



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Atelier de renforcement des capacités pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest sur la restauration des forêts et des autres écosystèmes à soutenir la réalisation des objectifs d'Aichi

Capacity-building workshop for West Africa on the restoration of forest and other ecosystems to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Accra, Ghana, 5 -9 octobre / October 2015



Aims of the workshop

Support Parties in:

- Undertaking assessments for implementing ecosystem restoration;
- Effectively incorporating biodiversity into ecosystem restoration planning and implementation; and
- Exploring resource mobilization opportunities for ecosystem restoration

...all with a general focus on forests.



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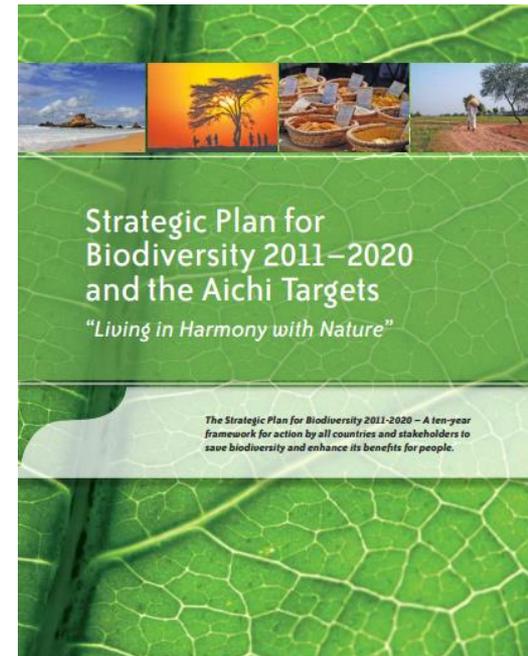
Part 1: Overview of the Strategic Plan and relevant Aichi Targets



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan during COP-10 and was based on:

- More than 2 years of consultations
- Experiences in implementing the Convention
- Information from national reports
- Scientific literature
- The conclusions of GBO-3



COP 10 MOP 5
Nagoya, Japan 2010

Life in Harmony, into the future
いのちの共生を、未来へ

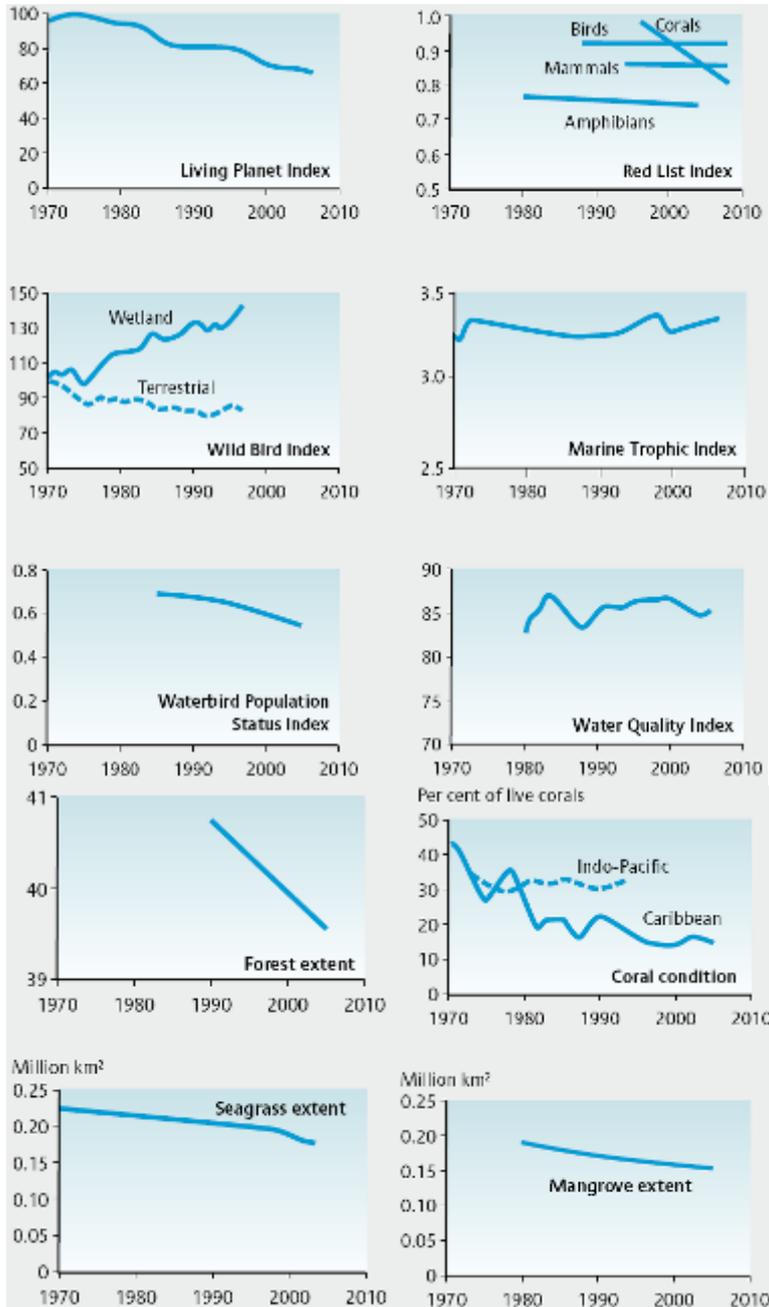


Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

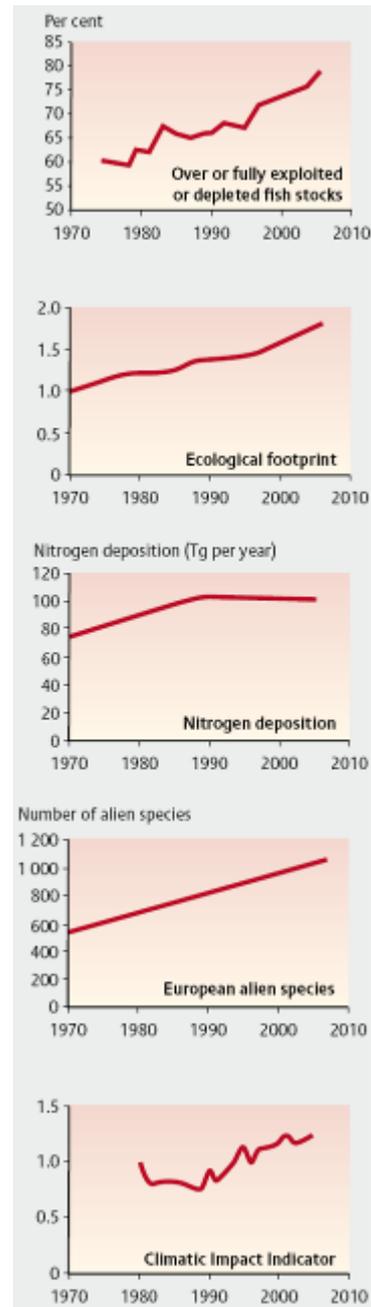
- **Vision:** *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”
- **Mission:** Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication
- **20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets** organized under 5 **Strategic Goals**
- **Implementation mechanisms**



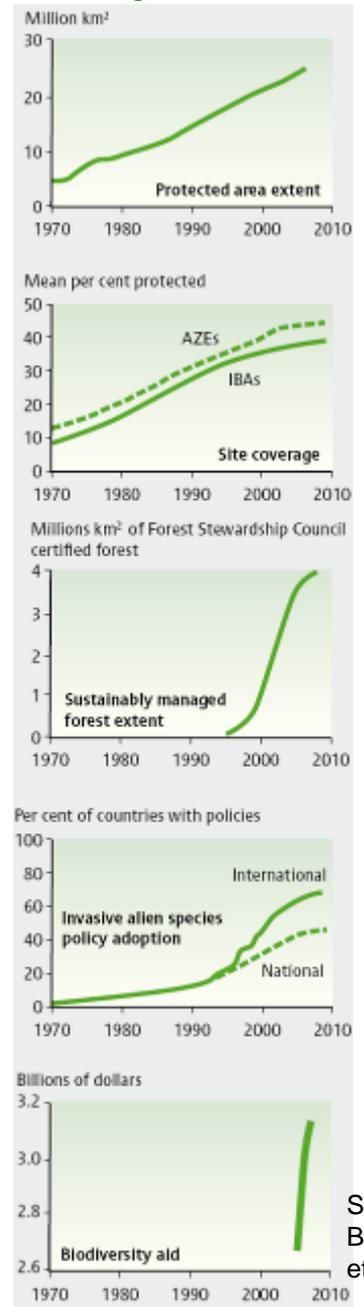
State



Pressure

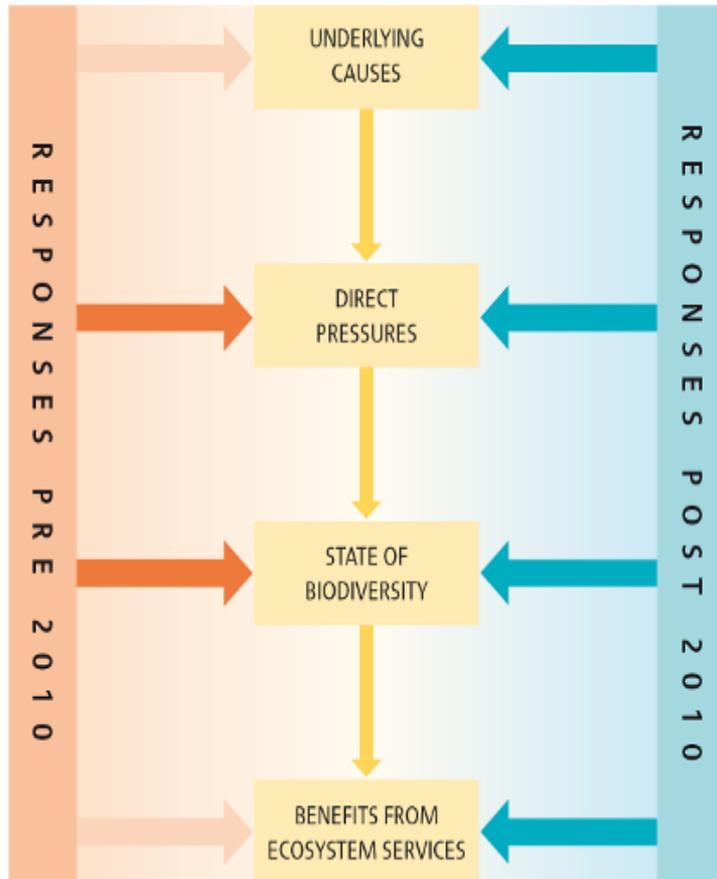


Responses



Source:
Butchart
et al 2010

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



- A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- B. Reduce the direct pressures and promote sustainable use
- C. Directly safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

5 Strategic Goals - 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- A** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- B** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- C** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Develop **national targets** taking into account national circumstances
- **Review, update and revise NBSAPs**, in line with the Strategic Plan;
- **Monitor** and review the implementation of their NBSAPs... and report to COP through the fifth and sixth national reports;
- Enable **participation** at all levels;
- Use NBSAPs as effective instruments for the **integration** of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - Forest based Aichi Targets



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GB04 analysis on Target 5

TARGET



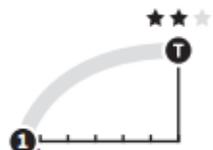
Habitat loss halved or reduced

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Why this target is important

The destruction and degradation of natural habitats represents the single most important driver of biodiversity loss.⁵¹ Economic, demographic and social pressures are likely to lead to continued conversion of habitats, but reducing the rate of that loss is critical to implementing the Strategic Plan. Preventing further fragmentation of habitats is also essential to avoid species populations becoming isolated and to enable essential movements across landscapes and aquatic environments. This is especially important in the face of climate change.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE TARGET

TARGET ELEMENTS (BY 2020)	STATUS
The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero	
The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero	
Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced	

GB04 analysis on Target 14

TARGET



Ecosystem services

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

Why this target is important

All terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems provide multiple ecosystem services. However some ecosystems are particularly important in that they provide services that directly contribute to human health and wellbeing by providing services and goods to fulfill daily physical, material, cultural and spiritual needs. This target directs attention towards the need for policies to focus specifically on restoring and safeguarding such ecosystems, thus linking biodiversity conservation with goals related to sustainable development and the needs of the poor, women and indigenous and local communities.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE TARGET

TARGET ELEMENTS (BY 2020)	STATUS
Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded ...	
... taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	

GB04 analysis on Target 15

TARGET



Ecosystem restoration and resilience

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Why this target is important

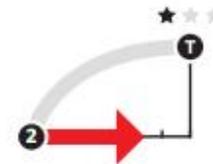
The reversal of habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation, through ecosystem restoration, represents an immense opportunity for both biodiversity restoration and carbon sequestration. Restored landscapes and seascapes can improve resilience, including the adaptive capacity of ecosystems and societies, contributing to climate change adaptation and generating ecosystem services and associated benefits for people, in particular indigenous and local communities and the rural poor.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE TARGET

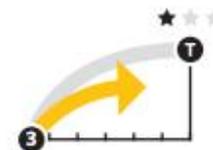
TARGET ELEMENTS (BY 2020)

STATUS

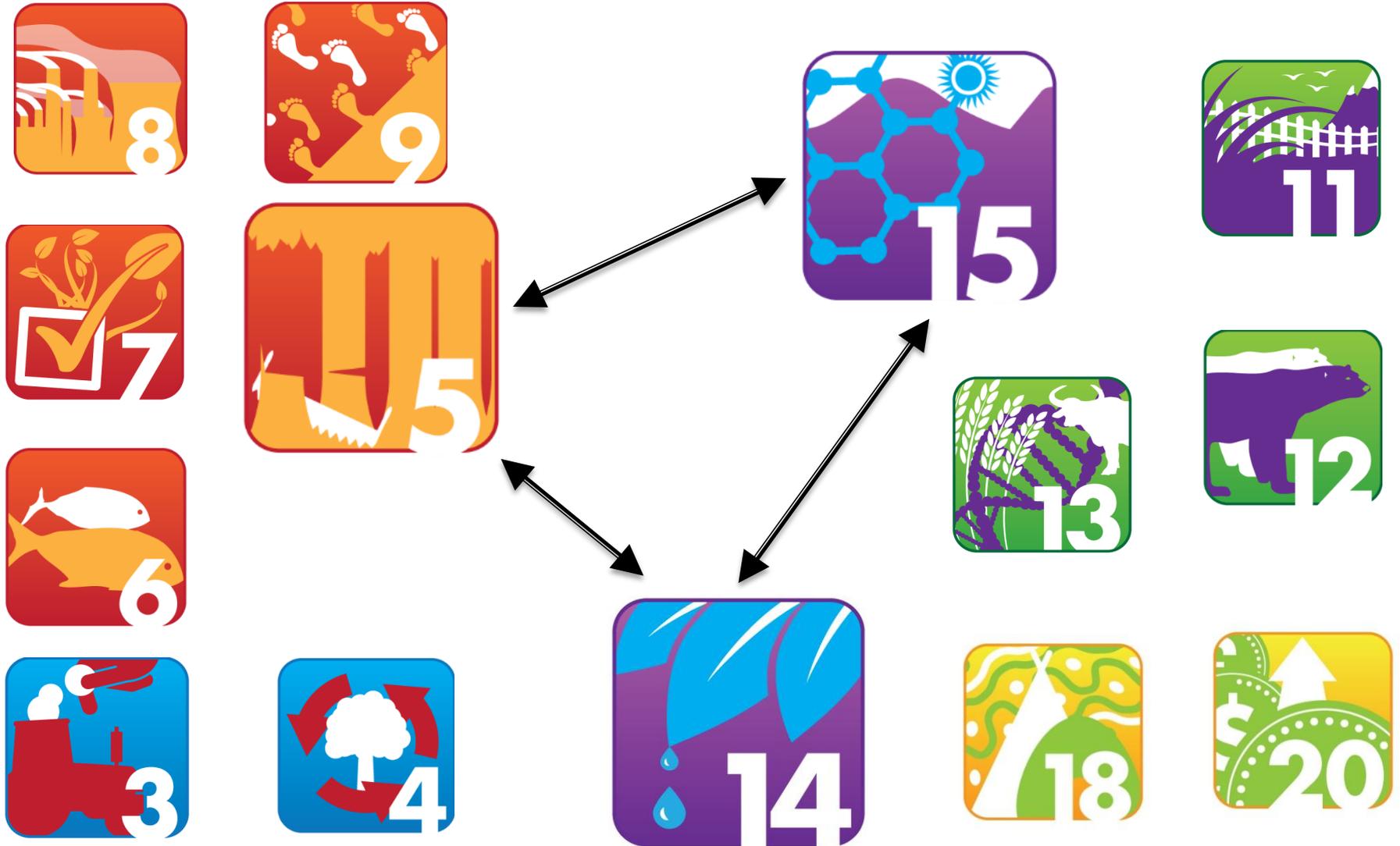
Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and restoration



At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification



There are many other linkages amongst the Aichi Biodiversity Targets!



Gender and Ecosystem Restoration – Why it Matters

- Differences in roles, responsibilities and rights between men and women lead to differences in knowledge, use, access and sharing of benefits related to ecosystem conservation and management
- In degraded ecosystems, existing vulnerabilities are heightened
- Integrating gender considerations into restoration initiatives is desirable for two key reasons:
 - To advance human rights and gender equality
 - To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of restoration efforts



Gender and Ecosystem Restoration – Implications for Practice

- Restoration efforts should not be assumed to be gender neutral
- Review all restoration projects or initiatives – new or existing, for possible gender-differentiated impacts
- Ensure active involvement by both women and men at various levels in restoration efforts
- Capacity building, enabling conditions for participation, and using quotas can guide the process





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산림청
KOREA FOREST SERVICE

Part 2: The Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI)



FERI



2011-2020
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

FERI: Background

Decision XI/16 and the Hyderabad Call: plan, coordinate and implement a set of concerted actions, to develop a coherent framework for ecosystem conservation and restoration

Decision XII/19:the need for enhanced support and cooperation to promote ecosystem restoration efforts of developing countries (not enough progress has been made to reduce habitat loss and to promote ecosystem restoration).

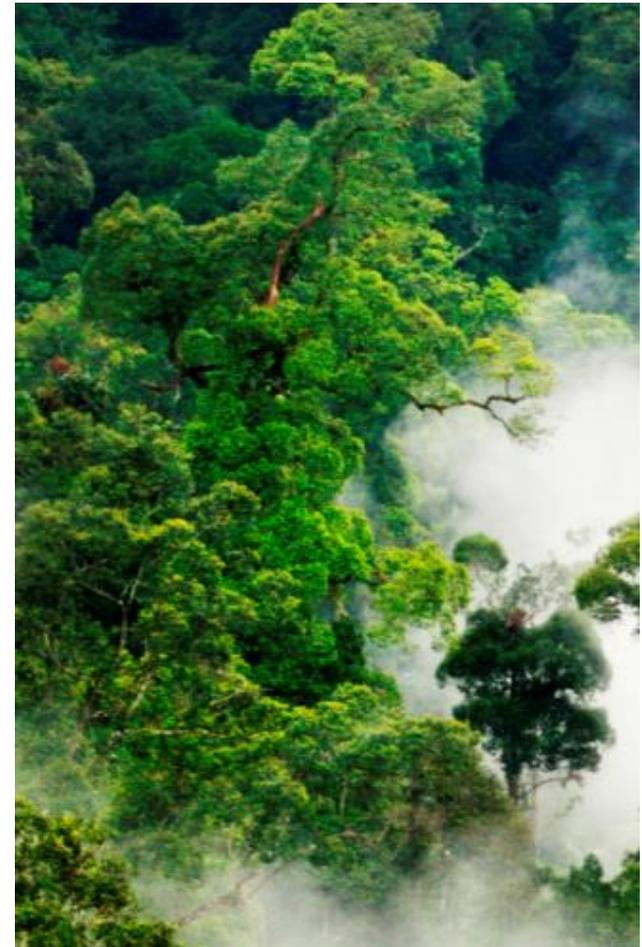
Parties welcomed the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) developed by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the CBD.



FERI

What does FERI do?

- Direct support to developing country Parties for efforts on forest ecosystem restoration within the framework of the Strategic Plan
- Capacity building
 - Workshops in all sub-regions
 - identification of best practices
 - exchange of experiences



FERI: criteria for supporting countries

FERI projects would be evaluated according to the degree they incorporate or meet the below preliminary criteria:

- government approval or support (a CBD focal point) and political will in the form of commitments made (in NBSAPs, Bonn Challenge, NY Declaration, etc.)
- biodiversity objectives and good practices such as incorporating species and genetic diversity and connectivity across the landscape or using cross-sectoral approaches
- contribute to the development of policy frameworks for forest ecosystem restoration
- linkages with broader projects or initiatives
- project sustainability (longer term plan)
- community involvement and gender considerations
- commitment to monitoring and reporting





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the future
we want →



Part 3: Overview of International commitments and progress towards restoration efforts in the West Africa region



International Commitments

■ The Bonn Challenge

- The Bonn Challenge is a global aspiration to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded lands by 2020.
- The Bonn Challenge is a practical means of realizing many existing international commitments, including the CBD Aichi Target 15, UNFCCC REDD+, and the UNCCD land degradation neutral goal.
- There are **no** commitments from the West Africa region yet



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International Commitments

■ The New York declaration

- More than 130 governments, companies, civil society and indigenous peoples endorsed the **New York Declaration on Forests**, pledging to cut the loss of forests in half by 2020 and, for the first time, to end forest loss a decade later in 2030.

■ Country Endorsements from the West Africa region

- Burkina Faso
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Liberia
- Togo



International Commitments

Country	Bonn Challenge	NY Declaration	UNFF11	NAMA's
Benin				
Burkina Faso				
Cabo Verde				
Cote d'Ivoire				
Ghana				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Liberia				
Mali				
Niger				
Nigeria				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
The Gambia				
Togo				

Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals

- The recently proposed Sustainable Development Agenda includes goals aimed at addressing the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

GOAL 15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

More at sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsproposal

15.1 → by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements;

15.2 → by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation by **x%** globally.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GHANA FOREST PLANTATION STRATEGY: 2015 - 2040

- The **Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy**, details plans by the government and private sector to reforest degraded forest lands by developing commercial forest plantations of recommended exotic and indigenous tree species at an annual rate of 20,000 ha over the next 25 years.
- The strategy targets the maintenance and rehabilitation of an estimated **235 000 ha** of existing forest plantations as well as enrichment planting of **100 000 ha** of understocked forest reserves with high value indigenous timber species.



Initiatives from Fifth National Reports

- **Niger**: the National Wetlands policy has as its aim to preserve, enhance and sustainably manage wetland ecosystems and their biodiversity.
- **Liberia**: the strategy for commercial forestry focuses on improving forest concession management, reforestation and forest plantation development and modernization of the wood processing industry.



Initiatives from Fifth National Reports

- **Togo**: In addition to the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy in 2003 , Togo has initiated the reforestation and sustainable forest management program in 2009 . The program 's overall objective is to increase the national timber production by the rebuilding of their national forest cover.
- **Benin** : There are several restoration and reforestation projects / programs to increase forest cover. With support through UNDP, Benin recently launched a project called “*10 millions d’âmes, 10 millions d’arbres* ».



GEF-6 STAR Country Allocations (\$ million)

Country	Biodiversity	Land Degradation	Climate Change	Total
Benin	2.00	5.08	3.00	10.08
Burkina Faso	2.00	6.19	3.15	11.34
Cabo Verde	3.41	1.25	2.00	6.66
Cote d'Ivoire	4.19	3.54	2.00	9.73
Ghana	3.19	4.32	2.41	9.92
Guinea	3.10	1.85	3.00	7.95
Guinea-Bissau	2.00	1.00	3.00	6.00
Liberia	3.43	1.00	3.00	7.43
Mali	2.10	4.06	3.00	9.16
Niger	2.00	4.60	3.00	9.60
Nigeria	6.80	3.53	13.02	23.35
Senegal	2.09	5.42	3.00	10.51
Sierra Leone	2.11	1.00	3.00	6.11
The Gambia	2.00	5.18	3.00	10.18
Togo	2.00	2.21	3.00	7.21



Thank you!



Contact us

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