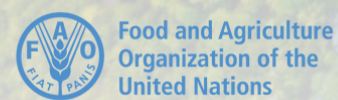# Delivering restoration outcomes for biodiversity and human well-being

A Resource Guide for Target 2 of the KM-GBF

George Gann, Jamal Annagylyjova, Zhuo Cheng, Mattheus Couto, Yelena Finegold, Julian Fox, Khalil Walji, Bethanie Walder, et al.
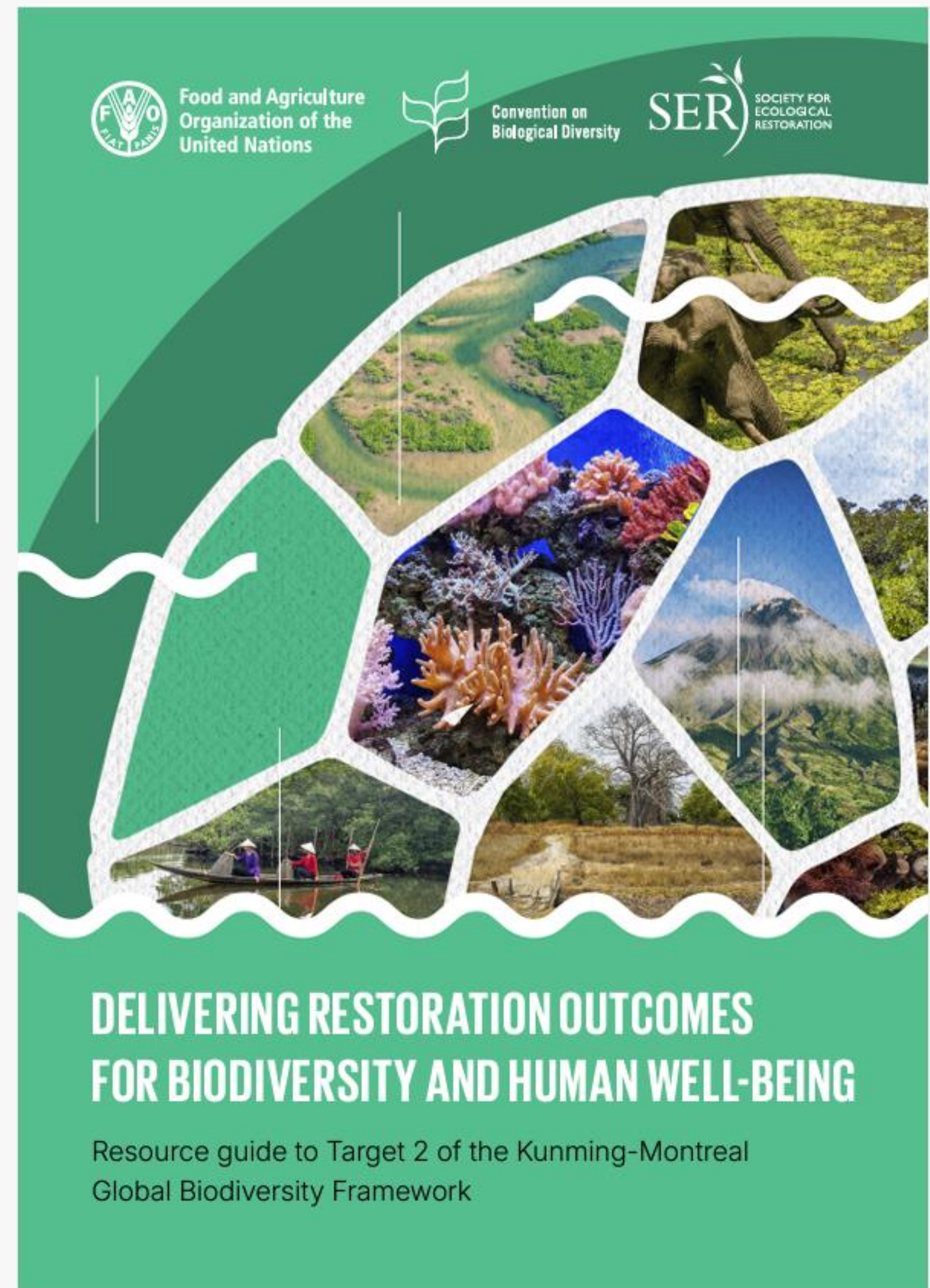
FAO webinar 26 November 2024

Outline

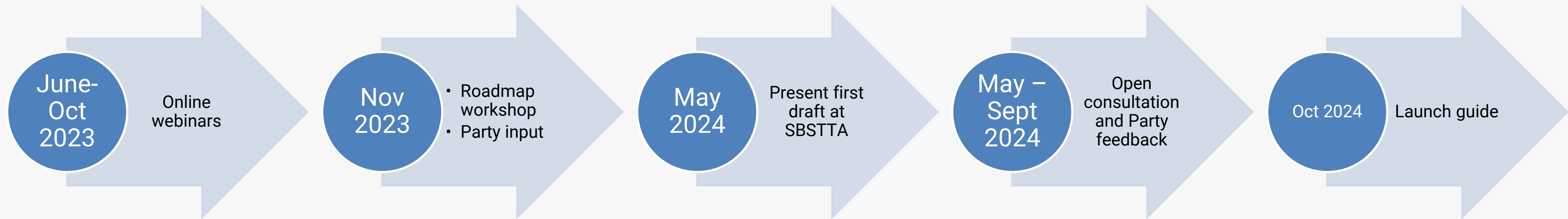- Background, purpose, and development of the guide

- Guidance for the key elements of Target 2

DELIVERING RESTORATION OUTCOMES FOR BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

Resource guide to Target 2 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Developed with Parties and stakeholder engagement

June-Oct 2023 → Online webinars → **Nov 2023** → • Roadmap workshop • Party input → **May 2024** → Present first draft at SBSTTA → **May – Sept 2024** → Open consultation and Party feedback → **Oct 2024** → Launch guide

Background: Examples of Guidance Consulted

30x30
A Guide to Inclusive, Equitable and Effective Implementation of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Supported By: global environment facility
Led By: WWF The Nature Conservancy
In Partnership With: IUCN WCPA

A Companion to the Short-Term Action Plan on Ecosystem Restoration
RESOURCES, CASES STUDIES, AND BIODIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF RESTORATION SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

GBF TARGET 02: ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Ecosystem Restoration 2022

In this Massive Open Online Course, you will learn to develop a step ecosystem restoration plan and apply effective restoration solutions in your national and subnational context.

View details

Organizers:

Contributors:

Using Landscape Approaches in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Planning

UNU IAS IGES Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCCD UNCCD THE GLOBAL MECHANISM

Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme

Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting – A Technical Guide

CBD
UNEP

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr. GENERAL
CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/5
10 December 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Agenda item 10

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

XIII/5. Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Article 8(f) and decisions XI/16 and XII/19,

Aware that Parties have identified ecosystem restoration needs in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in other national, regional and global strategies and/or plans, and that a number of ecosystem restoration activities are under way with support from various organizations and Governments, and *noting* that many degraded ecosystems are still in need of restoration,
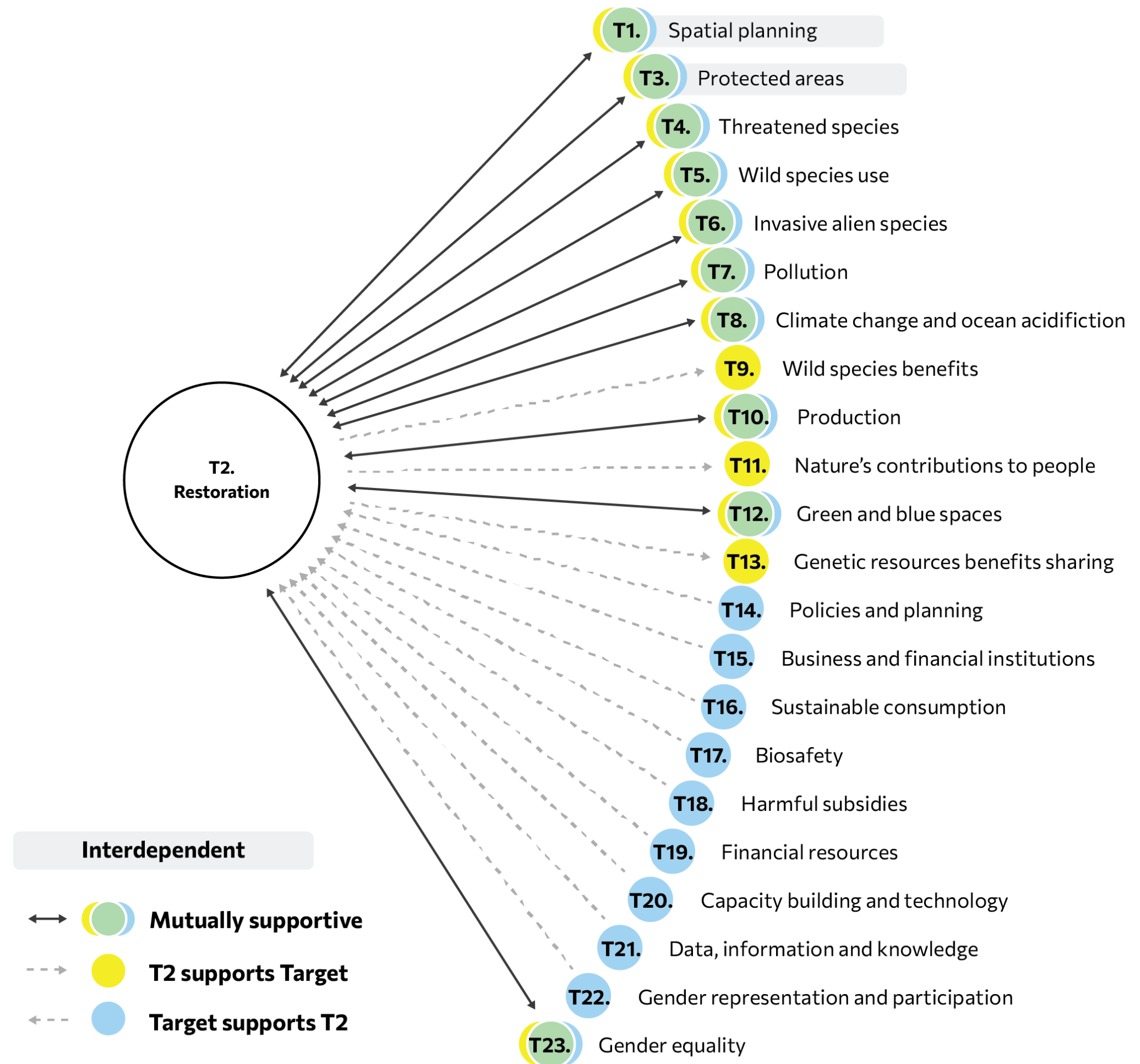
Welcoming the progress made in the implementation of the Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative, supported by the Korea Forest Service of the Republic of Korea,

Underlining that ecosystem restoration, when effectively implemented and coherent with other related policies, helps to achieve not only many of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but also several Sustainable Development Goals,[1] ecosystem-based adaptation and combating desertification, mitigating the effects of drought and supporting mitigation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[2] land degradation neutrality under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,[3] the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,[4] the wise use of wetlands under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,[5] the four Global Objectives on Forests of the United Nations Forum on Forests, commitments under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild

Target 2

T2 is integral to the entire KM-GBF

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

T2. Restoration

- T1. Spatial planning
- T3. Protected areas
- T4. Threatened species
- T5. Wild species use
- T6. Invasive alien species
- T7. Pollution
- T8. Climate change and ocean acidifiction
- T9. Wild species benefits
- T10. Production
- T11. Nature's contributions to people
- T12. Green and blue spaces
- T13. Genetic resources benefits sharing
- T14. Policies and planning
- T15. Business and financial institutions
- T16. Sustainable consumption
- T17. Biosafety
- T18. Harmful subsidies
- T19. Financial resources
- T20. Capacity building and technology
- T21. Data, information and knowledge
- T22. Gender representation and participation
- T23. Gender equality

Interdependent

⟷ Mutually supportive

⇢ T2 supports Target

⇠ Target supports T2

Purpose

Supporting Parties to go from commitment to action!

"The promise of ecosystem restoration is profound, and our global challenge is to meet that promise. This resource guide provides background information, recommendations and guidance to support CBD Parties and partners to effectively apply the still limited, but expanding financial and human resources to achieve the greatest potential impact from restoration investments."
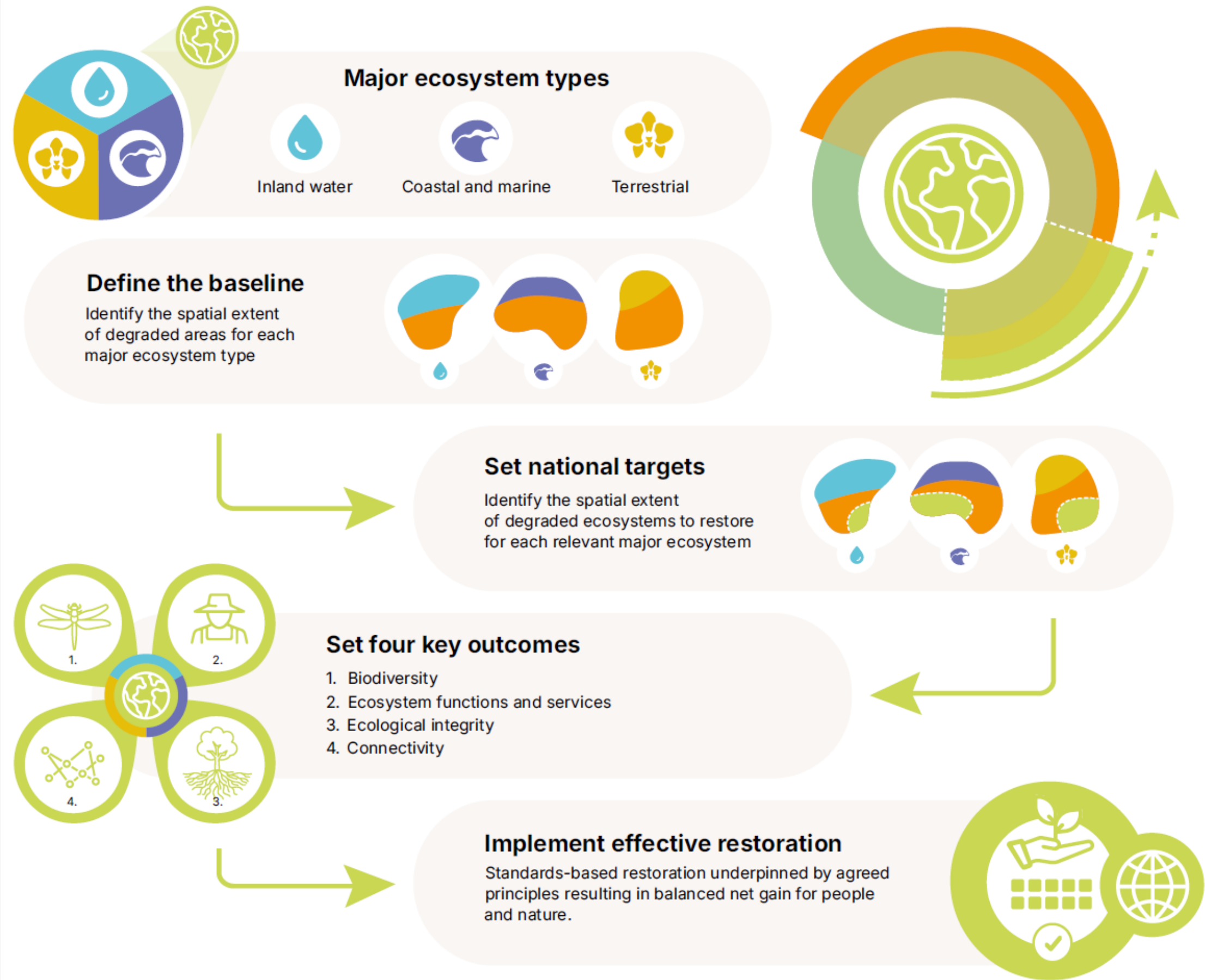
Target 2 elevates and coalesces work on existing country commitments to SDGs and MEAs into a new global objective for restoration, for life on Earth.

T2 Resource Guide Executive Summary

The Key Elements of Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Figure 3.1 The Key Elements of Target 2.

Major ecosystem types

Inland water

Coastal and marine

Terrestrial

Define the baseline
Identify the spatial extent of degraded areas for each major ecosystem type

Set national targets
Identify the spatial extent of degraded ecosystems to restore for each relevant major ecosystem

Set four key outcomes
1. Biodiversity
2. Ecosystem functions and services
3. Ecological integrity
4. Connectivity

Implement effective restoration
Standards-based restoration underpinned by agreed principles resulting in balanced net gain for people and nature.

Define the Baseline

The baseline is the **spatial extent of degraded areas** within a country at the **end of the baseline period**, disaggregated by major ecosystem type.

- The period 2011-2020 should be used to establish the baseline where data are available for monitoring and reporting purposes.
- The concept of degradation is context-dependent.

Define the baseline

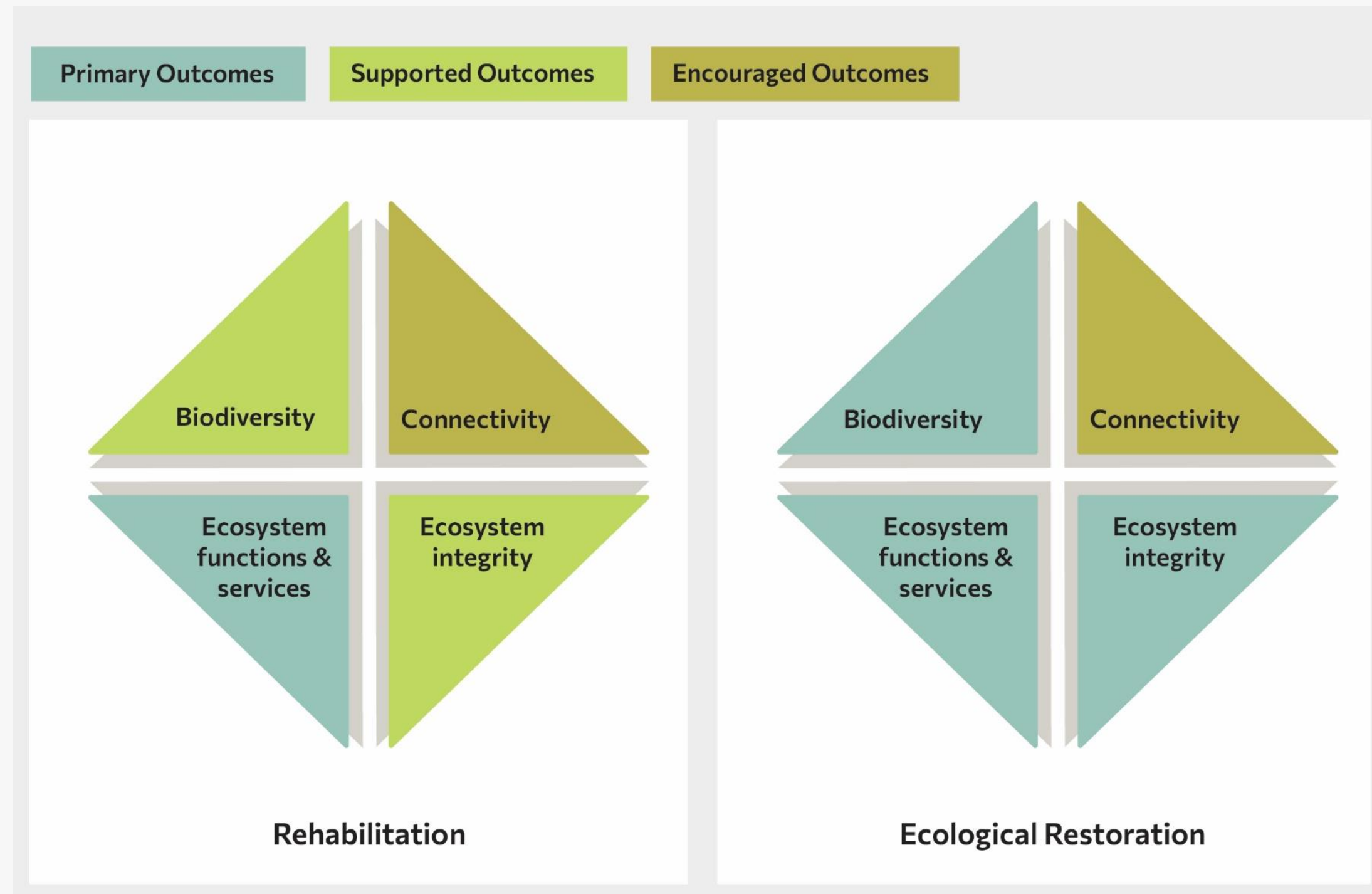Identify the spatial extent of degraded areas for each major ecosystem type
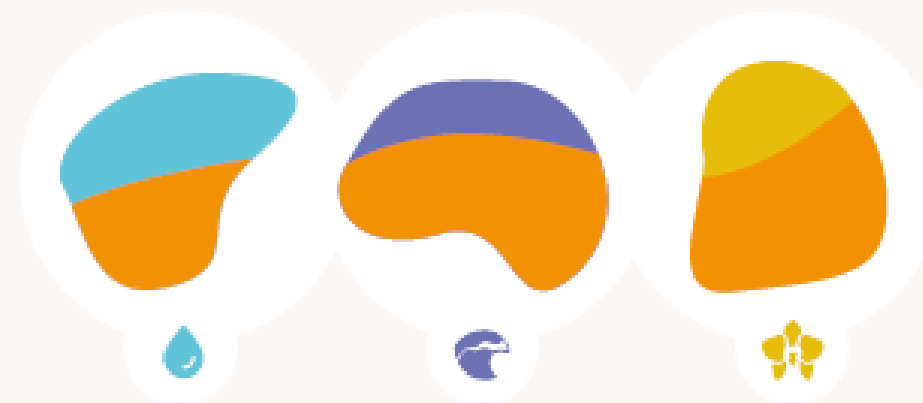
Set National Targets across the Restorative Continuum
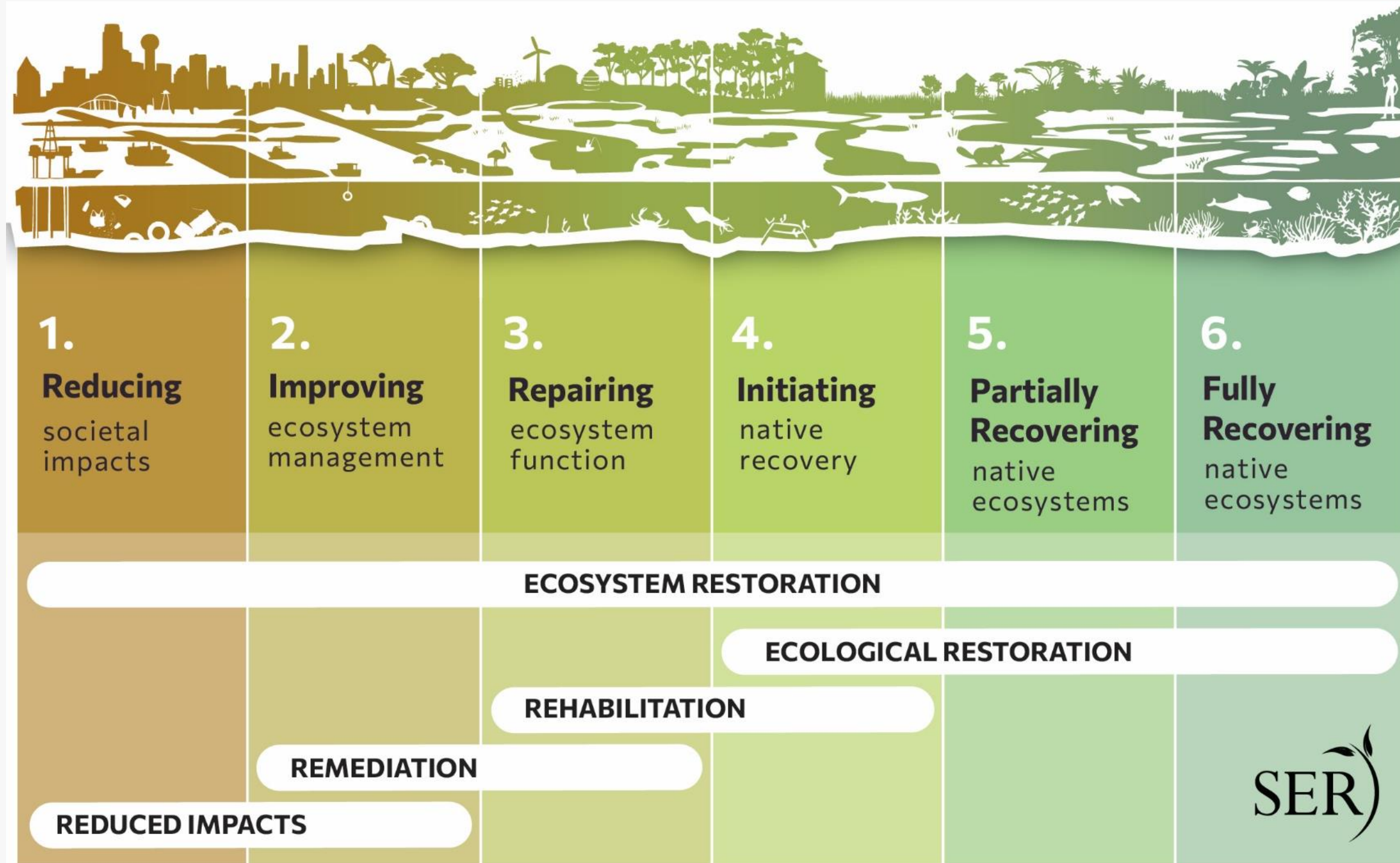
Consider the different types of restoration
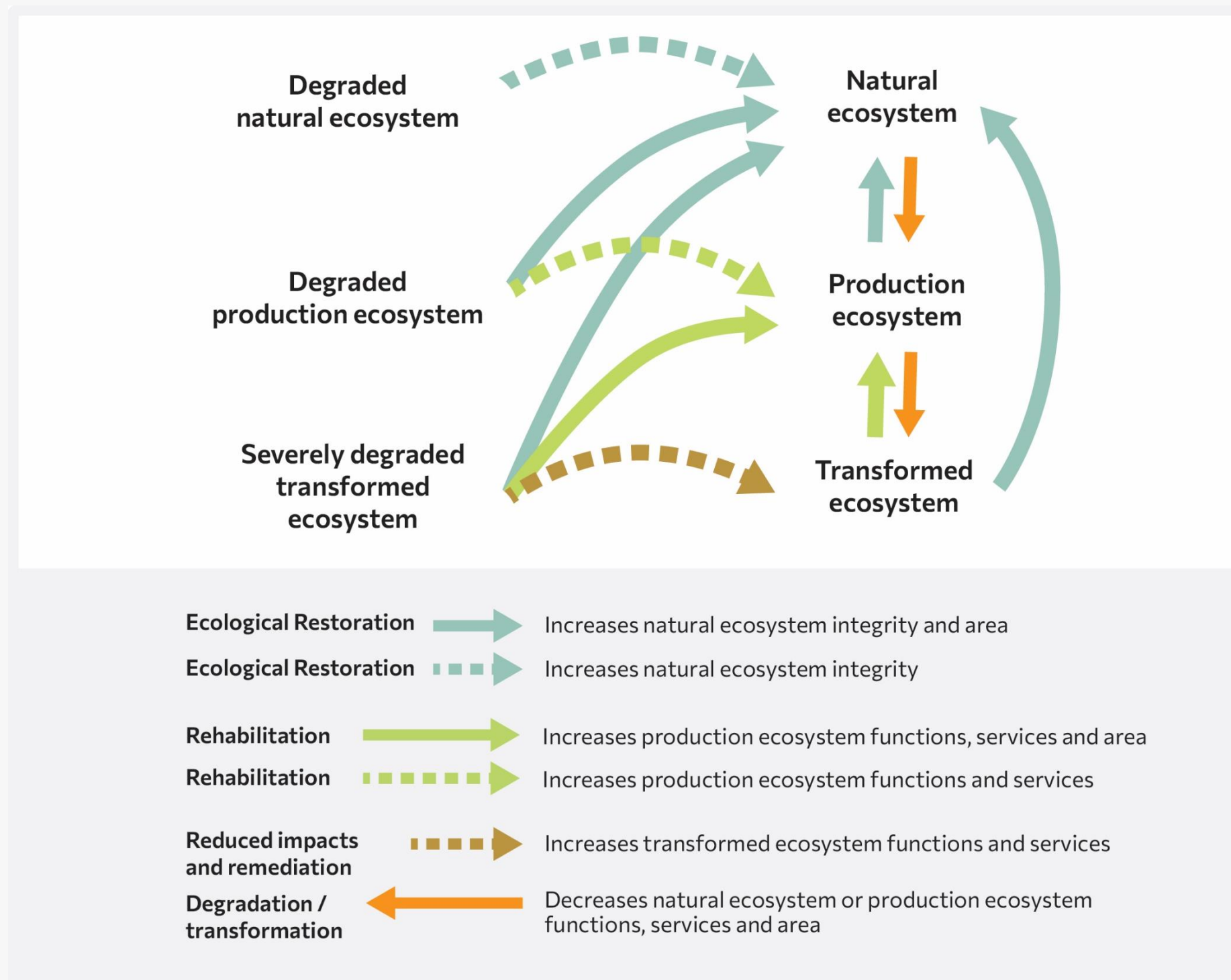
Set Four Key Outcomes

Implement Effective Restoration

Effective restoration can be defined as **standards-based restoration** underpinned by **agreed principles** that results in appropriately balanced sustainable net gain that benefits and enhances biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and human well-being.

PRINCIPLE 1
Ecosystem restoration contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the goals of the Rio Conventions

PRINCIPLE 2
Ecosystem restoration promotes inclusive and participatory governance, social fairness and equity from the start and throughout the process and outcomes

PRINCIPLE 3
Ecosystem restoration includes a continuum of restorative activities

PRINCIPLE 4
Ecosystem restoration aims to achieve the highest level of recovery for biodiversity, ecosystem health and integrity, and human well-being

PRINCIPLE 5
Ecosystem restoration addresses the direct and indirect causes of ecosystem degradation

PRINCIPLE 6
Ecosystem restoration incorporates all types of knowledge and promotes their exchange and integration throughout the process

PRINCIPLE 7
Ecosystem restoration is based on well-defined short-, medium- and long-term ecological, cultural and socioeconomic objectives and goals

PRINCIPLE 8
Ecosystem restoration is tailored to the local ecological, cultural and socioeconomic contexts, while considering the larger landscape or seascape

PRINCIPLE 9
Ecosystem restoration includes monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management throughout and beyond the lifetime of the project or programme

PRINCIPLE 10
Ecosystem restoration is enabled by policies and measures that promote its long-term progress, fostering replication and scaling-up

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE TO GUIDE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

A contribution to the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030

SER SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

SECOND EDITION SUMMARY

Eight Principles Underpinning Ecological Restoration

1 ENGAGES STAKEHOLDERS
2 DRAWS ON MANY TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE
3 IS INFORMED BY NATIVE REFERENCE ECOSYSTEMS, WHILE CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE
4 SUPPORTS ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY PROCESSES
5 IS ASSESSED AGAINST CLEAR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES USING MEASURABLE INDICATORS
6 SEEKS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF RECOVERY POSSIBLE
7 GAINS CUMULATIVE VALUE WHEN APPLIED AT LARGE SCALES
8 IS PART OF A CONTINUUM OF RESTORATIVE ACTIVITIES

Tools and Resources

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- The T2 Guide directly supports parties to
  - Integrate T2 into NBSAPs
  - Implement restoration commitments
  - Monitor and report across all ecosystems
- Annexes provide significant additional resources
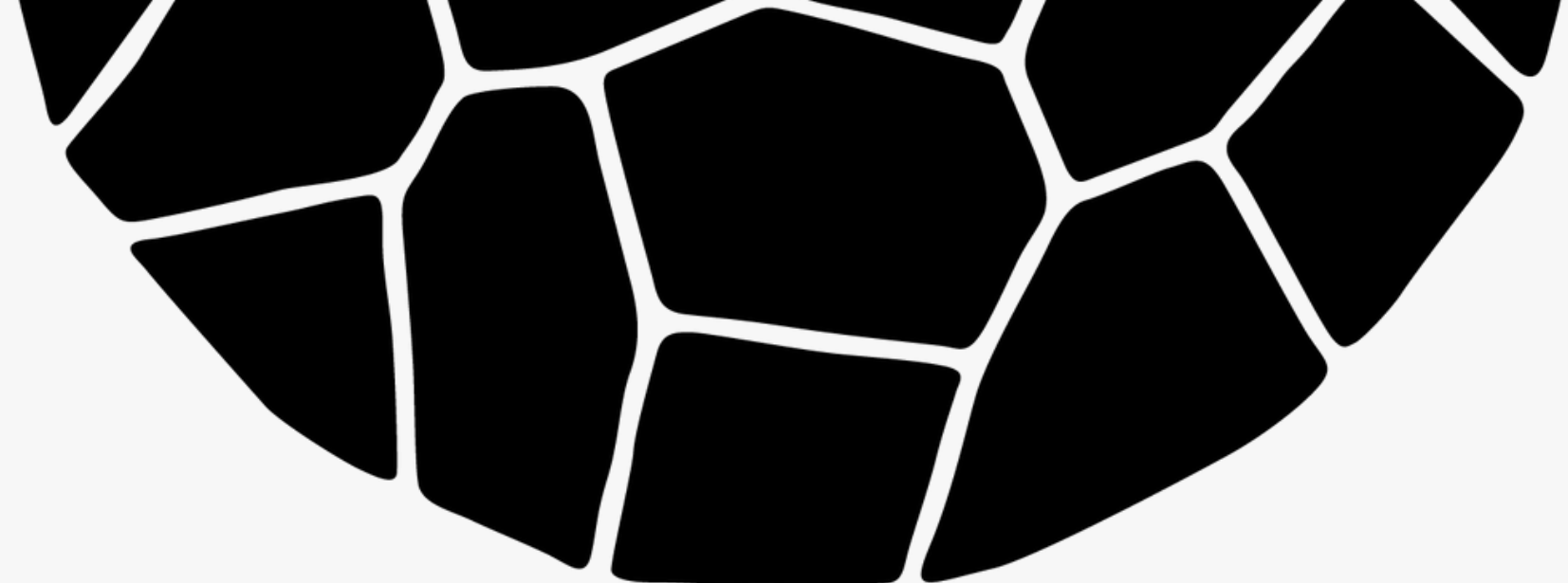- A separate self-assessment excel tool is also available

Considerations in the context of restoration policy, science and practice

	See also
Avoid unintentional damage to natural ecosystems. The use of proactive regulations, legal protections and restoration guidance (e.g. CBD, 2016; Brancalion and Chazdon, 2017; Gann et al., 2019; Di Sacco et al., 2021) are needed to prevent unintended ecosystem destruction, such as the afforestation of biodiverse grasslands in terrestrial or coastal ecosystems (Veldman et al., 2015). While global maps and tools are useful at coarse scale, assessments of restoration opportunities should always be scaled down appropriately to national, subnational or local levels, drawing on expert knowledge.	Annex E: Global Resources Annex E: A.1
Assess common stakeholder expectations for long-term ecosystem restoration initiatives. Establishing shared goals and expectations among stakeholders may ensure long-term ecosystem restoration outcomes. A unified, cost-effective vision strengthens adaptive approaches, diversity and participation in ecosystem restoration strategies (Mansourian, 2021; Frietsch et al., 2023; Mansourian et al., 2024).	Annex E: Global Resources Annex E: A.2 Annex E: A.3
Account for all potential benefits of restoration. Consider multiple restoration benefits to support complementary commitments, targets and goals by quantifying potential benefits including biodiversity, ecosystem services, and social and economic impacts, and encouraging policy support and community involvement (Alexander et al., 2016; Nelson et al., 2024). Document the importance of biodiversity to nature's contributions to people to help inform the management of biodiversity in social-ecological systems (Bianco et al., 2024).	Section 2. Annex E: Global Resources Annex E: A.2 Annex E: A.4 Annex E: A.5

C. Planning, Implementation, and Ongoing Management of Ecosystem Restoration Activities

Resources, Guidelines, and Tools	Purpose	Year	Lead Organization/ Author
1 Principles, Standards and Guidelines (see also Global Resources above)			
Best practice for the use of scenarios for restoration planning	A reference that outlines best practices for using scenarios in restoration planning	2017	Metzger et al.
Best practice guidelines for mangrove restoration	The guideline brings together the latest accumulated local and scientific knowledge about mangrove restoration best-practices into one comprehensive resource	2023	Beeston et al.
Biodiversity guidelines for forest landscape restoration opportunities assessments, First edition	These guidelines provide context, resources, and fresh perspectives to the ongoing global interaction between biodiversity conservation and forest landscape restoration	2018	IUCN (Beatty et al.)

THANK YOU

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