Overview

- Bonn Challenge commitments, FLR, and measuring progress.

- Barometer framework, development process and application

- Results: 2nd Progress report [https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.06.en](https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.06.en)

- Next steps: Application in ECCA30
Bonn Challenge

- Goal of 150 Mha by 2020, 350 Mha by 2030
- Forest Landscape Restoration: a landscape approach aimed at reducing and reversing land degradation in order to regain ecological integrity and enhance human well-being.
- 62 entities have made 172+ mil ha of pledges
- Focus on implementation and measuring progress.
- The Barometer meets this demand.

A universally applicable, systematic framework for identifying, assessing and tracking action on Bonn Challenge commitments across pledgers worldwide.
Protocol and framework finalised through in-country consultations.

Data collection and collation, gaps assessment, reporting.

- IUCN coordinated and supported, lead analyses & reporting in 2018.
- Rapid assessment adding another 13 countries for 2nd BC Progress Report.
- Ethiopia, Madagascar and Togo initiated application in 2019.
- Total to date: 22
- Minimize reporting burden (aligned indicators) and assigned tiers for data confidence
Bonn Challenge Barometer

Success Factors

Policy and Financial Flows
1. Policies and institutional arrangements
2. Financial Flows

Technical Underpinning
3. Restoration planning
4. Monitoring and evaluation framework

Results and Benefits

5. Hectares under restoration
6. Climate impacts
7. Biodiversity impacts
8. Socioeconomic impacts – Jobs Created
Bonn Challenge Barometer - Progress Tracking Protocol

April 2018

Introduction

The Bonn Challenge (BC) is a global effort to bring 150 million hectares of degraded or degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030. To meet this ambitious target, over 45 countries, states, and civil society organizations have made individual BC Commitments to contribute to this goal since 2011. Accordingly, many pledges have taken significant steps toward building and implementing forest landscape restoration (FLR) efforts.

The Bonn Challenge tracker of Progress Tracking Protocol (hereafter referred to as the Barometer) will support pledges in evaluating progress toward meeting BC Commitments by offering a framework to consistently and systematically take stock of hectares brought under restoration, as well as a defined set of political, regulatory, financial, and technical components deemed important for achieving successful landscape restoration. This document offers guidance for completing the accompanying Bonn Barometer Data Form.

The Barometer has been developed under a set of core guiding principles to maximize its effectiveness and utility. These are briefly outlined below.

Flexibility

To date, 43 pledges have made BC Commitments, reflecting a wide range of geographies, political and socioeconomic contexts, biophysical conditions, resources, capacity, and motivation. As such, each pledge encounters a unique set of limitations in implementing and reporting on FLR progress. Pledges might face challenges associated with implementing and documenting FLR over large or diverse geographies, gaps in capacity and resources, or poor coordination among actors. Some pledges will be able to draw from a wealth of data and existing evaluations whereas others will face significant limitations in the availability of information on FLR.

To be used with an online platform for data collection, visualization and sharing.
Barometer – Online Platform

Barometer 1.0

https://infoflr.org/bonn-challenge-barometer

New data providers request login at https://infoflr.org/user
690,629 ha
under restoration

690,629
Hectares under restoration

$612 million
invested

11,360
tonnes of CO₂

2,000,000 ha
committed

22,302
jobs created
2018 Barometer Application

- 5 in-depth applications: Brazil, El Salvador, Rwanda, Mexico, the US;
- 14 rapid assessments: India, Uganda, Malawi, Kenya, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Mozambique, Cameroon, Ghana, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Colombia.
Aggregated results

- 13 countries reporting on area under restoration, 43.7 Mha are under restoration transition (29% of total BC target, 56% of the countries’ total commitment) (2nd BC Progress Report, June 2019)

- **Area under restoration (5 pilot countries)**
  Total pledged: 30.7 million hectares
  Total area under restoration: 27.385 Mha.
  ~ 89% of pledge is under restoration.

- **Predominant Activities:** SFM through silviculture, natural regeneration and improvement of agricultural lands through agroforestry (87%). Commercial plantations only account for 2.2% of current FLR activities

- **Financial flows**
  ~ USD 10.6 billion
Total Financial flows – USD 10.6 Billion from 5 countries

- Domestic public expenditure: 8,543,699,354 (80.6%)
- Private Investment: 116,085,440 (1.1%)
- International donor support: 133,208,796 (1.26%)
- Domestic philanthropic & non-profit: 1,620,825,801 (15.3%)
- International donor & Public: 189,021,473 (1.7%)
Economics of FLR

Costs of at least USD 235 per hectare; Investments to date:

- Brazil: USD 353 million
- El Salvador: USD 190 million.
- Quintana Roo: USD 28.8 million
- Rwanda: USD 530.7 million
- USA: USD 9.45 billion

Jobs created
354,000 short and long term jobs
Area under restoration: USA

- Planted forests and woodlots: 195 ('000 ha), (1.15 %)
- Natural regeneration: 439 ('000 ha), (2.59 %)
- Silviculture: 13,625 ('000 ha), (80.34 %)
- Watershed protection and erosion control: 793 ('000 ha), (4.68 %)
- Rangeland vegetation improvement: 1,907 ('000 ha), (11.24 %)

FLR Type
El Salvador: Commitment 1 mil ha by 2030 - 122,000* hectares under restoration.
El Salvador: Biodiversity impacts

- 227 FLR projects registered in MARN database. 71 with some overlap with KBAs (39% of area under restoration); 44 restoration actions are located in 39 protected areas (17%).
- 115 FLR projects out of a total of 227 are located in either KBA or protected areas representing overlap of 32,812 ha under restoration.

Restoration in PAs or KBAs and buffer zones.
Spatial data layers and potential collaborations

1. Developed systematic geospatial database.

2. Next steps to integrate existing spatial layers online:
   - WDPA
   - KBAs
   - Red List of Ecosystems

Site level analysis with Collect Earth in some case studies can complement project based data.

*Integrate with restoration layer *

[Image of Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool]

TRENDS: EARTH tracking land change from Conservation International
Barometer Applications: 2020 onwards

Application in Caucasus and Central Asia countries planned for 2020:

- Consultations with focal points from Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan on using the Barometer
- Synergies with LDN and NDC commitments and targets
- Capacity to apply tool exists; resource constraints

E.g. Armenia

- 2018 BC pledge of 0.26 Mha hectares, LDN target and NDC commitments from land use and forestry.
- Enhance understanding of FLR progress outside of State Forests and technical assistance in estimating benefits from FLR to wider economy, carbon, biodiversity.
Barometer Applications: 2020 onwards

**E.g. Georgia**
- Pledged 10,000 ha by 2030 and under implementation
- Barometer as an opportunity to showcase efforts and gather support for further actions

**E.g. Uzbekistan**
- 500,000 hectares as initial pledge; efforts underway
- Barometer to showcase the progress made – domestic finance, tree survivor rates, etc.
- Interested to restore up to 1 m hectare by next year as their national strategic planning.
- Interested in best practices and enhancing implementation to reduce erosion and salinization impacts on agricultural lands
Barometer Applications: 2020 onwards

- Initiative ECCA30
  - Potentials: Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan

- AFR 100
  - In depth application in Ethiopia, Madagascar and Togo in 2019.
  - Ghana, Malawi, Cameroon, Uganda – have participated in the rapid assessment and contributed data.
  - Kenya, DRC, Cote d’Ivoire, Mozambique and Tanzania – progress from existing reports.

- Barometer contributing to assessment of progress on Goal 5 of New York Declaration on Forests
Minimize burden and effort

- Barometer Indicators align with other reporting commitments

  - **Climate Impacts**: Total cumulative tCO₂ sequestered through FLR activities; additional benefits e.g. resilience/adaptive capacity
  - **Biodiversity Impacts**: Key Biodiversity Areas, protected areas, ecological corridors where FLR activities are taking place
  - **Hectares brought under restoration**: areas under restoration and the types of FLR data - are useful for achieving LDN targets and knowing CO₂ sequestration potential of restored areas.

NDC Targets & UNFCCC Reporting

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

LDN Targets
Conclusions

- Multiple scales, sectors and actors
- Strong framework of policies, plans; weak coordination between different institutions and across scales
- Demonstrated willingness to raise domestic funds, investments necessary to meet gap.
- Barometer reports on diverse set of FLR interventions, clarifying FLR terminology
- Specific efforts to systematise and align reporting on economic impacts of FLR and on carbon sequestration and spatial data.
- Work to integrate restoration monitoring with efforts to reduce deforestation
Forests

Forests are globally important in regulating climate and locally important in sustaining communities and supporting biodiversity. But they, and the people who depend on them, are under increasing pressure.

Forests bring hope

for new life
500 million
hectares show potential for forest landscape restoration

from old life
up to 70 %
more CO2 sequestered by primary forests than degraded forests

for our lives
2.4 billion
people depend on forests and wood for energy

How we engage

IUCN works to build sustainable landscapes, protect primary forests and advance the rights of forest communities. Through its forest initiatives, IUCN helps countries implement effective forest and land-use policies, achieve national priorities and meet international commitments on climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.

Forest landscape restoration
Locally controlled forests
Slow deforestation & promote primary forests

www.iucn.org/theme/forests
IUCN's role in forests

• We work with our State and civil society members and partners to build thriving and productive landscapes, to advance the rights and interests of forest communities, to engage investors, and to implement effective forest and land-use policies.

• We carry out projects across the globe, achieving multiple objectives:
  • Equipping decision-makers with information and analysis;
  • Designing and advancing policies and initiatives at local, national and global levels;
  • Inspiring political commitments to initiatives like the [Bonn Challenge](#);
  • Developing tools and methodologies, such as the [Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)](#);
  • Strengthening the capacity of our partners through learning exchanges and training courses;
  • Embedding community and individual needs and rights into resource management decision making;
  • Unlocking financing for sustainable forest landscapes;
  • Helping meet national sustainable development plans and international goals on climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation; and
  • Creating spaces for cross-sector dialogues to link the public and private sectors and civil society.
Why engage the IUCN Forest Programme?

• As an intergovernmental organisation, with State and non-State Members, we are uniquely able to offer forest and land-use solutions from the concept stage through to knowledge and data generation, and from policy and decision making at all levels to results on the ground.

• With an established presence for 70 years in all regions of the world, including over 50 countries with forest programme activities, we support long-term transformative change.

• We are an Implementing Agency for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and an Accredited Entity under the Global Climate Fund (GCF).

• As the world’s largest and most diverse environmental network, we forge and support effective partnerships, including leading the Secretariat for the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and Secretariat for the Bonn Challenge.

• We produce and serve as a trusted repository of best practices, tools and international standards.
Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)
ECCA30

A new regional forest landscape restoration initiative aims to bring 30 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes in Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia into restoration by 2030 in line with the Bonn Challenge, the New York Declaration on Forests and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Launched at the 2019 NYC Climate Action Summit, the ECCA30 initiative is supported by countries, FAO, IUCN, the World Bank, the World Resources Institute and UNECE.

So far seven countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia have committed close to 3 million hectares to the Bonn Challenge.
IUCN Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECARO)
Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

- South-Eastern Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Southern Caucasus
- North Asia (Russian Fed.)
- Central Asia

IUCN ECARO operates in 17 countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region. Active cooperation with governments, UN agencies and partners, and coordination with IUCN Regional Offices and Thematic Programmes.

www.iucn.org/ecaro
Thank you!

Contact: Boris.Erg@iucn.org

Barometer online data entry portal @ https://infoflr.org/user
Spotlight report from 2017
Second Bonn Challenge Progress Report @ https://infoflr.org/bonn-challenge/bonn-challenge-barometer

Barometer Protocol