements it in collaboration with local governments, research institutions, and NGOs.

- The project formulation department encourages active participation of local residents and farmers to establish a community-based monitoring framework.
- Monitoring results are expected to be utilized for project evaluation, feedback into subsequent planning, and international reporting on nature-positive initiatives through the Sustainability Promotion Office.