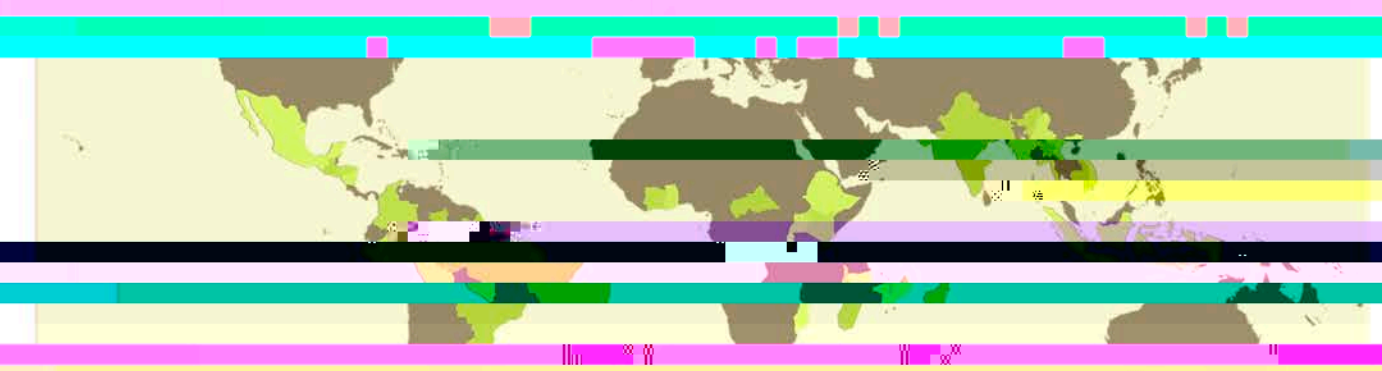


FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION ACCELERATES PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

interdependent
at a scale needed to balance development



Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is the ongoing process of restoring the functionality and enhancing human wellbeing across deforested and degraded landscapes including forests, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, savannas and other terrestrial and inland water ecosystems.

Underpinned by a landscape approach, FLR is more than planting trees, it is about restoring entire landscapes to meet current and future needs in order to generate multiple benefits over time.

ROAM

Restoration Opportunities Assessment (ROAM) is a tool to assess where and how to restore degraded and deforested landscapes, often with the specific goal of enhancing biodiversity.

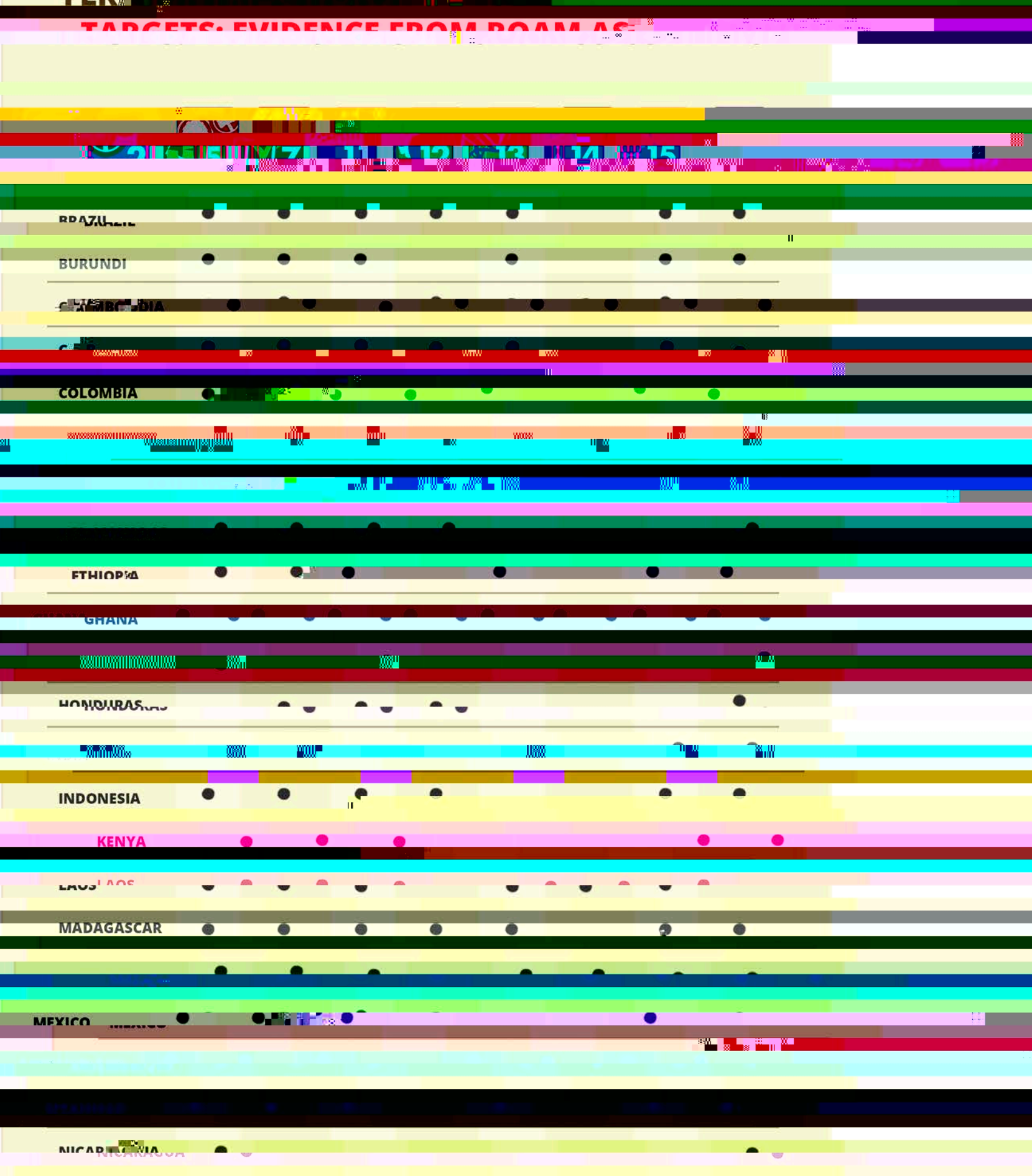
- 1 Results from ROAM can be used to report on national progress on processes based Aichi Biodiversity targets: the implementation of FLR strategies identified through ROAM can lead to outcomes that contribute to reporting to the CBD.
- 2 ROAM FLR assessments provide multiple benefits to stakeholders and responds to landscape restoration.

FLR is linked to almost all the Aichi Biodiversity targets. FLR can restore critical habitat for species, increase the genetic diversity of wild and cultivated species, and restore the genetic diversity of degraded land. FLR can improve soil biodiversity and diversity in agroecosystems. Productive and mosaic landscapes represent some of the largest areas with restoration opportunities for biodiversity goals. From among the Aichi Biodiversity targets, the strongest links are 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

THE BORN CHALLENGE
A global effort to restore the world's most ambitious restoration initiative, to date there are 50 pledges to restore over 100 million hectares. One declared objective of the Born Challenge is to help achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 15.

- 1** FLR provides nature-based solutions for food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. ROAM integrates the social, economic and biophysical data needed to integrate biodiversity into large scale landscape restoration policies and plans.
- 2** FLR can restore critical habitat for species, increase the genetic diversity of wild and cultivated species, and restore the genetic diversity of degraded land. FLR can improve soil biodiversity and diversity in agroecosystems. Productive and mosaic landscapes represent some of the largest areas with restoration opportunities for biodiversity goals.
- 3** FLR strategies promote the research and innovation needed to improve agricultural and wild relative species long-term restoration success.
- 4** FLR assessments generate baselines of land use and restoration scenarios where the provision of these services will improve the livelihoods of women, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other vulnerable groups in critical to the assessment process.
- 5** Enhancement of protected areas and buffer zone functionality guides the selection and placement of FLR interventions on the ground and suggests governance options. Also, protected areas and ecosystems for ecological restoration options as part of FLR.
- 6** FLR measures land use conditions, ecosystem resilience and adaptation to climate change and reverses desertification with local communities and the Land Degradation Neutrality target.

150M HECTARES
550M HECTARES
100 million hectares in 26 countries across the Americas. Africa include coordinated strategies to manage restored and restored ecosystems services. Many countries have integrated these assessments in their development of national strategies for landscape restoration.



MANAGE FOR LONG TERM RESILIENCE | TAILOR TO LOCAL CONDITIONS | RESTORE FUNCTIONALITY

7 FLR PRINCIPLES

1. Use a landscape approach to restoration.

