



INDIA @ COP22



Forest Landscape Restoration: key strategy to enhance carbon stocks

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Sustainable Lifestyle = Positive Climate Action

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Presentation Outline

- About IUCN
- Restoration in global climate change agenda
- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)
- Growing global movement and India's leadership
- Way forward



About IUCN

- Founded in 1948 as the world's first global environment organization with official Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly
- 1,300 Member organizations and some 16,000 experts and staff in over 45 country offices
- The government of India has been a member of IUCN since 1969
- In 2001, an Indian National Committee (INC) was established, chaired by the Secretary, MoEFCC
- The IUCN India Country Office was established in 2007 in New Delhi under an MOU with Government of India

Forest restoration as mitigation option

Mitigation option	Mitigation opportunity	Mitigation policy instrument
Reduce GHG Emissions	Reducing deforestation	REDD ('first D')
	Reducing forest degradation	REDD ('second D')
Enhancing forest carbon stocks through increased sequestration	Forest restoration (enhancing carbon pools in existing but degraded forests)	REDD+
	Creating new forests and tree cover	CDM A/R (outside forests)

Paris agreement

Article 5.1 *“Parties should take action to conserve and **enhance**, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.”*

Forest Landscape Restoration

- Long-term process to regain ecological functionality and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded landscapes within biomes with the natural potential to support trees

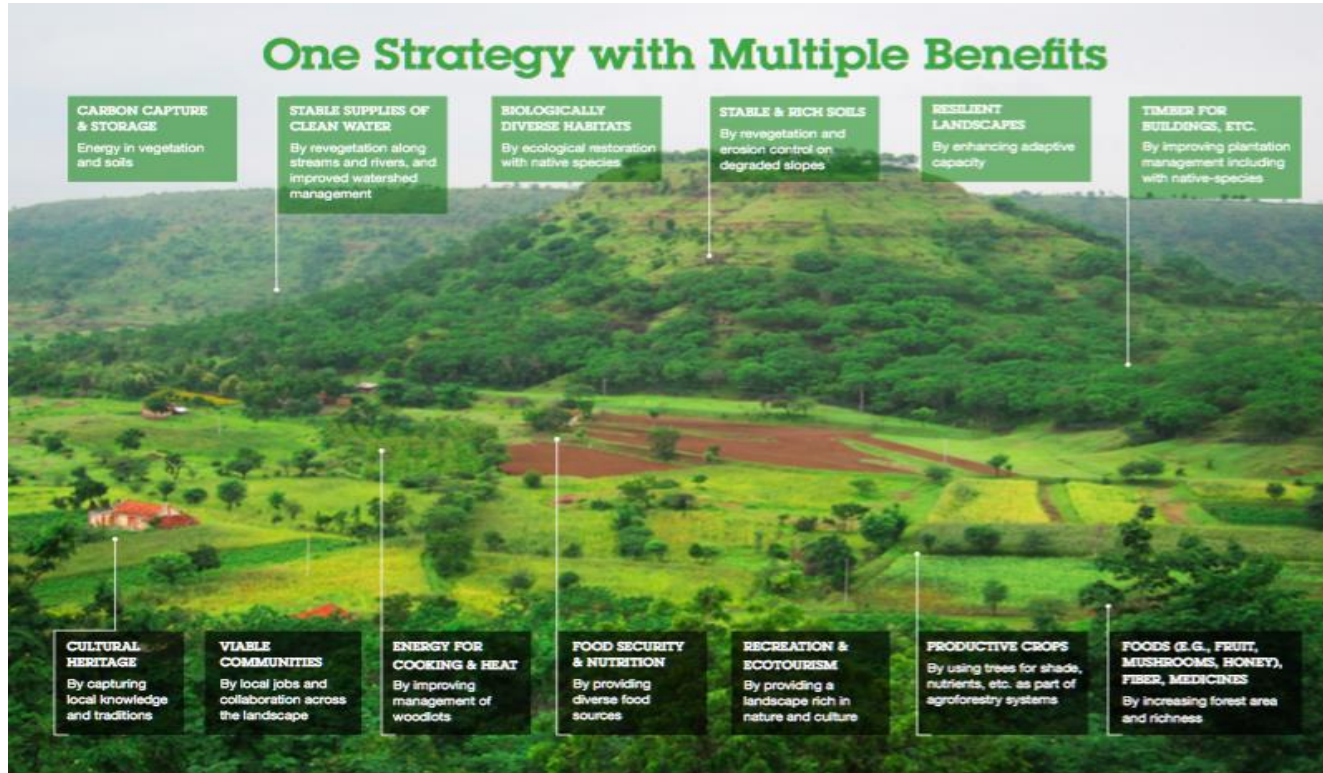
It is not

1. just “forestry”
2. just “trees”
3. just planting “sites”

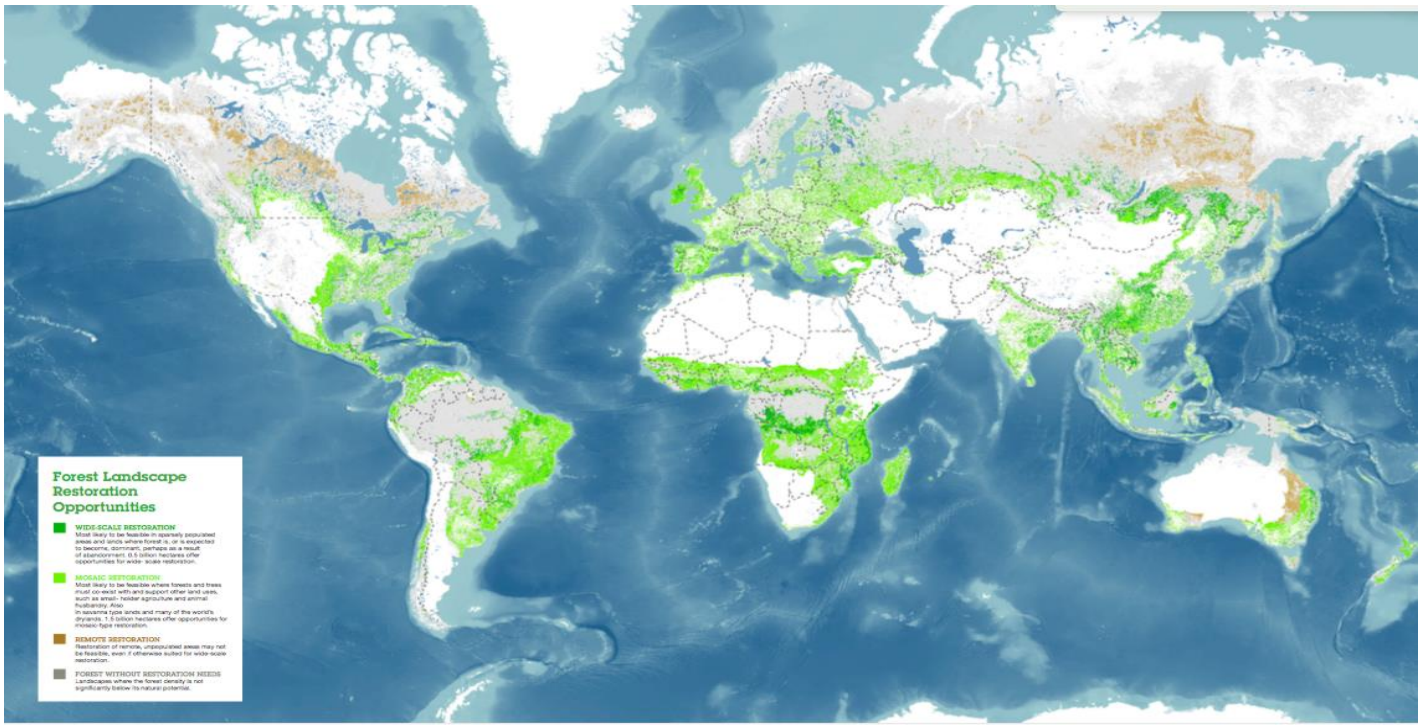
It requires

1. ... integrating with other land uses
2. ...delivery of a broader range of societal benefits
3.a vision for a better managed landscape

Forest Landscape Restoration



Global opportunity for FLR





Bonn Challenge

- The Bonn Challenge is a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.
- Global benefits
 - US\$ 85 billion contribution to local and national economies
 - 1 GtCO₂ sequestered
 - 11-17 percent reduction in current emissions gap
 - Approximately 1.6 billion people worldwide would directly benefit
 - And an additional USD 6 billion in crop yield increases



Bonn Challenge: India's leadership

- So far, 124.32 million ha committed by 38 national and sub-national and private sector organization
- India is the first BRICS and South Asian country to support the Bonn Challenge by announcing a target of putting under restoration 13 million hectares by 2020 and another 8 million by 2030 at GLF in Paris in 2015
- It builds on several existing initiatives like the Green India Mission and NAEB's programs, integrated watershed development programs and several other initiatives by civil society organisations.

Way forward

- Integration of forest landscape approach in existing and new programs
 - Pilot testing Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)
- South Asia Regional events for learning and experience sharing of FLR approach
- Scaling up experience/models of financing large scale restoration
- Addressing of legal and governance frameworks
- Enhancing inter-departmental cooperation