



How Forest Landscape Restoration Supports Biodiversity and Progress on Aichi Targets

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IUCN

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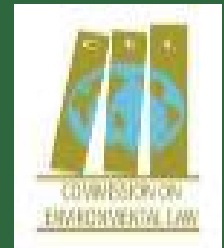
Global Programmes

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Nature-based Solutions
- Policy & Programme

Director General & Corporate Functions

Commissions

- 15,000 voluntary experts in 6 groups



FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

- Ongoing process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest landscapes.
- Restoring a whole landscape “**forward**” to meet present and future needs and to offer multiple benefits and land uses over time.



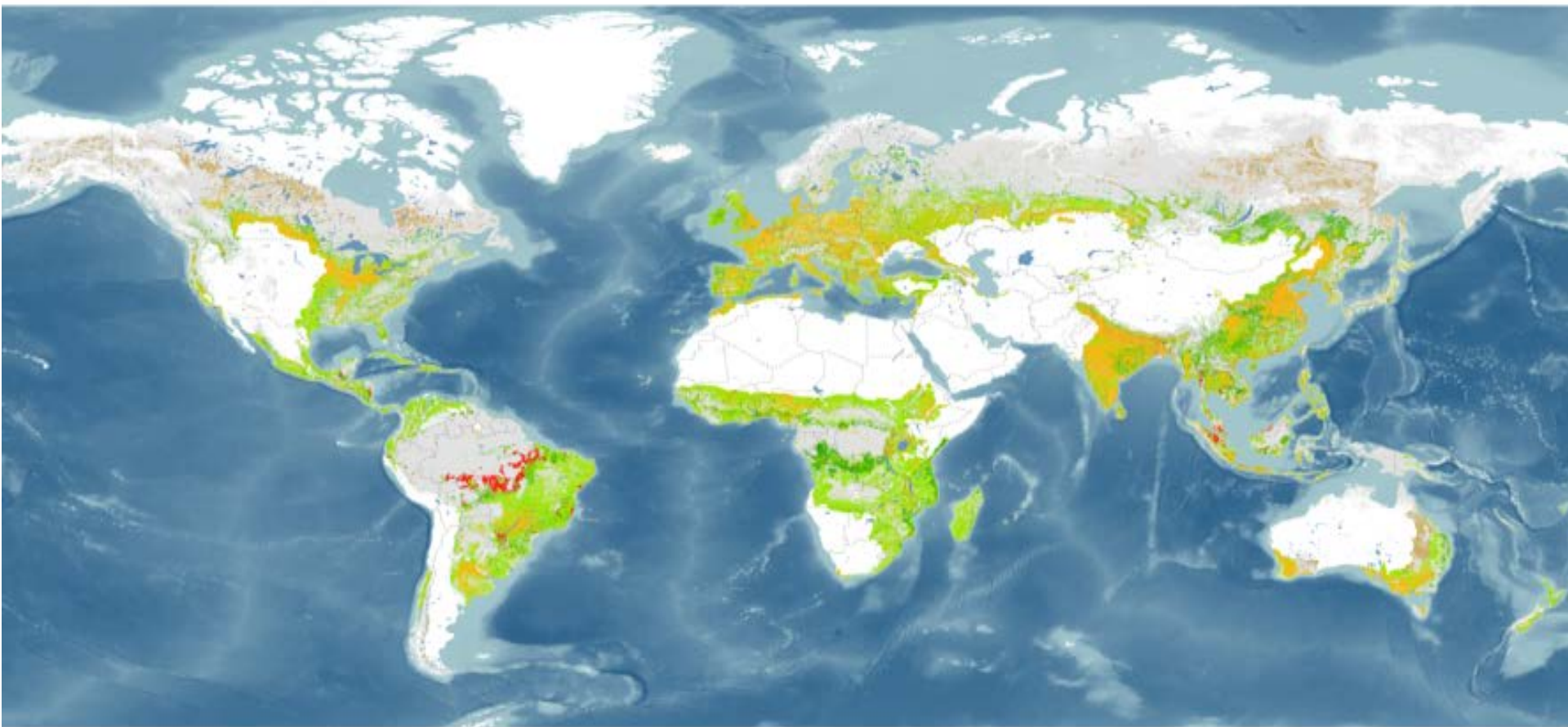
Because it is not just about planting trees...



**...but about turning degraded lands into healthy,
resilient and productive landscapes.**



A World of Opportunity for Forest Landscape Restoration



FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Wide-scale restoration
- Mosaic restoration
- Remote restoration

OTHER AREAS

- Agricultural lands
- Recent tropical deforestation
- Urban areas
- Forest without restoration needs

AMBITIOUS GLOBAL TARGETS EXIST

Bonn Challenge

150m

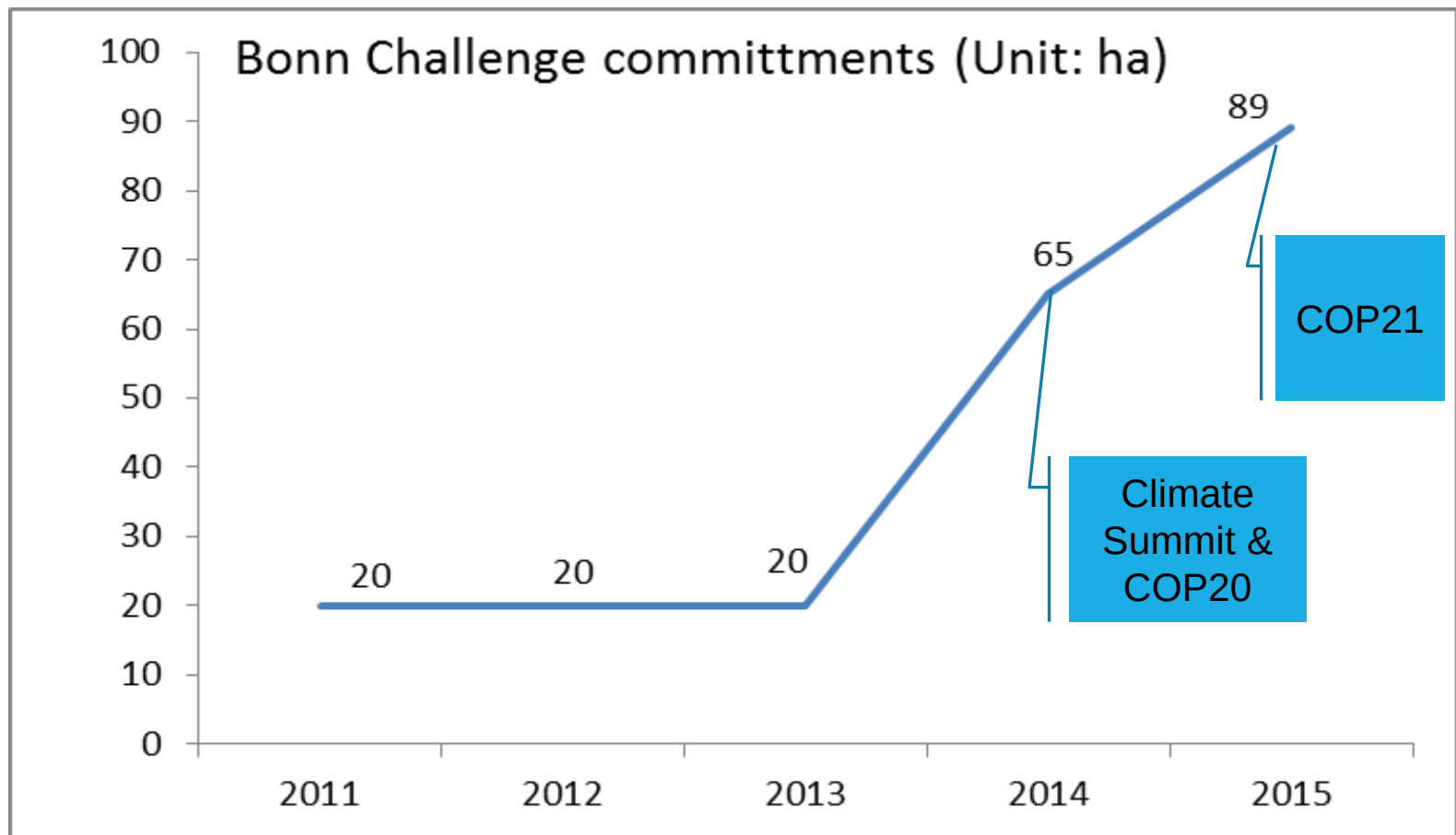
hectares under restoration
by 2020

NY Declaration

350m

hectares under restoration
by 2030

RESTORATION IS GAINING ATTENTION & COMMITMENT



COMMITMENTS AS OF MARCH 2016



NUMEROUS DELIVERY METHODS & PARTNERSHIPS



Bringing **20 million** hectares of degraded land in Latin America & the Caribbean into restoration by **2020**



**THE GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
ON FOREST
LANDSCAPE
RESTORATION**



Africa restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030

AN IMPLEMENTATION VEHICLE: THE BONN CHALLENGE

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION SUPPORTS THE AICHI TARGETS



Habitat
loss halved
or reduced



Ecosystems
& essential
services
safeguarded

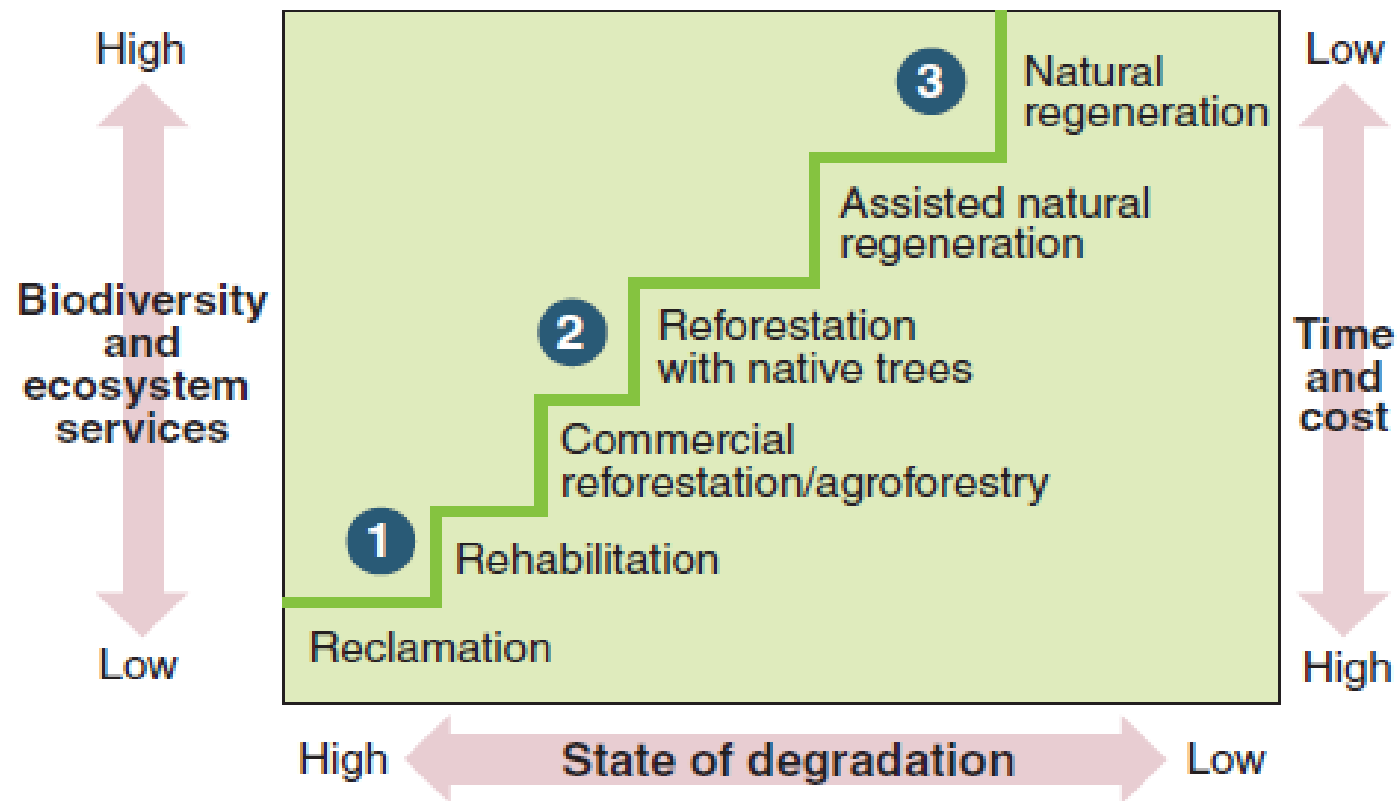


Protected
areas
increased
& improved



Ecosystems
restored
& resilience
enhanced

FLR AND BIODIVERSITY



The restoration staircase. (Chazdon, 2008, *Science*)

FLR AND BIODIVERSITY

- **Re-establish and increase habitat**
 - Connectivity: reduce fragmentation & restore ecological corridors
 - Area: increase extent of limited habitat through reforestation
 - Quality: increase diversity of species and habitat structure
- **Resilience**
 - climate change adaptation across landscapes and species
- **Indirect Benefits**
 - Interventions for biodiversity improvement are often aimed initially at improving livelihoods and livelihood opportunities
 - Agroforestry, Mangroves, Woodlot creation and enhancement

REVIEW OF 97 COUNTRIES POLICIES, PLANS, AND MEASURES

- Review of **97 countries' FLR-relevant targets and the policies** supporting them
- Included submissions to **the UNFCCC, CBD, UNFF, GEF, UNCC, FCPF, FIP & relevant national documents** e.g. national forest and rural development programmes
- Information fed into a country profile for FLR
- All profiles vetted by IUCN / UN staff
- Focus on finding synergy between existing development & environment projects & FLR

Country Profile: Republic of Korea

- Identified overlaps between Korea's National Biodiversity Strategy 2014 - 2018 & FLR, highlighting **Korea's ambition on FLR**
- *Ecological restoration effort allows all of the vital ecosystem belts to have better **connectivity***
 - *Mid and Long term Promotion Plan for Restoration Programs of Ecological Rivers*
 - *National Ecosystem Restoration Plan*
 - *Establishing restoration strategies in reference to 'Promoting Plan of Integrated Strategy for Natural environment Restoration' (2007)*
 - *Restoration of 50 fragmented areas in vital ecosystem belts by constructing ecological corridors*
- As per Korea's 5th National Report:
 - Three major ecological networks in the Korean Peninsula identified for restoration, including Baekududaegan mountain range, DMZ, coastal/island areas

Country Profile: Malaysia

5th National Report

- National Physical Plan 2: optimize utilization of land and natural resources for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation
- Central Forest Spine Master Plan: **re-establishing, maintaining and restoring forest connectivity**
- Heart of Borneo (Strategic Action Plan 2008-2012)
 - Sabah: Reforestation and restoration efforts aimed at restoring **forest functionality** over 150,000 hectares of the most degraded areas

Country Profile: Nepal

NBSAP (2014)

- Strategic Approaches:
 - Promotion of **landscape conservation** and climate resilient approaches for ecosystems and biodiversity management
- Thematic Strategies and Priorities for Actions
 - Improving **forest productivity, biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience** of forests through sustainable management. At least 50 percent of the production forests to be brought under sustainable management by 2020.
- **5th National Report:** strategies for meeting Aichi targets
 - Target 14 & 15: afforestation and reforestation programs
 - Target 15: identifying, conserving and promoting ecological corridors and landscape connectivity to enable movement of species in the context of climate change

Country Profile: Philippines

- Assessed the 5th National Report to the CBD
 - ***“Protect and conserve existing natural habitats and pursue restoration of the functionality of degraded habitats”*** – Priority Strategy 1
 - *“Implement habitat rehabilitation programs and strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders on land and water use, resource extraction, ecosystem restoration, law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods especially for vulnerable sectors such as indigenous peoples, women and youth.”* – Priority Strategy 3
- Targets specific to FLR include:
- *Reforestation of 1.5 billion trees (2011-2016)* – Target 5
- *Restoration and maintenance of healthy mangroves to combat strong typhoons and storm surges* – Target 15

Country Profile: Singapore

- Reviewed 4th National Report (2010) & National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) 2009
- Strategy is to incorporate the conservation of natural areas with recreational public parks (planting of 1.3 million trees and restoration of mangroves)
- Focus is on:
 - Protecting key indigenous ecosystems
 - Implement species conservation & recovery programmes
 - Rehabilitate degraded areas
 - Extend green corridors to counter fragmentation

CONCLUSION

- FLR supports CBD NBSAPs & multiple Aichi Targets
- It goes beyond site-level conservation & focuses on creating or enhancing **landscape connectivity**
- It allows countries to **combat habitat fragmentation**
- It supports the conservation of species that require intact forest landscapes
- **Overall, restoring ecosystem resilience, functionality, and productivity, and reducing pressure on intact forest landscapes**

Thank you!

For more information, contact

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