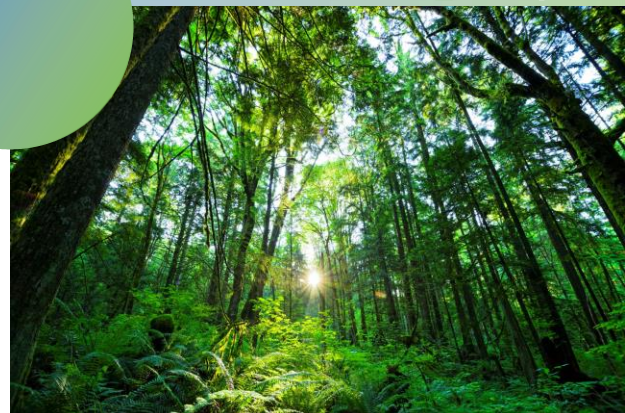# Forest Landscape Restoration

The concept

23-24 June 2022, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

What is forest degradation?:

- More than **50 definitions** of forest degradation. According to **FAO**:

- **Forest degradation is the reduction of the capacity of a forest to provide goods and socio-cultural and environmental services**…

- Caused by disturbances that may be **natural** (e.g., fire, storms, drought, pests and diseases), **or human-induced** (e.g., unsustainable logging, invasive non-native – "alien" – species, road construction, mining, shifting cultivation, hunting and grazing), or a **combination of both**…

- Human-induced disturbance may be **intentional**, such as that caused by logging or grazing, or it may be **unintentional**, such as that caused by the spread of an invasive alien species…

- There are also **indirect or underlying reasons** for forest degradation, such as poverty, inappropriate policies, and unclear tenure rights.

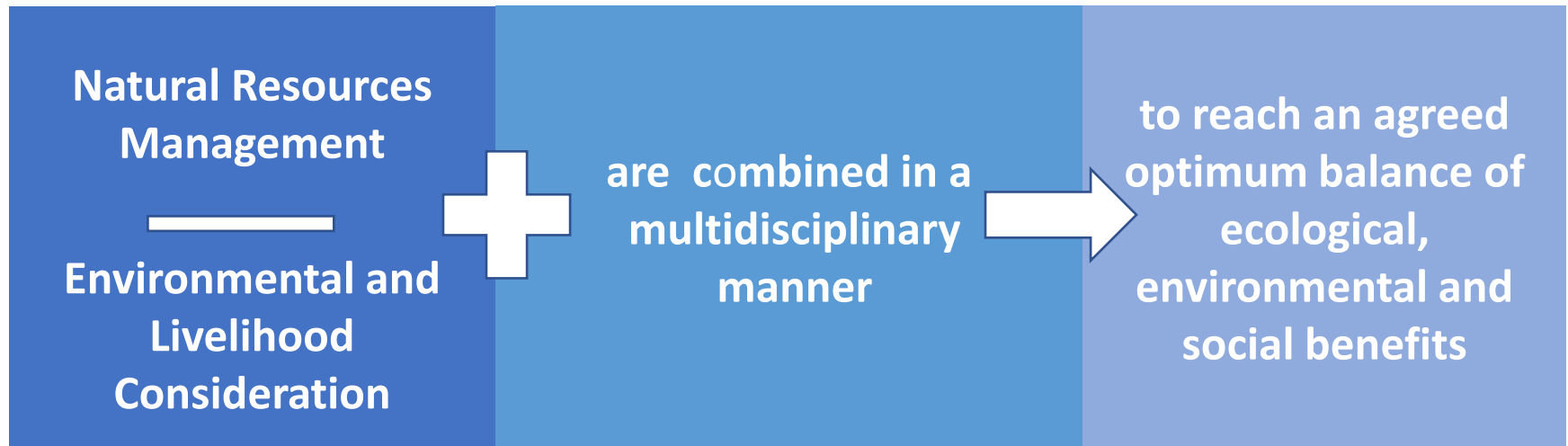**UNECE**   **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

Forest Landscape Restoration: the concept

According to **FAO**:

- **restore a range of forest functions at the landscape level**;

- includes actions to **strengthen the resilience and ecological integrity of landscapes** with the **participation of local communities**;

- an integrating framework that can be applied across a **range of land uses** to ensure that key ecosystem goods and services are **available for future generations** and deal effectively with the uncertainties **of climatic, economic and social change;**

Forest Landscape Restoration:

An integrated framework

Natural Resources Management

Environmental and Livelihood Consideration

+

are combined in a multidisciplinary manner

→

to reach an agreed optimum balance of ecological, environmental and social benefits

Forest Landscape Restoration: Benefits

Carbon sinks and stocks

Landscape protection,
Soil fertility,
Agricultural productivity,
Food security & nutrition

FLR is crucial for:

Circular bioeconomy,
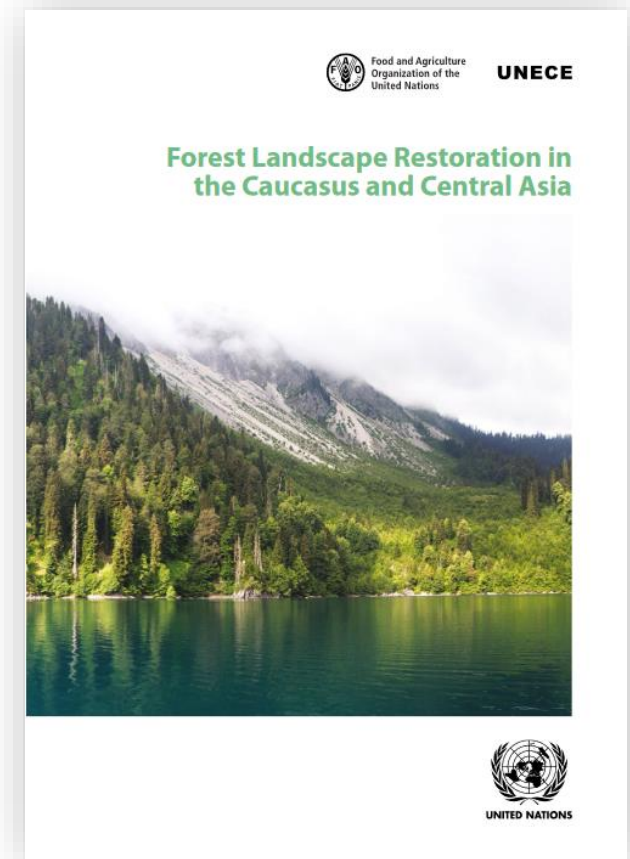Wood, NWFP,
Renewable energy,
Jobs, Income...

Provision of clean water,
air, biodiversity

Health and recreation

Forest Landscape Restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia - 2019

FAO-UNECE assessed the situation:

- Highlighting the key drivers of forest degradation

- Evaluating the potential for forest landscape restoration in 8 countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia

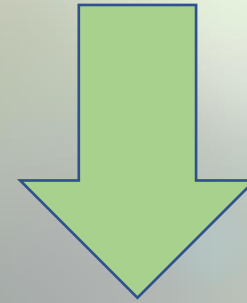- Working with and through active engagement of, country focal points

WHAT IS ECCA30?

- ECCA30 seeks to bring **30 million hectares** of degraded and deforested land in **Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia** into restoration by **2030**

- ECCA30 will serve as a regional initiative to secure additional commitments and accelerate the implementation of the **Bonn Challenge (350 million ha by 2030)**, a global restoration goal, the **Land Degradation Neutrality** and land and forest-based targets towards achieving the objectives of the **Paris Agreement**

3 million hectares pledged for restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia at UNECE Ministerial meetings 2018 – Astana Resolution.

Kyrgyzstan pledged by 2030 restoration of:

- 23,200 ha forest;
- 300,000 ha of degraded pasture land through grazing restrictions.

THANK YOU

Dominique Reeb
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UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

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