

FLR Peru

Utilising landscape-scale forest ecosystem rehabilitation as a cost-effective bridge for the integrated deployment of national land-based mitigation and adaptation strategies



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The project “Utilising landscape-scale forest ecosystem rehabilitation as a cost-effective bridge for the integrated deployment of national land-based mitigation and adaptation strategies” brings together local and national stakeholders, members and partners to achieve tangible forest landscape restoration (FLR) successes and enhance Peru’s position as one of the leaders in forest restoration and conservation.

The Government of Peru has committed to the restoration of 3.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land – in line with the Bonn Challenge – that will simultaneously help the country respond to national priorities such as water and food security and rural development.

Implicit within the Bonn Challenge is the intention to catalyse national forest restoration activities at a meaningful scale. The project will contribute to this by supporting the negotiation of landscape rehabilitation plans in pilot sites based on a shared understanding of local and national needs and the potential benefits of investment, especially valuing carbon mitigation potential.

Its goal is to foster awareness-raising and commitments to recuperate forests and their ecosystems. This will build a bridge between mitigation and adaptation based on land use and pilot experiences to optimise implementation of actions considered “best options”.

Key actors for unlocking the potential from landscape restoration and potential beneficiaries of this project include:

- i)** Local communities and small farmers: realising livelihood opportunities, whilst finding ways to minimise risk and uncertainty
- ii)** Decision makers from different levels of government: are provided with strategic information on which to base decisions and facilitate inter- and intra- institutional coordination
- iii)** Sector representatives: rehabilitation research and knowledge generation

DEPLOYING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS SOCIETAL CHALLENGES



iv) International policy makers, donors and NGOs: contribution to conditions for restoration activities to take place.

v) Investors: provision of accurate information about opportunities and enabling conditions, as well as confidence to invest from evidence of political and stakeholder support.

Contribution to climate change mitigation

Stimulate reforestation and the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes at scale, through a wide range of strategies from natural regeneration to well-managed plantations to the establishment of protected areas, leading to the enhancement of carbon sinks. The mix of locally appropriate interventions will be identified through the multistakeholder assessment processes. While carbon benefits will begin to flow as soon as rehabilitation actions are initiated based on the project results.

Contribution to climate change adaptation

Emphasise the ways that increasing carbon uptake can simultaneously enhance ecosystem resilience and reduce social and economic vulnerabilities of forest-dependent people and local communities. Restoring forests and trees to landscapes can reduce the soil erosion and flooding associated with extreme weather events, regulate and restore micro-climatic conditions, improve water quality, and increase biodiversity and livelihood resilience.

Contribution to biodiversity

Enhancing forest cover can enhance biodiversity conservation, where trade-offs between different objectives are clearly understood. The project will assess this through the holistic assessment of biophysical and socio-economic conditions, including biodiversity. Strategically located restoration efforts

can expand protected areas, create species migration corridors, and reintroduce habitats long gone. Moreover, some rehabilitated forests can shift extractive activities away from high conservation value forests.

Contribution to economic, social and environmental development, and, if applicable, to biodiversity (co-benefits)

This project is fundamentally about delivering packages of co-benefits. An integrated approach based on FLR can trigger economic activity to benefit local communities, and ensure the forest goods and services future generations will need to ensure their social and economic stability and growth. IUCN estimated economic benefits worth USD85 billion/year from restoration of 150 million hectares per the Bonn Challenge, as well as social benefits (poverty reduction, food security, empowerment of communities and women, etc.) and ecological benefits (climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, water quality, etc.), while attracting private sector and other investment.

Funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the project "Utilising landscape-scale forest ecosystem rehabilitation as a cost-effective bridge for the integrated deployment of national land-based mitigation and adaptation strategies" is a global initiative implemented in seven countries: Peru, El Salvador, Mexico, India, Vietnam, Kenya and Uganda.

In Peru, IUCN South America in partnership with the National Forest Service and Authority (SERFOR) to implement the project, and as an important component of this, is working with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) to carry out a sub-national Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) process in the Padre Abad province in the central Amazon region of Ucayali.

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