Sustainable Forest Management and Sustainable Forest Products in the Caucasus and Central Asia

The Bonn Challenge, background and overview

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Before and after landscape restoration
Republic of Niger
The Bonn Challenge Process
Bonn Challenge relation to/with other international processes
The global Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Movement
Examples of FLR national implementation
Learning from others
Bonn Challenge 2011

combined for the first time two political processes and transformed them into a practical – open and flexible - implementation platform for concrete action and cooperation!

CBD Aichi Target 15 „restore 15% of degraded ecosystems“ with UNFCCC REDD+Mechanism and the „+“ of „enhancement of carbon stocks“ ... not explicitly but „leaned on“ UNCCD and its „neutrality of soil degradation“
The Bonn Challenge Process

Bonn Challenge 1.0  co-organized by BMUB and IUCN  2-3 September 2011
→ set the **global goal** to restore/start restore 150 mio ha until 2020

Bonn Challenge 2.0  co-organized by BMUB, Norway, IUCN, WRI  20-21 March 2015
→ initiated the **Regionalization** of the Bonn Challenge
  o  **Africa**: Rwanda 2016, Malawi 2017, Congo-Brazzaville 2018
  o  **South-East Asia**: Indonesia 2017, Sri Lanka 2018
  o  **UNECE Region**: Central-Asia 2018

Bonn Challenge 3.0  co-organized by Brazil, BMUB, IUCN  16-17 March 2018
→ Focus on: **Community FLR implementation**

Bonn Challenge Goal extended by the **New York Declaration on Forests** 2014
by an additional 200 mio ha until 2030  → totalling 350 mio ha by 2030
Numerous initiatives support Forest & Landscape Restoration and Bonn Challenge

• AFR100 (African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative BMZ)
• 20x20 Latinamerica (World Resources Institute)
• Forest Restoration Mechanism FAO
• Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI, South Corea)
• Forest Restoration Hubs (IUCN)
• The Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)
• The Global Restoration Council (GRC)
• The Global Landscape Forum (GLF) Bonn 19-20 December 2017
The global Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Movement

… the Bonn Challenge process ….

Global Goal „restore 150 mio ha by 2020“

We need „implementation at scale“

„We need FLR Champions“
Examples of FLR national implementation

**Basic and key elements**
- Policy Instruments (National Plan, Programmes, FLR Strategies)
- National Institutional Frameworks
- Action on the ground (National – Community level)

**Available methods to facilitate the first steps for national FLR planning**

**The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)**
- A flexible and affordable framework to rapidly identify and analyse areas that are primed for forest landscape restoration (FLR)

**The Restoration Diagnostic**
- Method for developing Forest Landscape Restoration Strategies
Examples of FLR national implementation
El Salvador – Central America

Policy instruments for forest restoration
The National Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration Program (PREP) layed the foundations for El Salvador’s National Restoration Strategy (EN-REP), which has recently been submitted successfully to the FCPF committee as national contribution to REDD+.

Institutional Framework
The National Council for Environment and Sustainability and Vulnerability (CONASAV), established in 2016, is coordinating the cross-sector dialogue and cooperation for sustainable landscape management and resilience. Within the CONASAV framework, the Ecosystem Restoration Roundtable is coordinating the implementation of the National Restoration Strategy (EN-REP).
In EL SALVADOR, the REDD Landscape Program focuses on Mangrove and Shade-grown Coffee Forests that represent 1.89 and 8.30% of the country’s forest cover.
Examples of FLR national implementation
Guatemala – Central America

Policy instruments for forest restoration
The Law for the Promotion of the Establishment, Restoration, Management, production and Protection of Forests ("ProBosque") has been approved in 2015, in order to Foster public and private investments in forests “in harmony with the environment”.

Institutional Framework
The “Inter-Institutional Coordination Group” was founded in 2011 in order to harmonize the activities of the for forest-relevant public institutions: (i) the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA), (ii) the Ministry of the Environment (MARN); the National Forest Institute (INAB), and (iv) the National Council for Protected Areas.
Learning from others

- No-one-size-fits-all solution
- Forest Landscape Restoration is based, developed, implemented on national and local needs with “creative” new national/local instruments/programs….funds…
- How to measure the implementation
- FLR can begin in very different ways (open/flexible) – *exotic/mixed/native plantations, Agroforestry systems, individual trees mixed in the landscape,*…..
- Community involvement and ownership is key and success
- Institutional and political framework and setting is a “must”
- Setting the “enabling environment” for all actors and potential private sector participants is important… “benefit sharing”
- Clarifying land tenure and rights is key – impacts the benefits
- **Bonn Challenge** is an open platform for regional and global exchange and partnership building and South-South cooperation ….
  - sharing – learning – connecting – acting/implementing
The Global Vision

350 Mio ha 2030

0 ha 2030

Restoration

Deforestation free supply chain

Deforestation

2018
Before and after landscape restoration
Republic of Niger
Thank you!

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