

Initiative
20x20

afr100

The Nexus between Forest Legality and Landscape Restoration

René Zamora-Cristales, PhD | Forest Legality Week, Washington DC | October 24, 2018



Why Landscape Restoration?

UNSUSTAINABLE LAND USE **DEGRADES** LAND

Healthy forests and productive land are vital to the social and economic fabric of Latin America and the Caribbean. Agriculture and forestry contribute nearly US\$300 billion to the regional GDP and up to half of rural household income. Unsustainable practices in these industries can also cause deforestation and land degradation that drains land of its productivity, leaving fewer benefits for the people who depend on it.

50%

of rural household income comes from agriculture in some countries



49%

of emissions come from land-use change, forestry, and agriculture



At least

200m

hectares of land are severely degraded



Africa Faces Increasing Resource Challenges

Africa's population is expected to nearly double by 2050, increasing demands on already-scarce soil and water resources and exacerbating existing challenges:

65%

of Africa's land is affected by degradation



3%

of GDP is lost annually from soil and nutrient depletion on farmland



2.8M

hectares of annual forest cover loss (larger than Rwanda)



Bonn Challenge, Initiative 20x20 and AFR 100



2011. Bonn Challenge

Restoration for Food, energy and water security and conservation of ecosystem functions for rural development



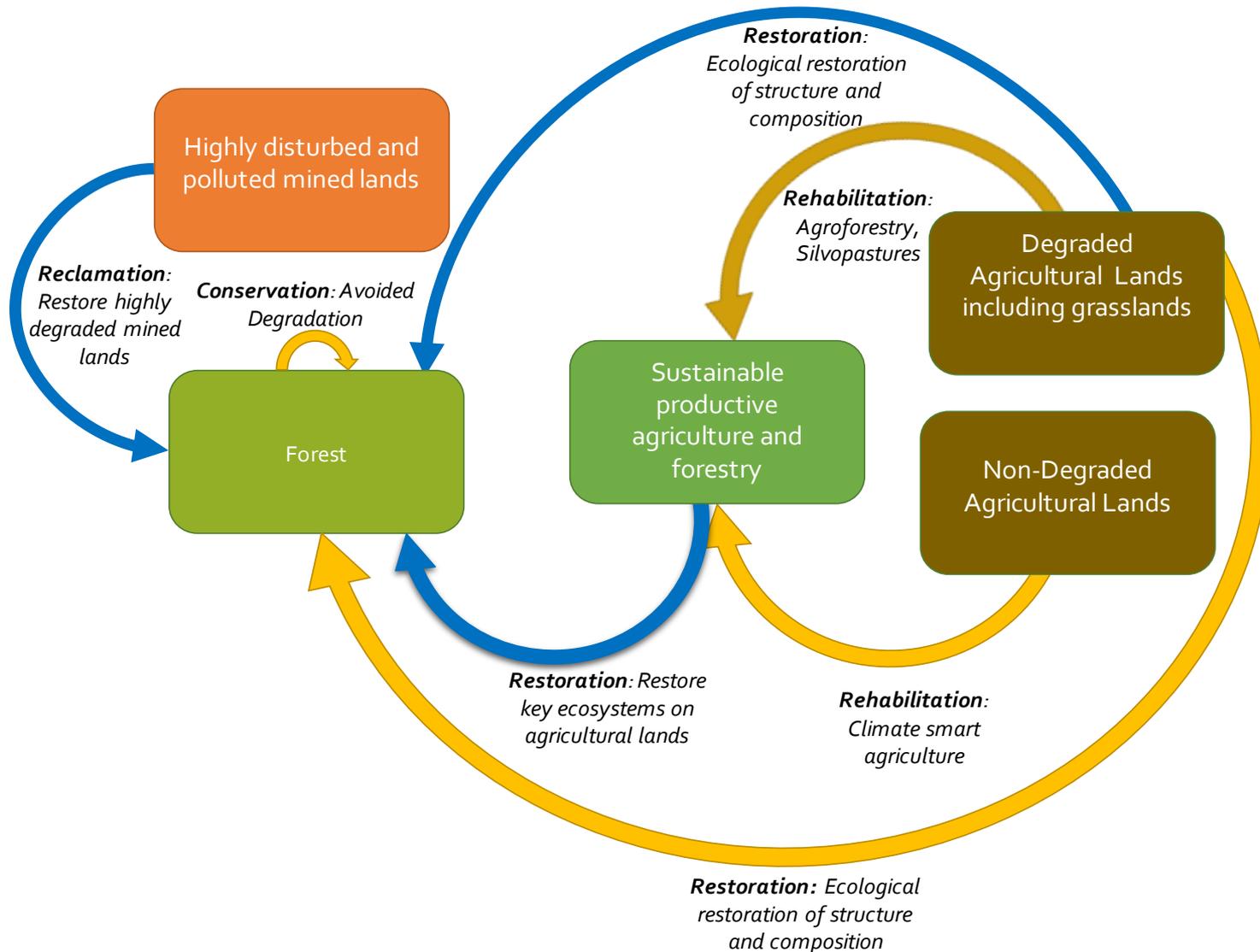
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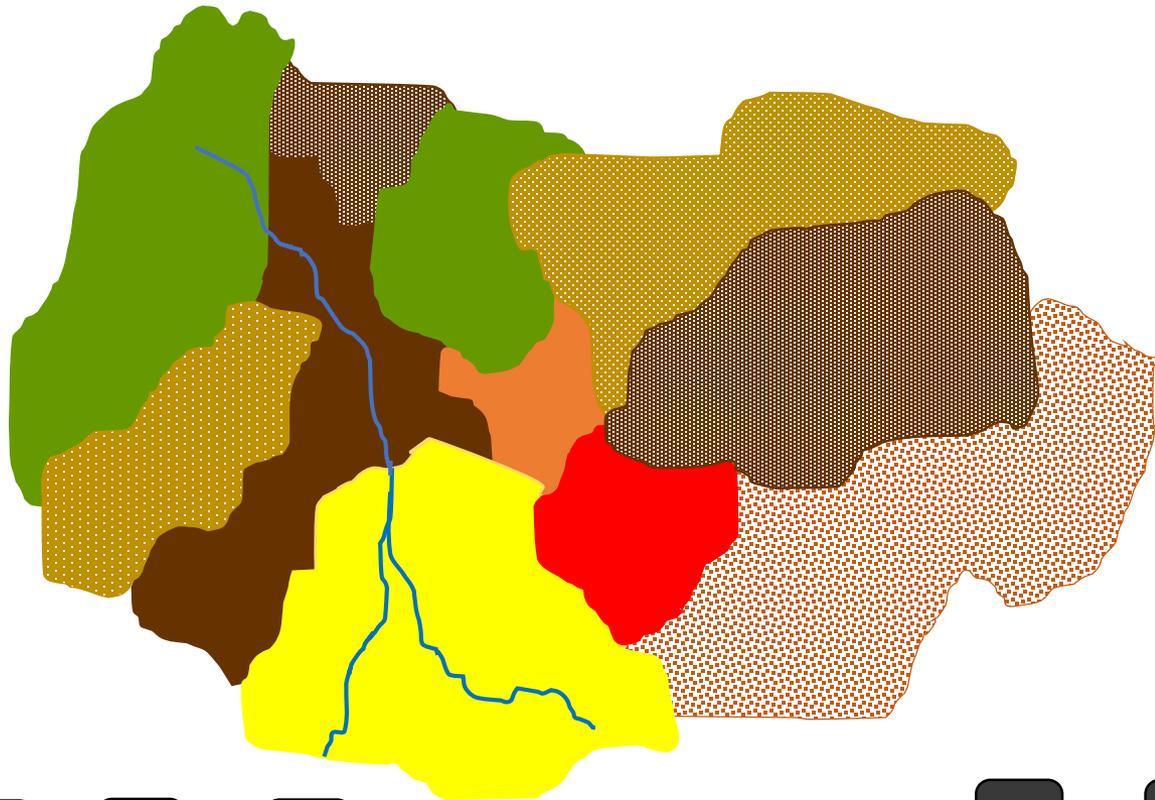
Landscape Restoration in Latin America and Africa



Landscape Restoration

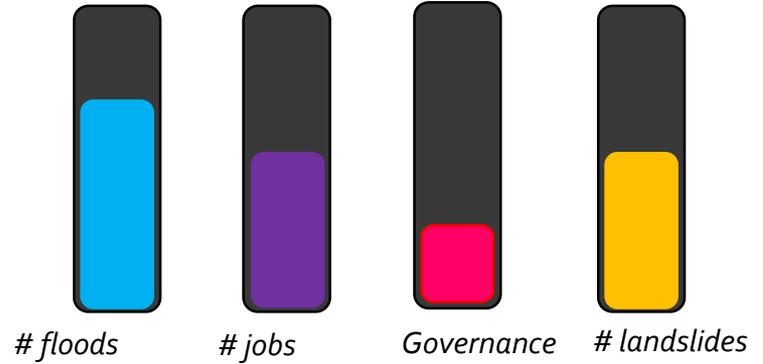
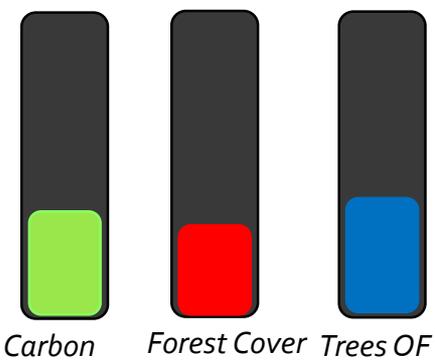


Landscape Base Line

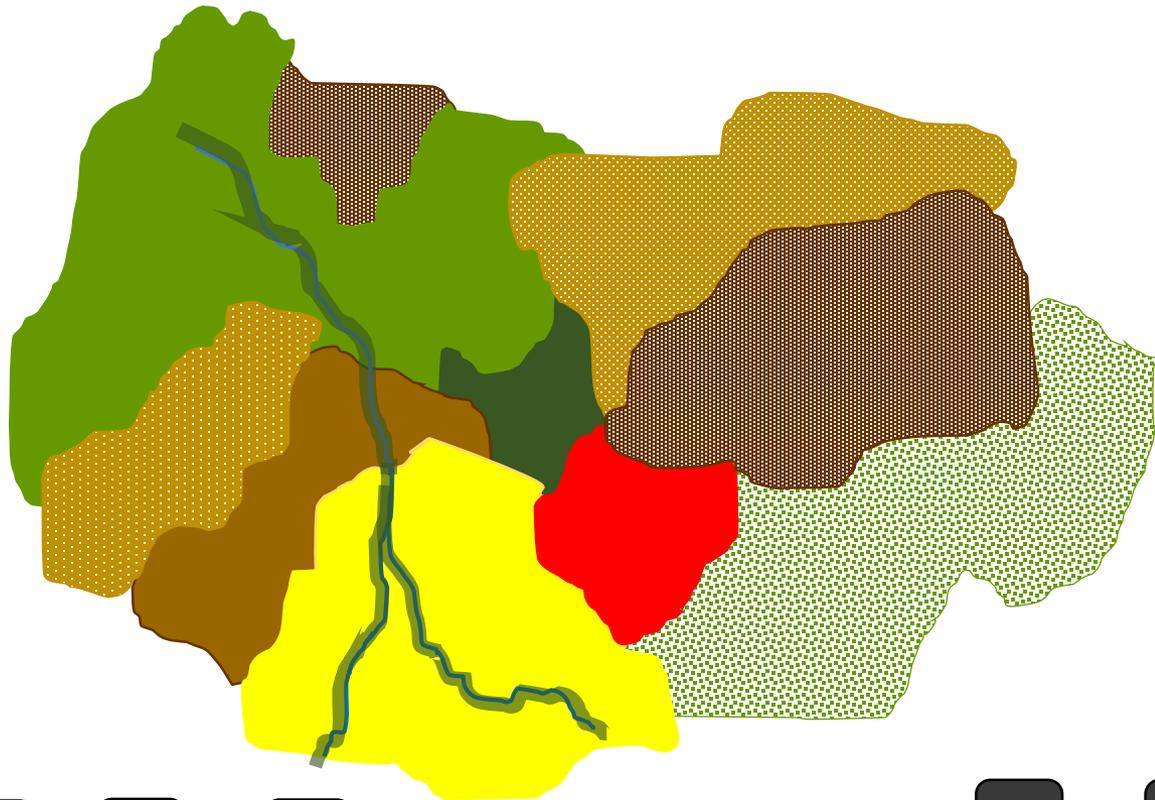


-  Forest
-  Coffee
-  Sugar cane
-  Grains
-  Cattle Ranching areas
-  Urban centers
-  Other crops
-  Agroforestry Systems (no Coffee)

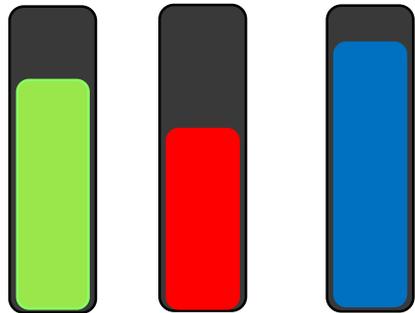
Índice de Sostenibilidad



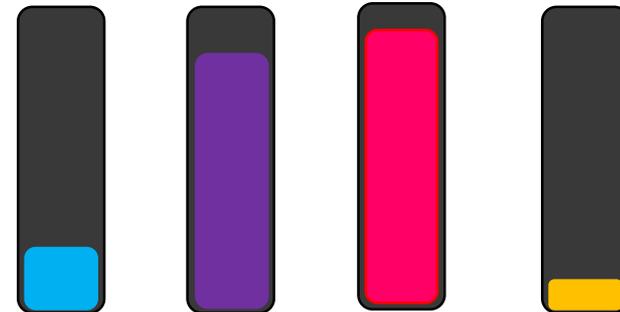
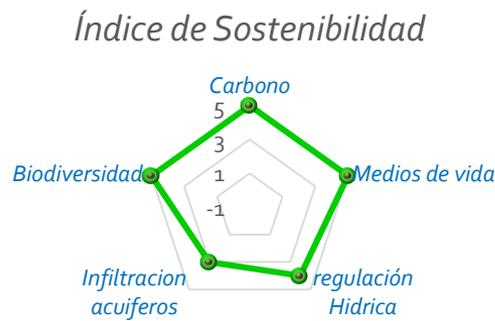
Landscape under Restoration



- Forest
- Coffee
- Sugar Cane
- Grains/AS
- Silvospastures
- Cities
- Reforestation
- Agroforestry System (no Coffee)



Carbon Forest Cover Trees O.F.



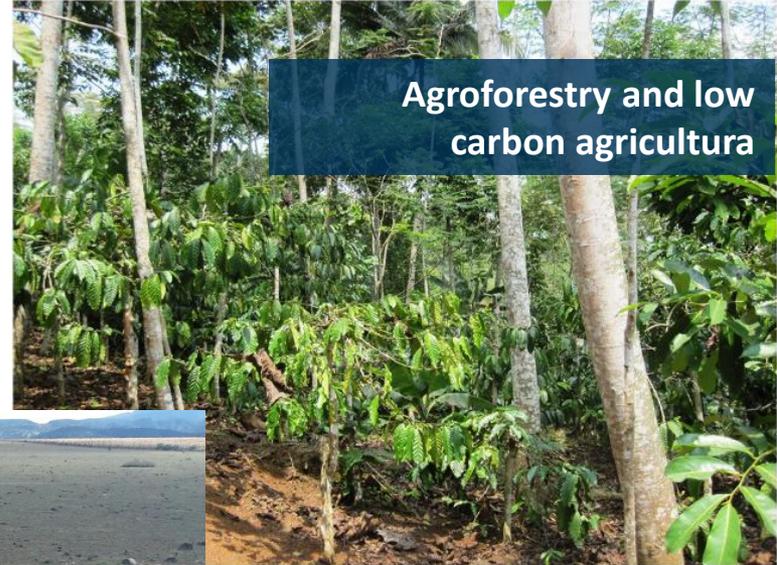
floods # jobs Governance # landslides

Investments in Productive Restoration



Silvopastures

*carbon
soil
water
Livelihoods
Production
Biodiversity*



Agroforestry and low carbon agriculture



Avoided Deforestation



Grassland Restoration



Reforestation

Initiative 20x20

Bringing **20 million** hectares of degraded land in Latin American & the Caribbean into restoration by **2020**.



Notes:
*Goals to be accomplished by 2030
**Commitment to define a national restoration strategy



Africa restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030

27 countries have committed to restore **111 mha**
AS OF SEPTEMBER 2018

\$1B in development finance
\$481M private sector commitment

*formulating commitment



Strategic Planning

CONAFOR plan nacional de restauración; Península de Yucatán

Estrategia Nacional de restauración de paisaje forestal (ENRPF)

Plan Nacional de Restauración (PNR)

Programa Nacional de Restauración de Ecosistemas y Paisajes (PREP)

Plan Maestro Paisajes Sostenibles

Programa Nacional de recuperación de áreas degradadas (RAD)

Plano Nacional de recuperacao da vegetacao nativa (PLANAVEG)

Main Barriers to Scaling Up Restoration Finance

SYSTEMIC BARRIERS

Environmental and social benefits often have no market value

Incentives to degrade land outweigh incentives to restore land

BARRIERS TO PUBLIC FINANCE

Climate finance is difficult to access

Restoration funding is often confined to small environmental budgets

BARRIERS TO PRIVATE FINANCE

Many restoration projects are too small in size to attract private finance

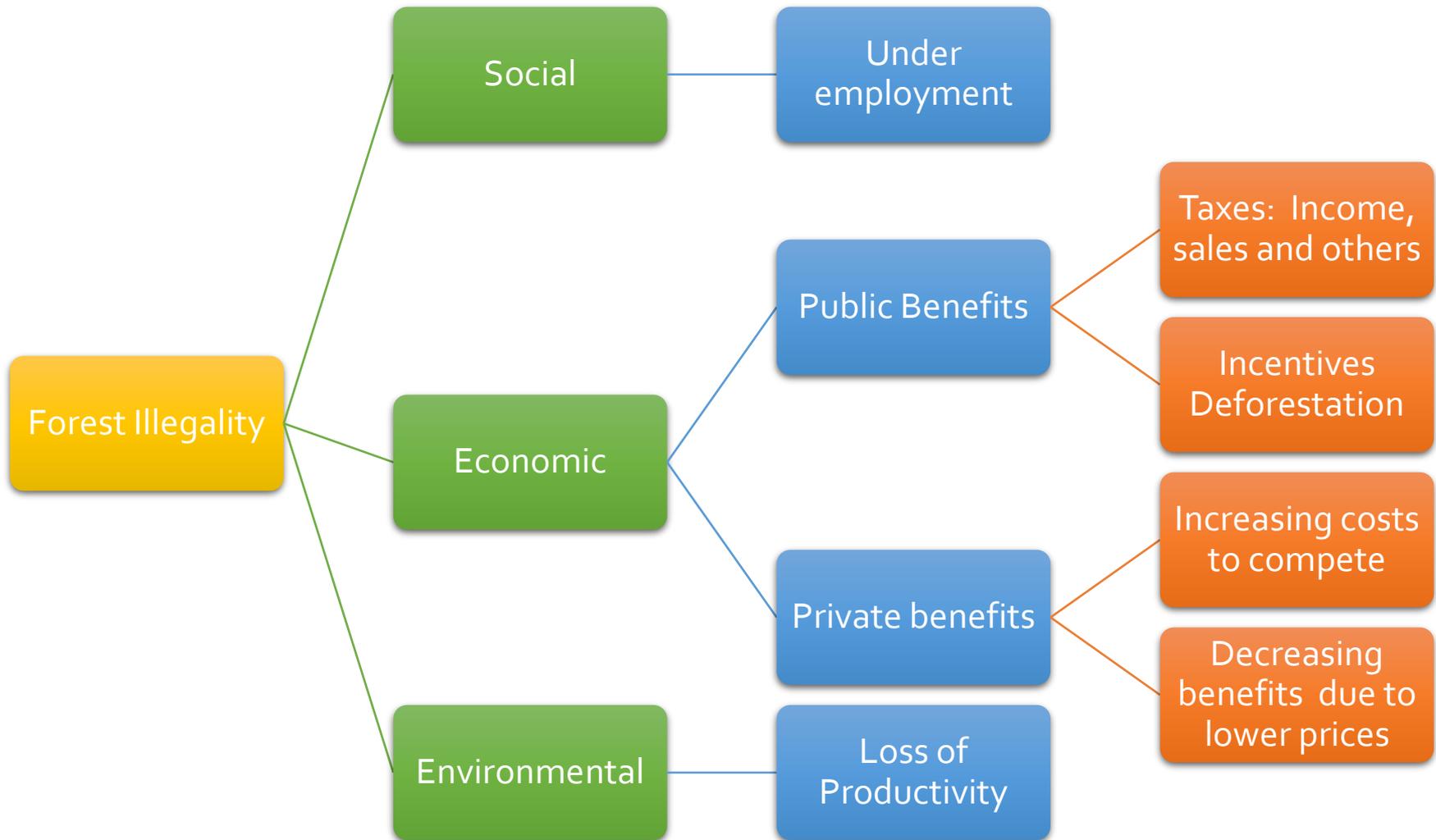
Restoration often requires a long investment time horizon (e.g. 10-20 years)

Restoration is considered to be a risky investment

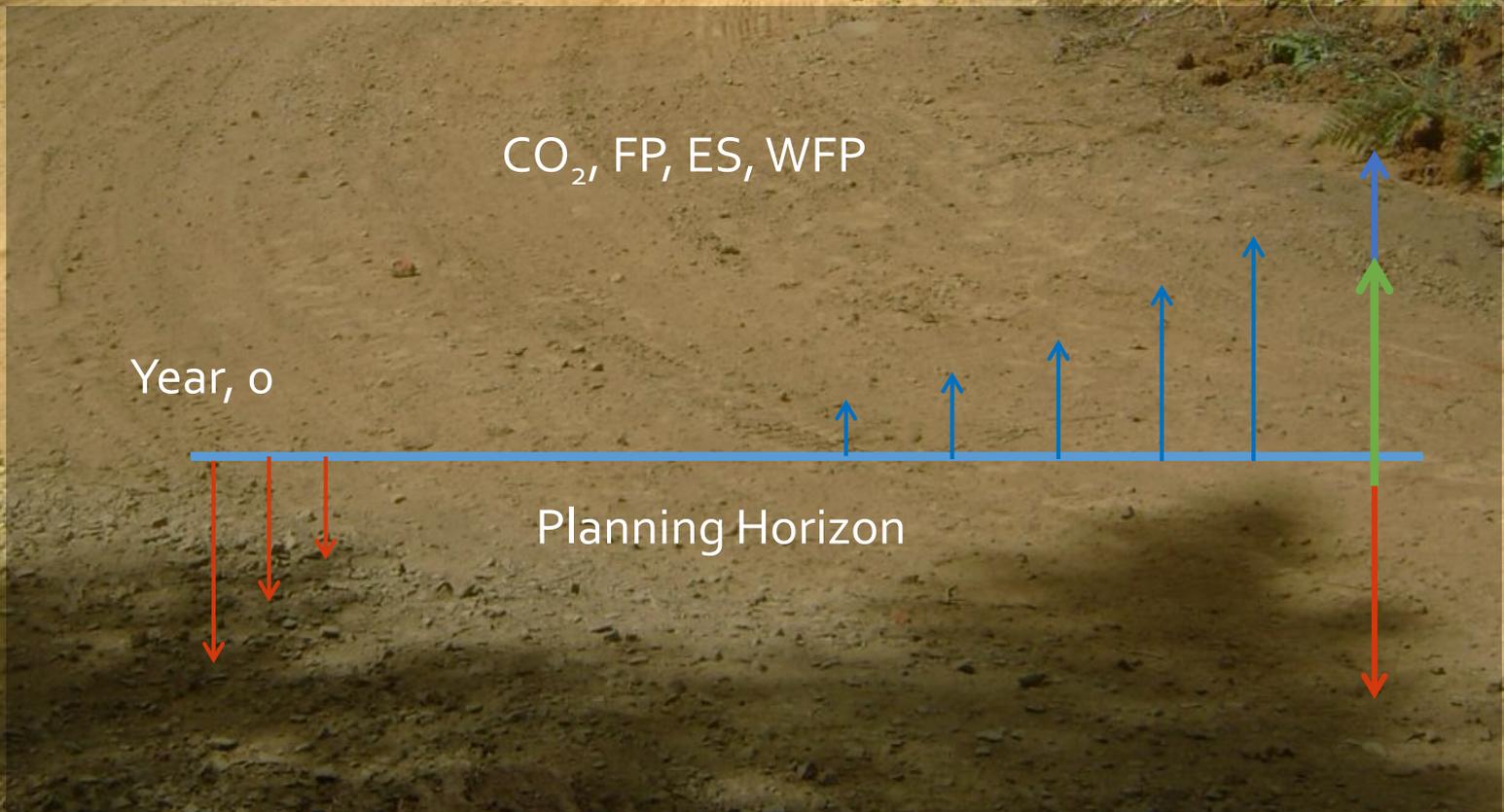
Source: WRI authors.

Source: <https://images.nasa.gov/>

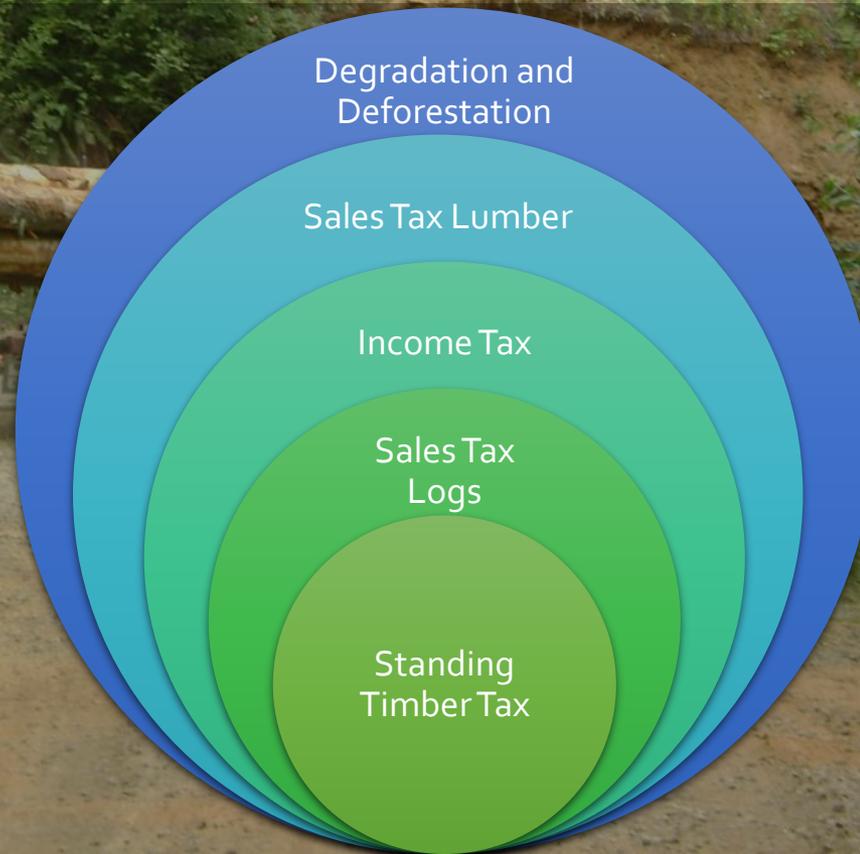
Impacts of Forest Illegality on Landscape Restoration



Landowner



Government



Not just Timber

- Ownership of the Forest Resource and Land (Riparian Forest in Guatemala)
- Negative Incentives (Colombia and conversion illegal crops)

Changing Technical Requirements to Access to Restoration Incentives

- New regulations must consider new reforestation arrangements not necessarily 3x3
- Regulation must be based on type of Forest to be restored (Dry vs Rain Forest) Basal Area criteria

Law Enforcement



How do we influence the local and International customers?

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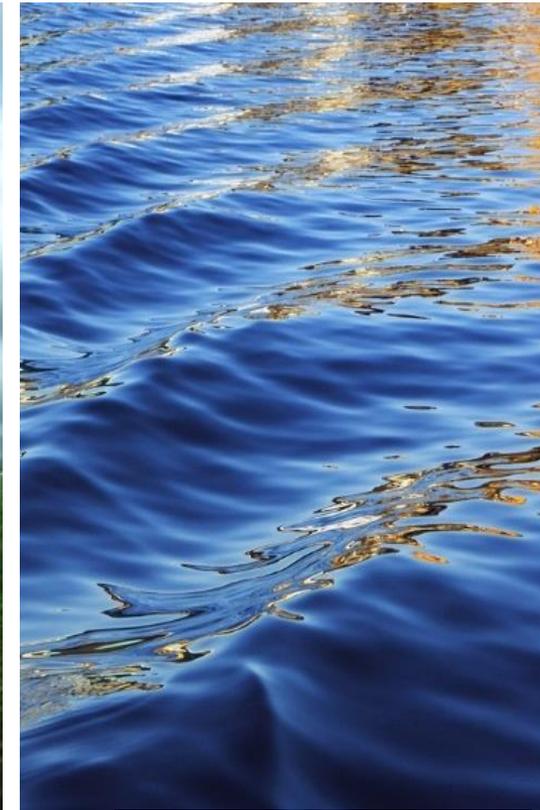
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