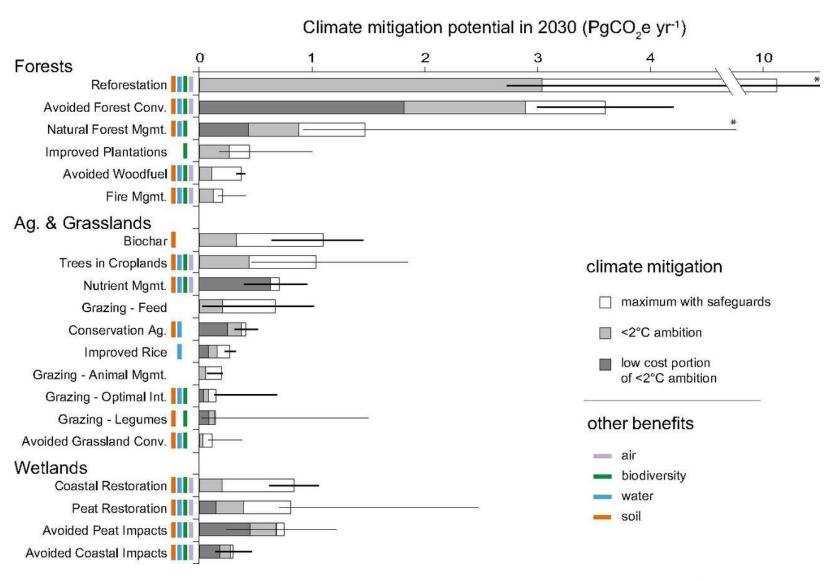


IUCN Forest Landscape Restoration Approach

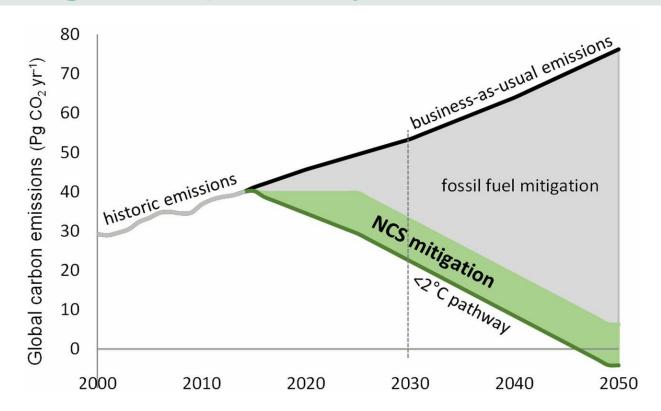
- Landscape approach
 - Address multiple objectives
 - Seek sustained delivery on many SDGs
- Restoring "forward" to meet current and future uses:
 - Thinking long-term over large areas
 - Learning and adapting over time
- Restoring functionality and productivity, not "original" forest
- Balancing local needs with national and global priorities
- Using a package of diverse restoration strategies

Solutions for a Cultivated Planet Biological Stable Supplies Carbon Capture **Food Security** Resilient Diversity of Clean Water & Storage & Nutrition Landscapes through ecologically through revegetation through increasing through food source by enhancing mindful restoration along waterways vegetation and soils diversification. adaptive capacity with native species **Energy for** Non-Timber Construction Stable & Rich **Productive Crops** Cooking & **Forest Products** Timber fruit, honey, through improved through the use Heating through the mushrooms and other of forest ability to plantation by improving the revegetation of regulate landscapes products from forest management and use management of degraded slopes richness of native species woodlots Recreation & For more information, please contact: Cultural **Ecotourism** Communities Heritage Carole Saint-Laurent: through supporting through local Coordinator: Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration through integrating culturally and job creation local knowledge and Washington, DC 20009 biologically rich United States Tel: + 1 416 763 3437

Climate mitigation potential of 20 natural pathways.



Nature can provide 37% of the mitigation needed to remain within a 2 degree C pathway



Bronson W. Griscom et al. PNAS 2017;114:44:11645-11650



NTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



What works at scale?

- Experience building up
 - Bonn Challenge
 - REDD+
- Climate benefits increasingly well understood, though issues remain with
 - implementation
 - leakage and additionality
 - delivery on non-GHG benefits
- Systematic evidence base needed
 - Robust program evaluations to evaluate costeffectiveness
 - Help improve future programs
 - Enable adaptive program design
 - Vast program scale enable unique learning



Ecosystem Service Valuation

Long history (Faustman 1849, soil conservation 1920s-30s, valuation subfield since 1960s; ecosystem services as conceptual framework since 1990s)

Current information on values comes from idiosyncratic studies using different

- valuation endpoints
- ecological and socioeconomic conditions
- valuation methods
- non-representative approaches
- process models, non-observational methods

Measurement, accounting, and management requirements

- Empirical (observational)
- Representative
- Comprehensive and consistent
- Link ecological and economic processes (biophysical & economic)

Need a concerted effort using a common framework

UN System of Environmental Economic Accounts (SEEA) and Experimental Ecosystem Account (EEA)

Thank you

