

# The Short Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration and Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative

A model for a Coastal  
management initiative?

*Catalina Santamaria, SCBD*



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# Short Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration:



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## Objectives & purpose

- promote restoration of degraded natural and semi-natural ecosystems to
  - reverse the loss of biodiversity, recover connectivity, improve ecosystem resilience, enhance ecosystem services, mitigating and adapting to climate change, combat desertification and land degradation, and improve human well-being, while reducing environmental risks and scarcities.
  - accelerate and upscale activities on ecosystem restoration to support achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
  - contribute to the achievement of objectives and commitments under other conventions

# Short Term Action Plan: Scope & scale



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- Reduce, mitigate or reverse direct drivers of degradation & restore ecosystem conditions
- processes may be undertaken on a range of scales within a mosaic of land uses, for a range of purposes and with different actors.

**Ecological restoration** refers to the process of managing or assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed as a means of sustaining ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity.

**Degradation** is characterized by a decline or loss of biodiversity or ecosystem functions.

**Degradation and restoration** are context-specific and refer to both the state of ecosystems and to ecosystem processes.

# Short Term Action Plan: Principles



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- Ecosystem restoration is a complement to conservation activities
- Consistent with the provisions of the Convention
- Multiple benefits both inside and outside of protected areas.
- Priority : to conserving biodiversity and preventing the degradation of natural habitats and ecosystems by reducing pressures and maintaining ecological integrity and provision of ecosystem services.
- Ecosystem restoration is not a substitute for conservation, nor is it a conduit for allowing intentional destruction or unsustainable use

# Short Term Action Plan: Key activities



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- 4 main groups of activities that could be undertaken:
  - (a) Assessment of opportunities for ecosystem restoration;
  - (b) Improving the institutional enabling environment for ecosystem restoration;
  - (c) Planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration activities;
  - (d) Monitoring, evaluation, feedback and disseminating results.
- An iterative process may be required with feedback among and within these four main groups of activities

*\* (indicative timeline in appendix II).*

# Short Term Action Plan: Supporting guidance, tools organizations and initiatives



Information documents:

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/INF/35 and the United Nations Environment Programme's Rapid Response Assessment *Dead Planet, Living Planet* — *Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration for Sustainable Development*



\*CBD website clearing-house mechanism.



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# Short Term Action Plan: Actors



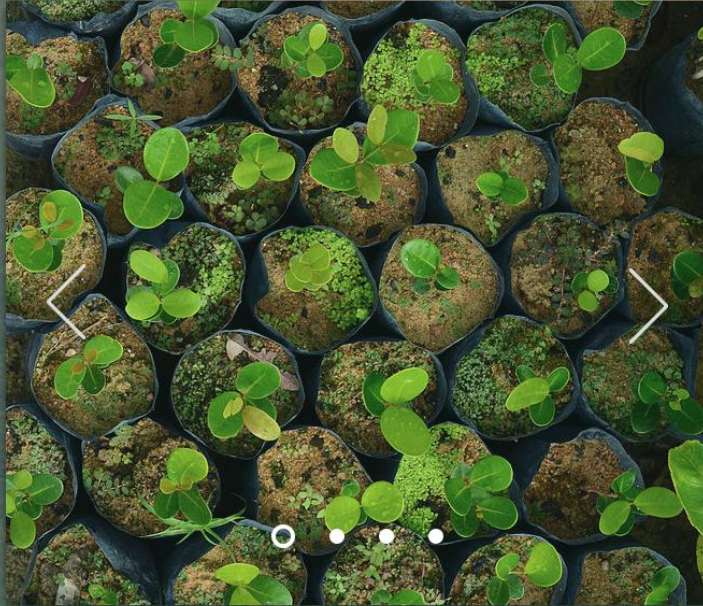
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Plan addressed to all relevant stakeholders including:

- National, subnational and municipal governments,
- Parties to the Rio Conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements,
- Donor agencies, including the Global Environment Facility, the World Bank and regional development banks,
- Private and corporate donors, pension funds and business consortia,
- Other relevant international bodies and organization
- Land owners and land managers
- Indigenous peoples and local communities, and civil society and citizens.





The Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) is supported by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea and implemented by the Secretariat of the [Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#). It supports developing country Parties as they develop and operationalize national targets and plans for ecosystem conservation and restoration within the framework of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#) and its [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#), especially Targets 5, 14 and 15.

Through a series of regional capacity building workshops, national assessments and direct support to restoration activities, FERI will provide countries with best practices and foster an exchange of experiences including challenges and opportunities to contribute towards the planning and implementation of forest ecosystem conservation and restoration.

## Related Aichi Targets



**Aichi Target 5:** “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.”

## News

**For its first edition, the FERI academy is sponsoring the participation of eight restoration practitioners from its portfolio of direct support projects to the World Conference on Ecological Restoration**





**Taller de creación de capacidad para América Latina sobre la restauración de los bosques y otros ecosistemas**

**4-8 April 2016 Bogotá, Colombia**



**Capacity-building workshop for selected subregions of Asia on the restoration of forests and other ecosystems**

**27 June - 1 July 2016 - Bangkok, Thailand**





**Development of a socio-environmental investment model for the restoration of semi-arid land**

*Coquimbo region, Chile*



**Establishment of pilot restoration plots in the biodiversity compensation area of the hydrological powerplant of Ituango**

*Antioquia, Colombia*



**Identifying biodiversity-related success factors of ecological restoration projects**

*Mount Lebanon, Lebanon*



**Restoration of the riparian vegetation of Paso Severino's reservoir**

*Santa Lucia, Uruguay*



# Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative

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## South America

This analysis of progress is based on a review of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), 5th National Reports and Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC. Specific elements relevant to the planning and implementation of efforts in pursuit of Targets 5 and 15 were listed and screened for in each party's submissions, under four categories:

- Assessment of state and trends of natural ecosystems
- Specific, Measurable and Time-bound national target-setting under Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5 and 15
- Assessment of drivers and policy response
- Linkages with climate change mitigation and adaptation

Click on country names to access individual country assessments.





## Partnering with Nature

THE CASE FOR NATURAL REGENERATION  
IN FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION



## Partnering with Nature: The case for natural regeneration in forest and landscape restoration

Natural regeneration is a cost-effective, nature-based tool for restoration that enhances resilience, supports local biodiversity, and supplies multiple ecosystem goods and services. However, for social, cultural and economic reasons, the potential of natural regeneration for achieving large-scale restoration objectives and climate mitigation targets is often overlooked. This information brief makes specific recommendations for policy changes that could enhance the role of natural regeneration in ecological restoration interventions and as an integral component of forest and landscape restoration.

[English version](#)