

Agadir, Morocco

March 20th – 24th, 2017



**Fifth
Mediterranean
Forest Week**

Global Partnership on Forest & Landscape Restoration

Current regionalization dynamic in the
context of the Bonn Challenge

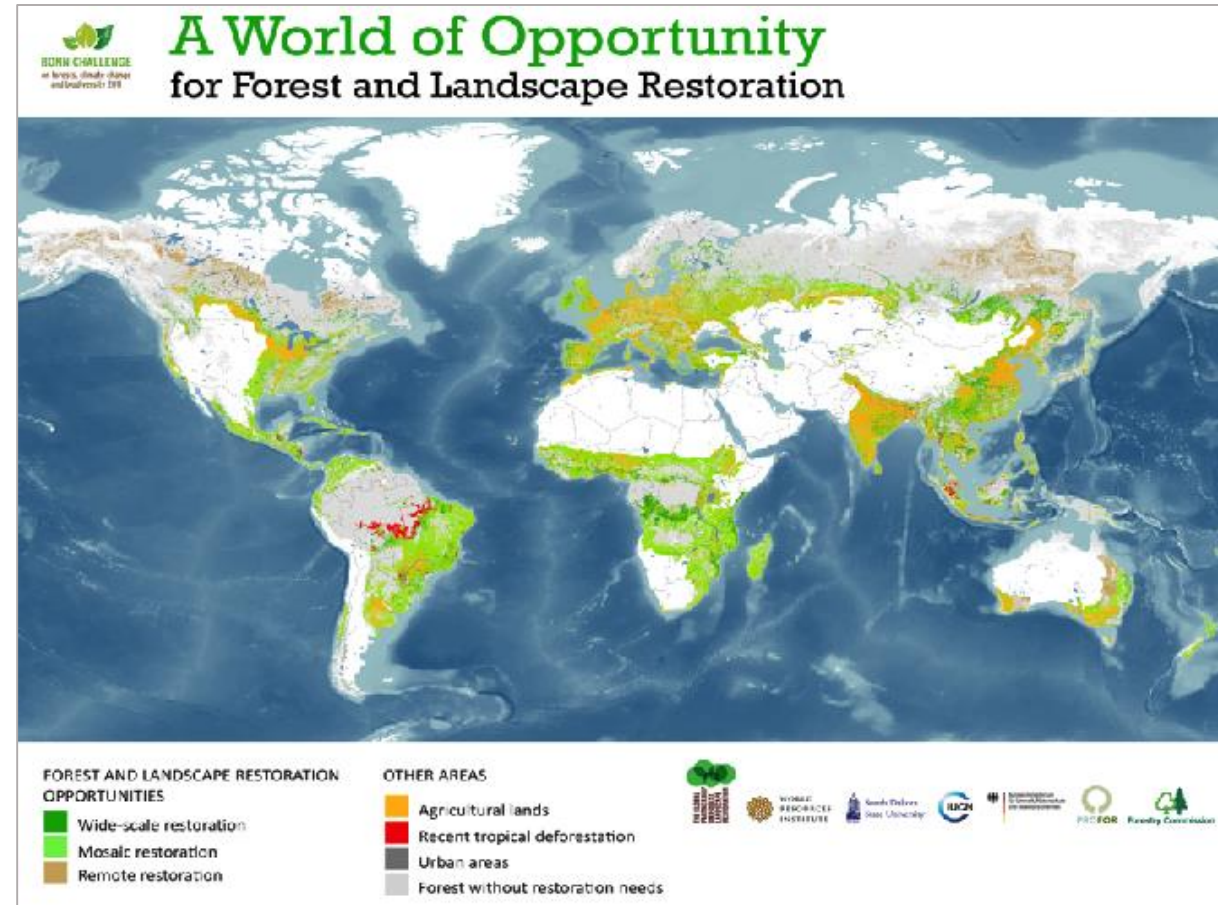
Peter Besseau

Chair, Global Partnership on
Forest and Landscape Restoration

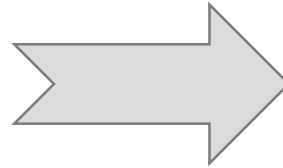
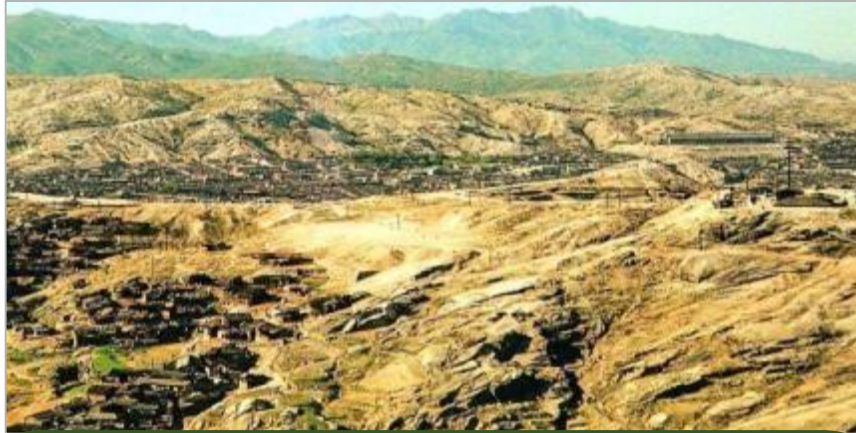
Why restore?



- 2 billion hectares with restoration potential
- Forest landscape restoration (FLR) is more than just “planting trees”
- Rebuilding landscapes for essential ecosystem services
- 150 Mha restored = US\$ 85 bil/yr
- Helps fulfil SDGs, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Aichi Targets

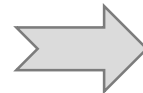


Restoration success is achievable and cost effective



Investment (budget in 2011)

KFS	USD 1.4 bil
Local governments	USD 0.6 bil
Total	USD 2.0 bil



Benefits

Forest products	4.7 bil
Public benefits	70.0 bil
Reduced medical costs	2.4 bil
Landscaping & carbon	NA



Republic of Korea – 50 years

Overview of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)



- Launched in 2003, now nearly 30 partners (21 NGO / IGO members, 6 state members), with IUCN as its secretariat
- A global, voluntary partnership uniting governments, organisations & academic / research institutes working on restoration
- Guidance is provided by the GPFLR Steering Committee, supported by the e-Secretariat. Also supported by the Global Restoration Council at a political level, with WRI as its secretariat
- Partners contribute with expertise, funding, policies and projects that demonstrate and document global FLR leadership and implementation at different scales

Our Partners

Biodiversity International, CBD, CIFOR, Commonland, FAO, FSC, ICRAF, IMFN, IUCN, IUFRO, ITTO, PROFOR, SER, Tropenbos International, UNCCD, UNFF, UNEP, UNEP WCMC, World Bank, WRI, Wageningen CDI, Germany, The Netherlands, Rwanda, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States



The Bonn Challenge – driving global restoration



- GPFLR responds to the Bonn Challenge – a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of degraded & deforested land by 2020 & 350 million hectares by 2030
- 2020 target launched in 2011 by the Government of Germany & IUCN, then endorsed by the New York Declaration on Forests at the 2014 UN Climate Summit & extended to 2030
- Implementation vehicle for international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Paris Agreement & Land Degradation Neutrality
- Facilitates achievement of domestic targets on food, water security & livelihoods
- 40 commitments totaling 148.38 million hectares



iStock



Role of the GPFLR in furthering the Bonn Challenge



- Galvanise support for & spread awareness on forest landscape restoration with governments, the private sector & civil society
- Connect partners in a community of practice to spread best practices, build cooperation & exchange new ideas & solutions
- Promote capacity-development courses (both online & offline) to enhance the skills of restoration professionals
- Create positive synergies between existing activities, projects, processes & institutions to encourage & reinforce the contribution of each



IUCN/Pauline Buffle



FLR challenges & GPFLR solutions



Duplication of efforts by organisations working on restoration	Through the website & meetings, the GPFLR is promoting cross-collaboration between partners
Lack of awareness of the potential of FLR to address development issues	Intensive & extensive outreach activities on the benefits of restoration
Streamlining of commitments made by governments	Members are working with governments to align restoration commitments to the Paris Agreement & Aichi Targets
Gap between restoration opportunity & funding & political will	GPFLR taps into partner networks and the GRC to influence decision-makers and unlock financing
Gap in know-how about approaches and methodologies for on-the-ground implementation	Provision of FLR assessment methodology, partner know-how, to implementing actors
Need for evidence and illustration of FLR benefits	Drawing from partner experience to document and share case studies / benefits



Regional initiatives support FLR & the Bonn Challenge



afr100

- The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100): restoring of 100 million ha of degraded land by 2030 in support of the Bonn Challenge
- In 2016, 13 countries signed the Kigali Declaration on restoration in Africa, later adopted by COMIFAC
- In Latin America & the Caribbean, Initiative 20x20: the restoration of 20 million ha of degraded land in support of the 2020 Bonn Challenge

Initiative
20x20

- Why a regional approach to FLR?
 - Mediterranean region very vulnerable to climate change, desertification, fire
 - FLR offers tailored solutions to these challenges
- As an umbrella partnership, the GPFLR is uniquely positioned to knit together regional efforts towards FLR and the global Bonn Challenge target



Highlighting global restoration action



IUCN/James McBreen

- Rwanda, 2010 – GPFLR invited to support the country develop a restoration strategy. Becomes the main focus of IYF in 2011 – from which flow several major initiatives
- IUCN, FAO and UNEP as GEF implementing agencies – work with 10 countries to develop the first major GEF restoration programme The Restoration Initiative – USD 55 million
- ROAM assessment methodology developed in collaboration with three countries – Ghana, Mexico and Rwanda – each time it was applied it was further improved and developed. Now being applied by IUCN, WRI, FAO and other GPFLR partners in more than 30 countries



Next steps



- The GPFLR is working to collect and share a compelling body of evidence and lessons learned in support of FLR globally, providing practitioners and decision makers a “go-to” place for key knowledge issues, tools and approaches around FLR.
- Developing greater synergies through in-person meetings and aligning the GPFLR & GRC
- “State of FLR” report to be produced for late 2017/early 2018 release
- Many GPFLR partners are active in the Mediterranean and welcome opportunities to collaborate with you to achieve important regional FLR objectives.



IUCN/Craig Beatty



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