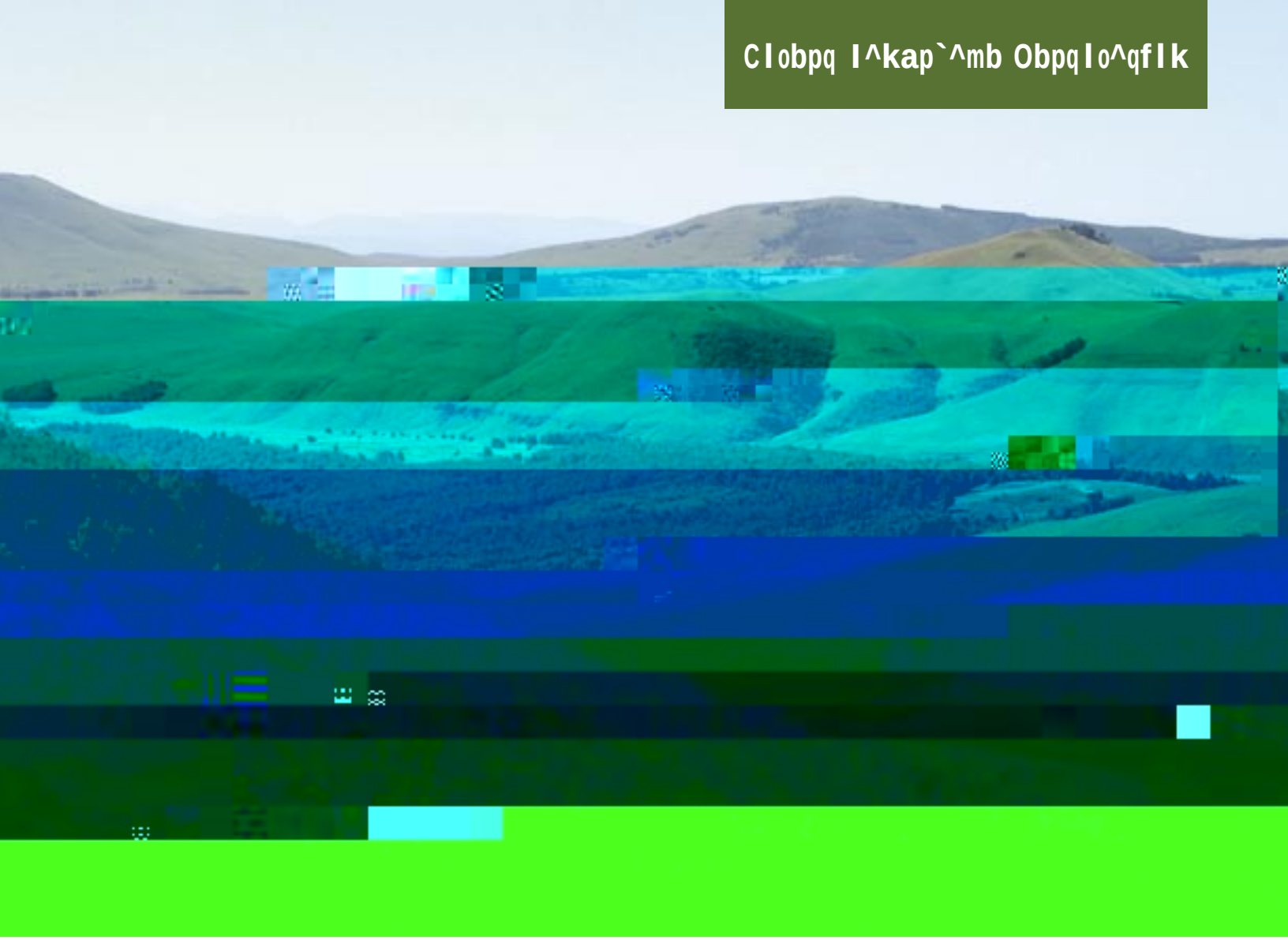

SEE THE BIGGER PICTURE

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Tebqebo vlr ^ob `lk`bokba ^_lrq qeb bksfolk j bkq) _rpfkbpp lmmloqrkfqfbp) f j molsfkd oro^i ifsbifellap lo ^ elpq lc lqebo fpprbp) vlr e^sb ^ pq^hb fk qeb `lkqof_rqflkp qe^q clobpqp `^k j ^hb+

- The global rate of deforestation (mainly land converted to other uses) is about 13 million hectares (ha) per year.
- Between 2000 and 2005, Africa and South America had the largest net loss of forests while Oceania and North and Central America also had a net loss of forests.
- The net loss in forest area 2000-2005 is estimated at 7.3 million ha per year, an area about the size of Sierra Leone or Panama).
- 850 million ha of forest — the size of the U.S. — is in a degraded state in tropical Africa, Asia and America. (Sources: FAO, ITTO)

An estimated 1.6 billion people in the world rely heavily on forest resources for their livelihoods. They range from multinational companies to rural farmers. However, the ability of forests to deliver the economic, environmental and social

See the

- areas that have been replanted after timber felling or fire;
- tree buffers or strips along rivers that protect against flooding and erosion;
- forested areas that are valuable for tourism and ecosystem health;
- on-farm trees and other agro-forestry systems;
- areas that are regenerating naturally after marginal agricultural use; and
- planned community development.

Forest landscape restoration is a collaborative venture. To succeed, it must involve everyone with a stake in the role of forests and trees in the landscape, from local farmers to charcoal makers, from government land-use managers to private forest owners, from municipal water providers to tourism operators, from game hunters to logging companies. They must identify the various goods and services that matter most, and work out how best to restore them.

Benefits of FLR

If done more holistically, forest landscape restoration increases the range of future options for the environment, investors (whether public or private sector) and local communities.

Where competing demands on land use are strong, FLR offers an approach to conflict resolution and negotiation, thereby creating a more stable environment in which to live, work and do business. In other words, FLR can be not only environmentally and socially beneficial but also provide sound economic opportunities. For countries, it also offers a practical way of meeting their international environmental and development commitments. These are some of the benefits of forest landscape restoration:

- adequate and sustainable income and employment opportunities for rural communities;
- sustainable source of timber for forest industries and local communities;
- sound return on investment for forestry investors;
- increased and higher quality habitats for animals and plants;
- increased resistance and resilience to climate change;
- a secure and high-quality supply of water;
- prevention and reduction of land degradation;
- additional sources of non-timber forest products such as medicinal plants and marketable goods;
- recreation and tourism opportunities;
- a secure source of biomass and biofuel energy
- environmentally sound and social equitable carbon sequestration;
- increased property values near restored areas; and
- enhanced economic and environmental security and mitigation of risk from global economic and environmental change.

Forest landscape restoration brings stakeholders together to better manage forest landscapes. Successful FLR needs and contributes to greater transparency and accountability and better governance practices. Our growing experience is showing that FLR can help promote forest governance arrangements that improve livelihoods and promote sustainable forest management, complementing initiatives that address forest law enforcement and governance.

Bigger

Picture

conditions for, and approaches to, forest landscape restoration that deliver benefits to local communities and nature, as well as fulfil international commitments on forests.

The GPFLR acts as an informal but coordinated umbrella for member activities, helping to link and reinforce them so that greater progress is made than by individual efforts alone. We influence future action by creating links among existing FLR activities, projects, processes and institutions. Our strength lies in the fact that we welcome and include a range of perspectives: private and public, local and international.

Phase 1: 2003-2005

The Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration was publicly launched in Rome in March 2003. The first phase of the partnership's work:

- significantly raised the profile of FLR nationally, regionally and internationally;
- helped establish national working groups in a number of countries;
- improved local, national and international understanding of FLR;
- increased funding opportunities for a number of new FLR projects; and
- provided technical and political support to champions of FLR everywhere.

Among other things, we organized more than 20 national, sub-regional and regional FLR workshops, established a web site and produced a package of case studies, as well as an analysis of how FLR contributes to international agreements.

Are you a champion?

We offer you a unique opportunity to make a difference and be recognized as a champion for your contribution. Joining the partnership means that you commit to actively link your restoration initiatives to the partnership and participate in shared learning. You can contribute to this global effort in many ways:

- provide technical, policy or other expertise, advice or funding;
- participate in the learning network;
- establish a national working group on FLR;
- introduce a policy in your district or country in support of FLR;
- initiate or encourage a field project;
- reorient an existing programme, such as tree planting or environmental protection, to support FLR; and
- host or contribute to a workshop.

T e rewards of global partnership

Through our network, you will be in contact with other FLR partners, building your own expertise and receiving advice on FLR issues from a global network of world leaders in this field: practitioners, governments, communities and businesses. By joining the partnership you will enjoy a range of rewards, including:

- earning the recognition you deserve, with many opportunities to highlight your achievements within the partnership and with a global audience;
- contributing to the learning network portfolio, which will be widely disseminated;
- access to the latest technical and policy information and tools related to restoration of forests and landscapes;
- tapping into an expanding international community of experts;
- building the capacity of your staff and collaborators working in this area; and
- improving your restoration efforts and the benefits they deliver for your country.

The partnership is about synergy: matching your needs to other partners' resources to benefit the world's forests.

A learning network

An important priority for the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration is to establish an international learning network of partners and collaborators who are committed to forest landscape restoration principles and practices and to joint learning. The learning network is designed to do the following:

- improve critical understanding and practice related to FLR; and
- demonstrate the great variety of FLR initiatives that exist and their role in improving economic, social and environmental conditions.

The learning network is an informal community of practice that you can use to explore issues and demonstrate action on the ground. It will evolve and adapt to meet the needs of its members. The learning network brings together:

- stakeholder groups with different ways of working together towards agreed goals;
- sites representing a diverse range of situations and challenges;
- tools and indicatorh di ¡ d

Cover photo: South Africa, Nils Hager photographer

SOUTH PLATTE WATERSHED:
Cutting across jurisdictions to prevent catastrophic fire

The Upper South Platte watershed in the Rocky Mountains of the United States covers more than 1.2 million acres of public and private lands. It provides municipal water for about 75% of the residents of Colorado. Unfortunately, it is an area vulnerable to wildfires, insects and disease, as well as residential and commercial development, timber extraction, a growing population and increased recreation. In 2002 the largest fire in Colorado history burned more than 137,000 acres in this area. A coalition of stakeholders — including local governments, federal and state agencies, businesses, water providers and individuals — is working to restore the mountain forest within the watershed by replanting trees; stabilizing roads, trails and streams; promoting sustainable development and community education; and other means. Contributing to the success of this project are such factors as committed individuals who are willing to work across jurisdictions and mandates, legislation and funding that support this collaboration and solid scientific information. *PIrqe Mi^qqb T^qbopeba) MeIqI7 Jfhb BipIk) RPA> CIobpq Pbosf`b*

Demonstrating diversity

The sites, tools and policy initiatives of the members of the partnership represent a variety of geographical areas, stakeholder groups, socio-economic conditions and restoration strategies. They show diversity of conditions and capture the richness of how different stakeholders are addressing land management issues.

The sites in the learning network have:

1. the aim of balancing trade-offs between and improving ecological integrity and peoples' livelihoods;
2. initiated restoration activities;
3. a commitment to share information, monitor, learn and adapt;
4. a commitment to FLR principles and practices:
   a. restoration of a balanced package of forest functions;
   b. active engagement, collaboration and negotiation among a mix of stakeholders;
   c. working across a landscape; and
   d. learning and adapting.

Learning strategies

Learning about sites, tools and policy initiatives will be encouraged through a package of strategies and mechanisms, such as these:

- production of a portfolio of site, tools and policy initiative profiles and other resources;
- learning exchanges or study tours across sites
- dedicated capacity in the sites to participate in joint learning;
- targeted learning on specific topics that emerge from the network;
- thematic and national workshops;
- a roster of experts available to provide advice;
- analysis and facilitated discussion on specific topics or questions;
- a regular newsletter;
- political, private sector, institutional, community, scientific and other special events; and
- analysis and dissemination of lessons learned across and between projects or sites, countries and regions.

Results

The learning network aims to increase awareness of the conditions needed to implement FLR; highlight lessons from real world FLR sites, institutional settings, tools and policy actions; and offer guidance to influence the plans, policies and practices of governments, companies and civil society organizations.

Our purpose is not to produce a model of FLR that can be applied universally or be used to prove a particular hypothesis. Instead, the learning network will focus on the diversity of ways in which forest landscape restoration can contribute to meeting local, regional and international needs.

Please join us: To become a member, or for more information about what the partnership has done so far and is planning, please visit the partnership web site at: http://www.unep-wcmc.org/forest/restoration/globalpartnership

Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration