

Integrating FLR into the post-2020 global biodiversity agenda

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Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



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.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



>17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, conserved through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



Ecosystems providing 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.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity: Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2011-2020

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



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

Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

Sustainable Development Goals



CONSERVATION TARGETS

A mid-term analysis of progress toward international biodiversity targets

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Short-term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration

STAPER

Adopted at COP13

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en.pdf



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

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GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/5
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Agenda item 10

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

XIII/5. Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 8(f) and decisions XI/16 and XII/19,

Aware that Parties have identified ecosystem restoration needs in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other national, regional and global strategies and/or plans, and that a number of ecosystem restoration activities are under way with support from various organizations and Governments, and *noting* that many degraded ecosystems are still in need of restoration,

Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative, supported by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea,

THE STAPER

Aims:

Facilitate ecosystem restoration across all habitats

Restoration contributes to:

Reversing biodiversity loss

Recovering connectivity

Improving ecosystem resilience

Providing ecosystem services

Mitigating effects of climate change

Combating desertification and land degradation

Improving human wellbeing

THE STAPER

Four main groups of activities:

- 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

24 activities, which operate as

a menu of options, and can be implemented by countries and governmental bodies, in collaboration with international, national and local organizations, and in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities.



UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARDS SELECTED AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AND OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS

**Draft approved by Working Group 1
Calls for**

Stepping up the implementation of the **short-term action plan on
ecosystem restoration**

Promoting investment in the development and use of nature-
based solutions in order to address societal challenges, including
through **ecosystem restoration**



A Companion to the Short Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration

Resources, cases studies, and biodiversity
considerations in the context of restoration
science and practice

“A tool to unpack the STAPER and support its implementation”

Updating the Biodiversity Targets

Conservative choice – largely retain existing targets

Advantages

- Parties know the Targets
- Minor changes can be incorporated

Disadvantages

- Some Targets are not measurable
- Lacks ambition

Updating the Biodiversity Targets

Possible changes

- SMART targets (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic, time-bound)
- Clear targets that can be communicated
- Clear desired outcomes
- Adaptable across government sectors
- Actions required are clear
- Science-based incorporating other types of knowledge (TEK)
- Better integration of targets

FLR and the post-2020 framework

- Build on the recognition that FLR already advances multiple targets
- Better integrate FLR into targets for terrestrial protected areas
- Allowing nations to adapt targets to their specific circumstances will require flexibility in FLR implementation
- Advance ambitious targets for ecosystem restoration

What can further change the landscape?

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

UN Environment and FAO