International Union for Conservation of Nature

70 years of vision and impact

16 May 2018, A Coruña, Spain

"Benefits of ecosystem restoration: Coastal and Land case studies"
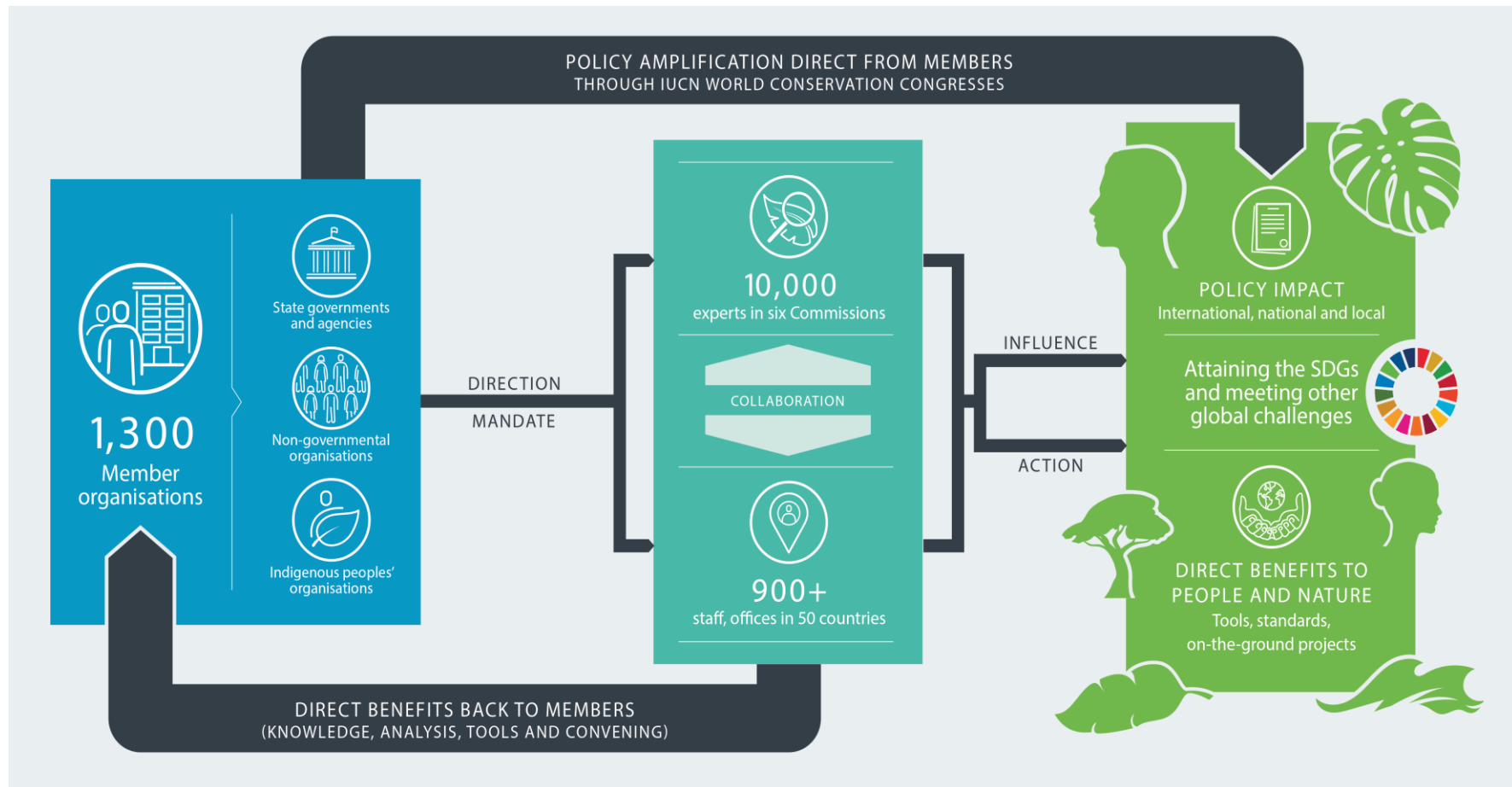
- **Verónica Ruiz**

IUCN Research Assistant

Global Ecosystem Management Programme

The world's largest environmental network

POLICY AMPLIFICATION DIRECT FROM MEMBERS
THROUGH IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESSES

1,300
Member organisations

State governments and agencies

Non-governmental organisations

Indigenous peoples' organisations

DIRECTION
MANDATE

10,000
experts in six Commissions

COLLABORATION

900+
staff, offices in 50 countries

INFLUENCE

ACTION

POLICY IMPACT
International, national and local

Attaining the SDGs and meeting other global challenges

DIRECT BENEFITS TO PEOPLE AND NATURE
Tools, standards, on-the-ground projects

DIRECT BENEFITS BACK TO MEMBERS
(KNOWLEDGE, ANALYSIS, TOOLS AND CONVENING)

Defining our work

1. **Ecosystem restoration approaches**

   ER   EE   FLR

2. **Issue-specific ecosystem-related**

   EbA   EbM   Eco-DRR   CAS

3. **Infrastructure-related approaches**

   GI   NI

4. **Ecosystem-based management**

   EbMgt

5. **Ecosystem protection approaches**

   AbC

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Restoration · Issue-specific · Infrastructure · Management · Protection

Ecosystem-based approaches

Societal challenges

Human well-being   Biodiversity benefits

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Societal challenges

Climate Change

Disaster Risk

Food Security

Human Health

Water Security

Economic and Social Development

Thailand : Community-based Ecological Mangrove Restoration (CBEMR)
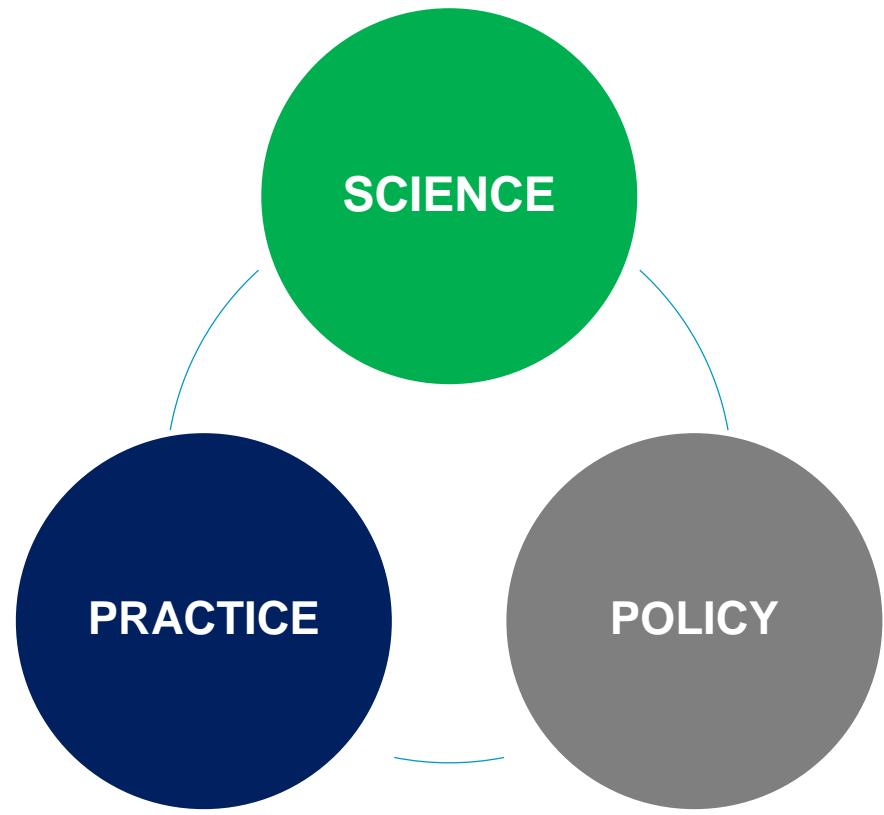
Mangrove restoration
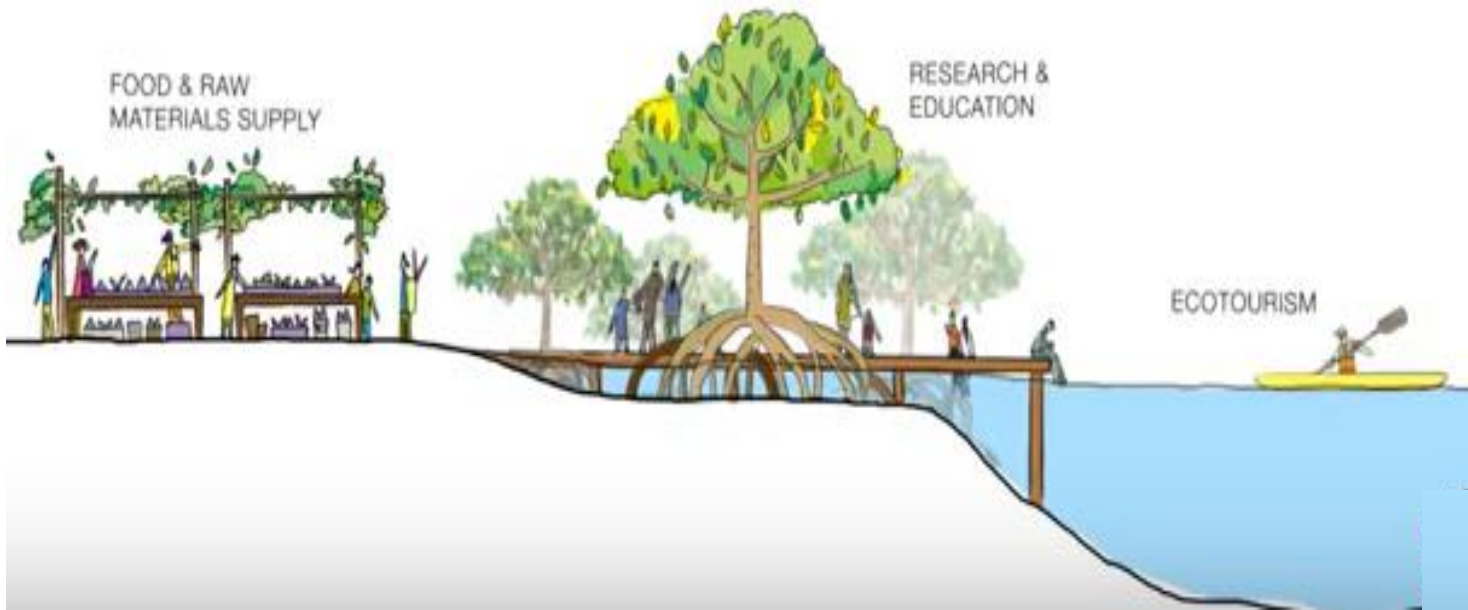
Ecosystem Protecting Infrastructure and Communities

Global

National

Local

SCIENCE

PRACTICE

POLICY

Challenges

- Socio-economic valuation of restored mangroves

- Include all pertinent policy actors
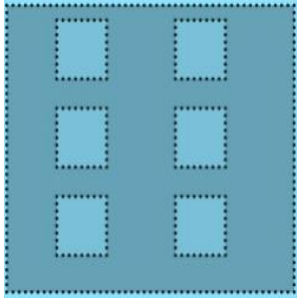
  Science-Practice and Policy approach

- High level of failures

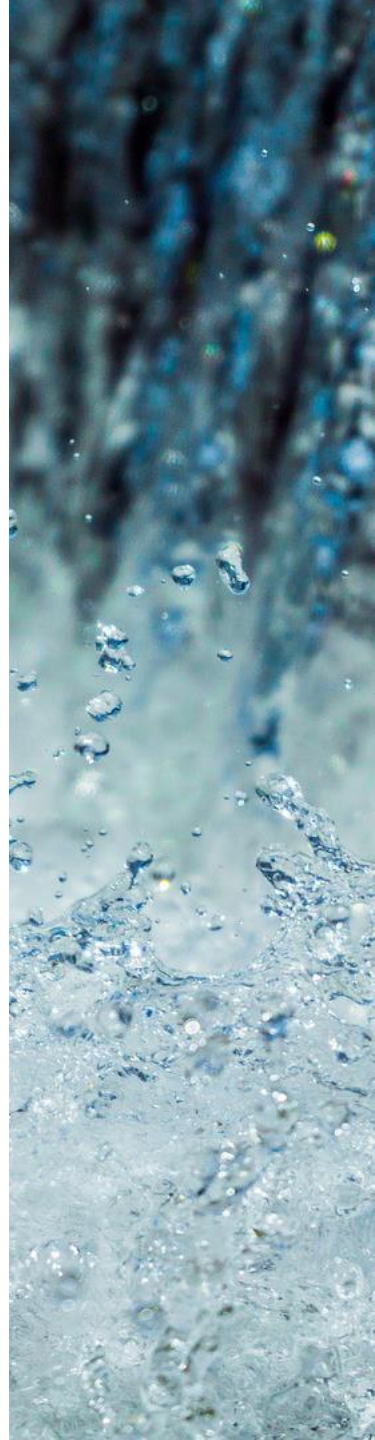# Monitoring systems

Quadrat analysis

Time-lapse photography

August 2017

Benefits

- Local knowledge inclusion

- Restored Mangrove species biodiversity

- Employment local communities

- Enhanced coastal protection and food provision

- Policy:

  - Established stakeholder dialogue platform

  - Promoting Eco-DRR

Lessons learned

- Awareness about CBEMR and Eco-DRR

- Implementing hydrological restoration

- Successful Advisory Committee

  - Identifying unsuccessful practices, e.g. silvofisheries

Rwanda : Forest Landscape Restoration as a national priority

Forest Landscape Restoration

- Land conversion and overexploitation

- Conducting **ROAM** Assessment

  (Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology)

- Bonn Challenge Barometer of progress

Challenges

- Policy engagements:
    - Vision 2020
    - Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy

- Insufficient coordination /shared vision

- Knowledge and awareness:
    - Restoration
    - Management

- Unsustainable Land Use practices

ROAM Recommendations

1. Improve coordination

2. High quality planting stock

3. FLR increasing demand

4. Prioritise FLR projects

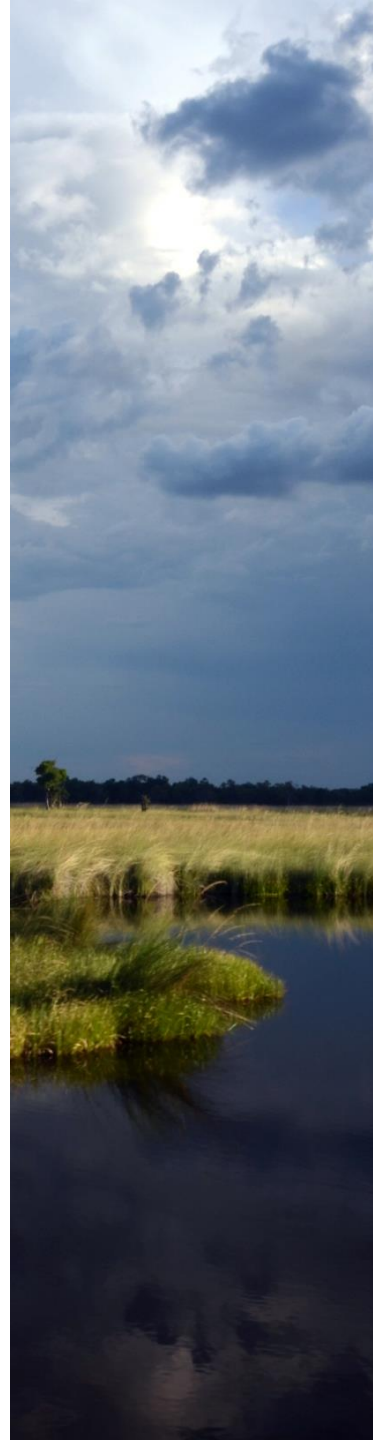5. Improve financing resources

Benefits

1. Joint Sector Working Group

2. Tree Seed Centre

3. Agroforestry, Silviculture, Reforestation

4. Restoration pilot projects

5. Improve financing resources

   National Climate and Environment Fund
   Rwandan Development Bank

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Lessons learned

- Role of champions

- National context

- Economic considerations

- Collaboration

- Pilot activities

Craig Beatty/IUCN

How to engage with IUCN

- Using the Red List of
  Ecosystems methodology

- Developing a protocol for NbS design

- Establishing a standard for NbS

- Expanding network of NbS people and work

- Joining Commission on Ecosystem M

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