

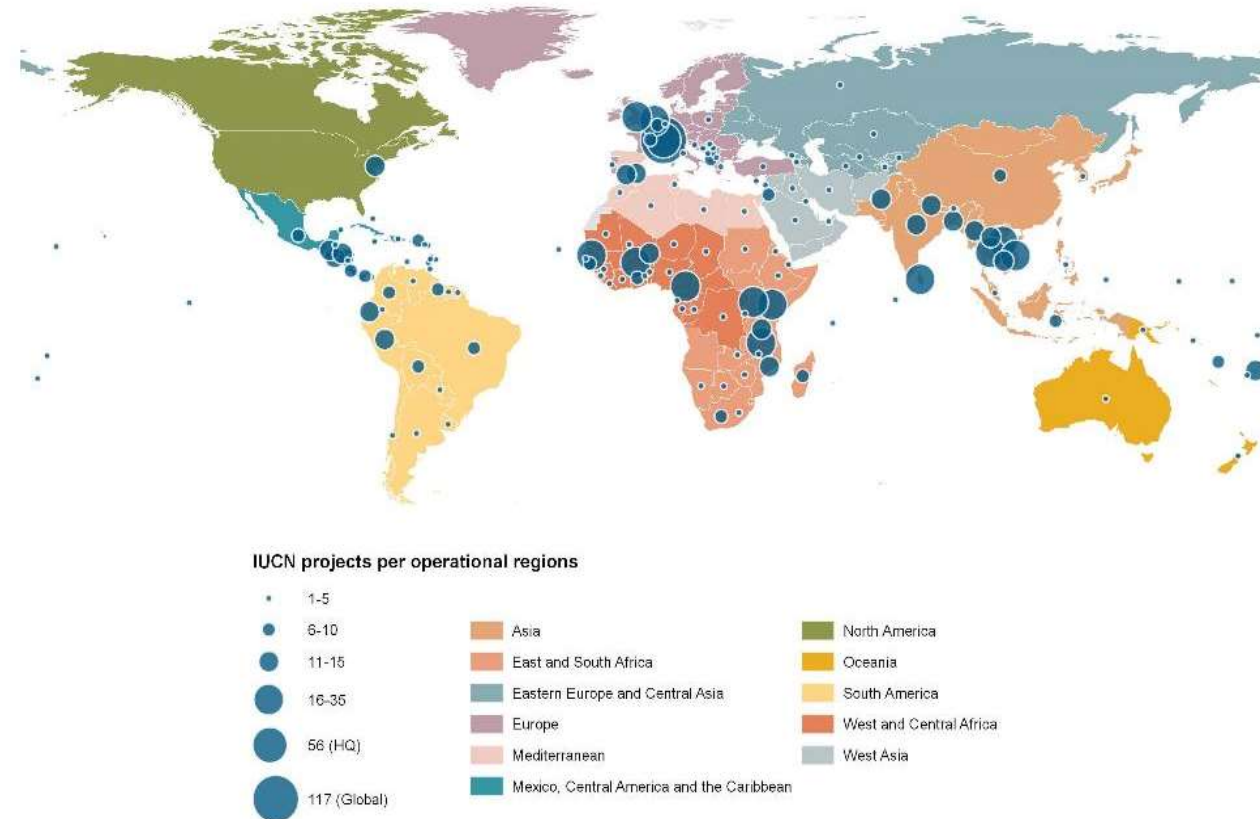


# **Engaging Panchayati Raj Institutions in Forest Landscape Restoration**

**Date: 06.01.2023**

## About IUCN

- Membership Union of government and civil society organisations. Set up in 1948.
- Headquartered at Gland, Switzerland
- More than 1,400 Member organisations and the input of more than 17,000 experts.
- **Seven IUCN Commissions:** CEC | CEM | CEESP | SSC | WCEL | WCPA | CCC
- Observer and consultative status at the UN and plays a role in the implementation of several international conventions on nature conservation and biodiversity
- The GoI is a State member of IUCN and is represented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- India became a State Member of IUCN in 1969
- The IUCN India Country Office was established in 2007 in New Delhi under an MoU with GoI in 2004
- Currently, there are 40 IUCN members and 1003 commission members in India



## Bonn Challenge

- Global goal to bring into restoration **150 million hectares (mha)** of degraded and deforested lands by 2020 and **350 mha by 2030**
- Launched in 2011 by the Government of Germany and IUCN
- IUCN – Global Secretariat for Bonn Challenge
- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) is the underlying approach.
- FLR is the long-term process to regain ecological functionality and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded landscapes
- Achievements under the Bonn Challenge contributes to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), UNCCD-LDN, CBD and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- India Bonn Challenge pledge is to bring under restoration **13 mha** of degraded land by 2020, and **26 mha** by 2030. This can't be achieved without support from India's rural population.



Since 2011  
**74** countries, states  
and associations  
have taken up the  
**Bonn Challenge.**

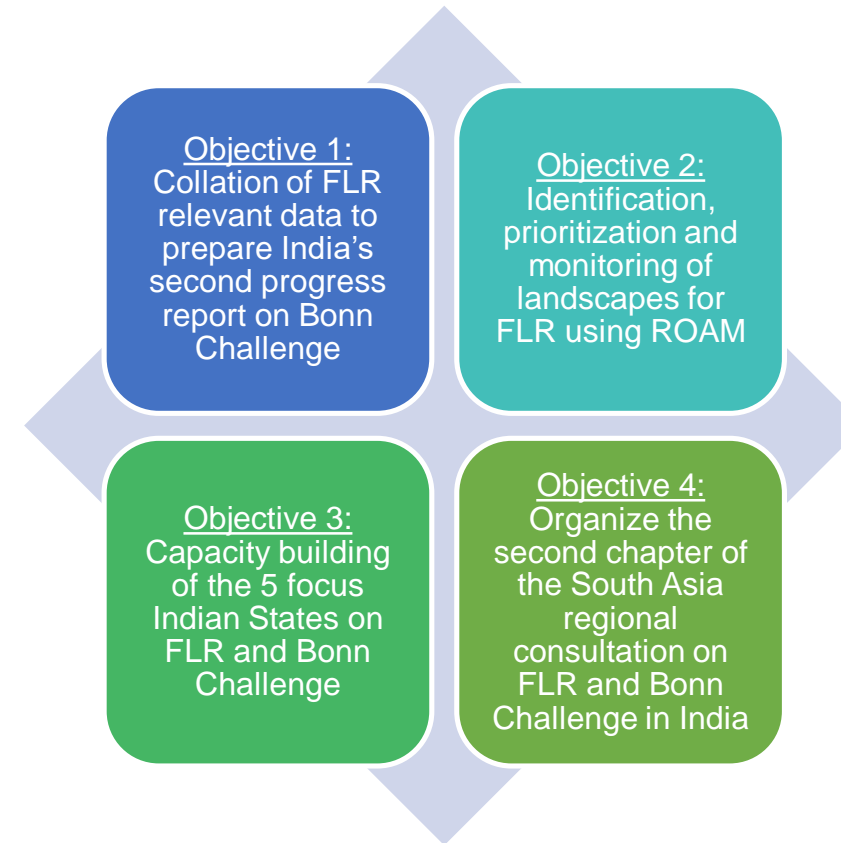


**210 million ha**  
committed to the world's largest  
**forest landscape restoration**  
initiative.

## IUCN-MoEFCC Project on Bonn Challenge

**Title:** *Enhanced Capacity Building of Stakeholders and State Governments on Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and Reporting Mechanism on Bonn Challenge*

**Nodal agency:** *National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB)*



## Forest Landscape Restoration Strategies

IMPROVED TREE  
PLANTATION MGMT

ASSISTED REGENERATION ON SLOPES

TREE PLANTINGS ON  
WATER WAYS

NATIVE SPECIES PLANTING

TREE CROPS MIXED  
WITH FIELD CROPS

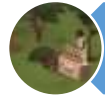







IMPROVED TREE  
PLANTATION MGMT

NATURAL REGENERATION  
OF PARK BUFFERS

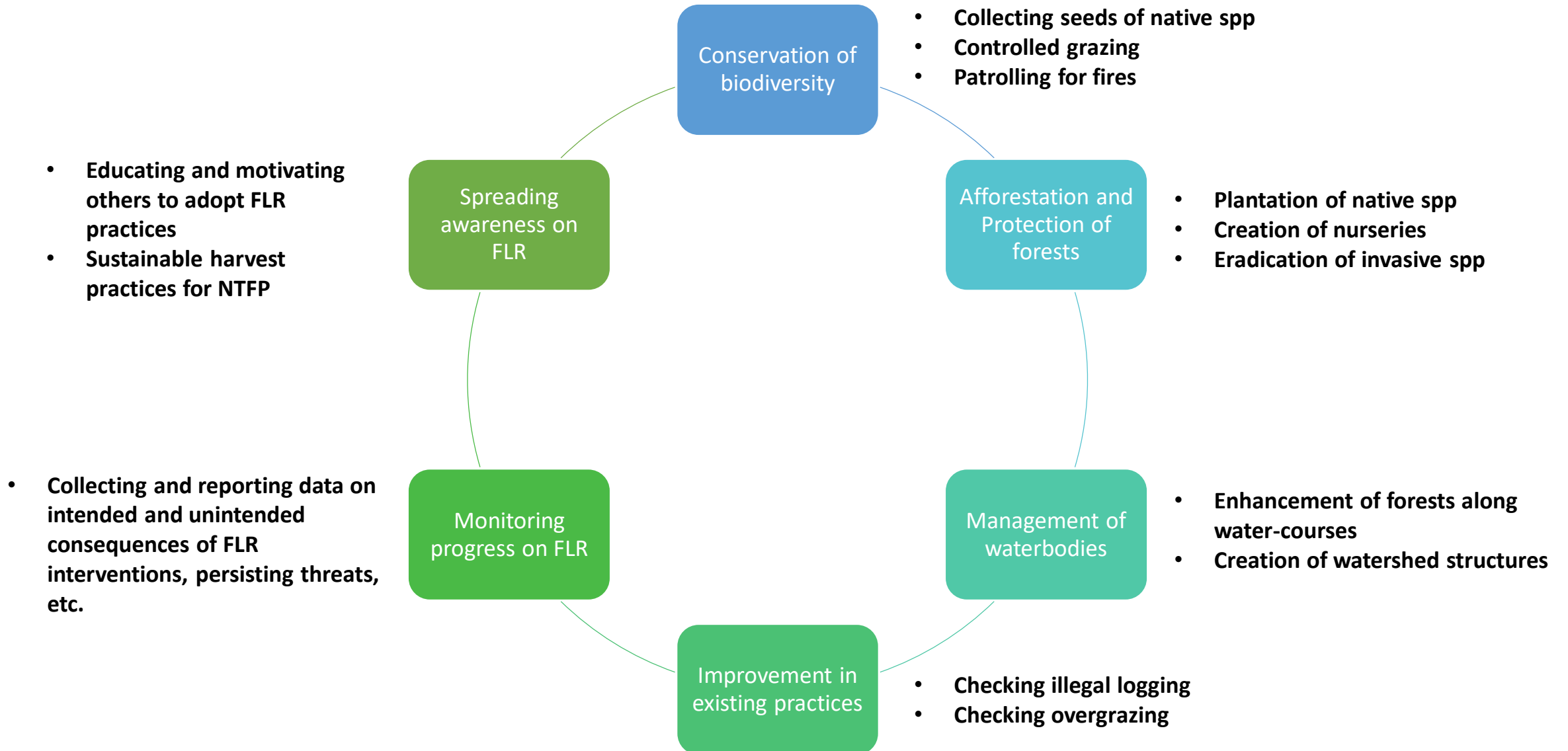
### General categories of FLR intervention

1. Planted forests and woodlots
2. Natural regeneration
3. Silviculture
4. Agroforestry
5. Improved fallows
6. Mangrove restoration
7. Watershed protection and erosion control

## Benefits of Forest Landscape Restoration to communities

-  Improved livelihoods, economic opportunities and jobs
-  Food security and health benefits
-  Water security and healthy ecosystems
-  Gender equality and empowerment
-  Sustainable supply of forest-based products
-  Climate change mitigation and adaptation
-  Carbon financing
-  Policy coherence and partnerships

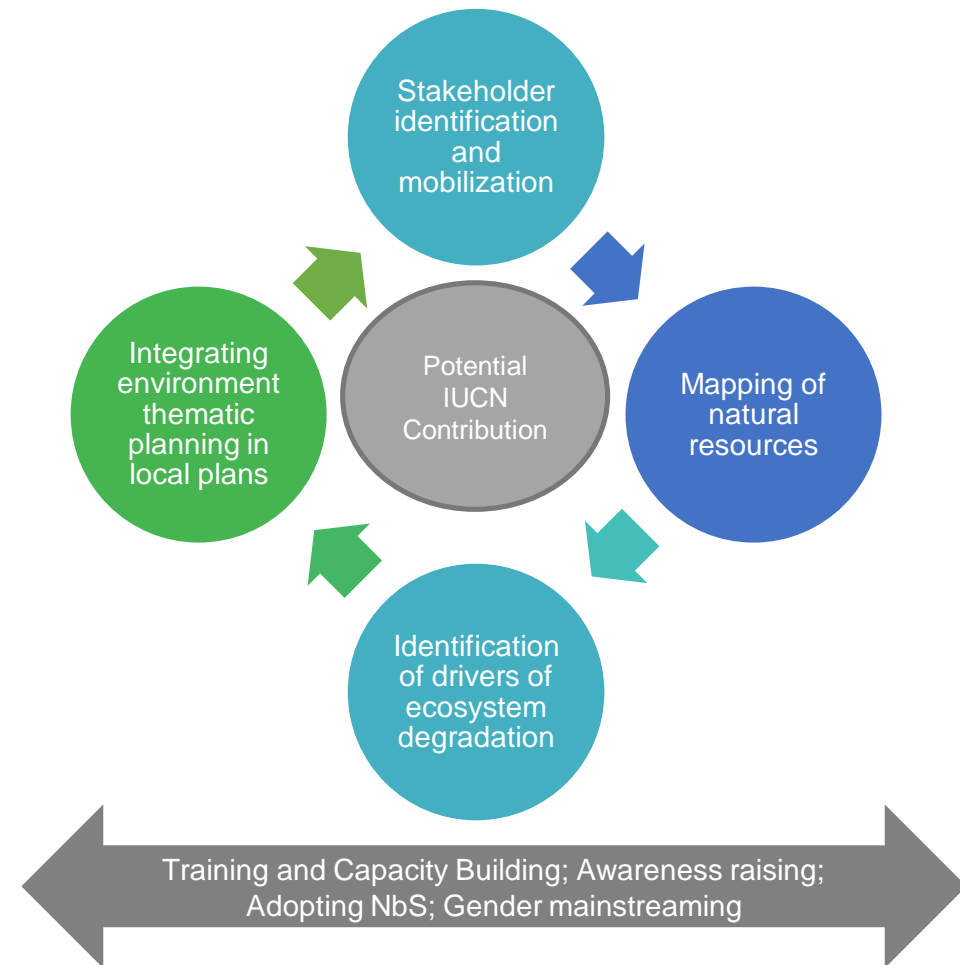
## How can local communities contribute to FLR



## Potential IUCN contribution to integrating FLR in Block and District Development Plans *Contributing to localising SDGs*

### Components of 'Framework for Preparation of Block and District Development Plans'

- Take up **maintenance of various ecosystems**
- A **Natural Resource Mapping exercise**
- Have explicit **linkages with different line departments.**
- Careful **water conservation**
- **Preventing deforestation and promoting afforestation**
- Improved **management of pastures**
- Consider issues on **gender equality**





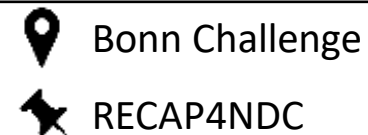
## Possible synergies

Bonn Challenge-FLR: One site in each of the 5 focus states (Haryana, Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, and Uttarakhand)

- FLR plans for existing sites can be expanded at landscape level

Restore, Conserve and Protect Forest and Tree Cover for NDC Implementation in India (RECAP4NDC): A few blocks/ districts in Delhi-NCR, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Uttarakhand on planning and implementing FLR

- FLR planning can be undertaken for blocks/ districts
- FLR plans can be integrated into block/ district-level development plans



# Development of Nature-Positive Self-Reliant Villages

*A proposed approach for Betul district, Madhya Pradesh*



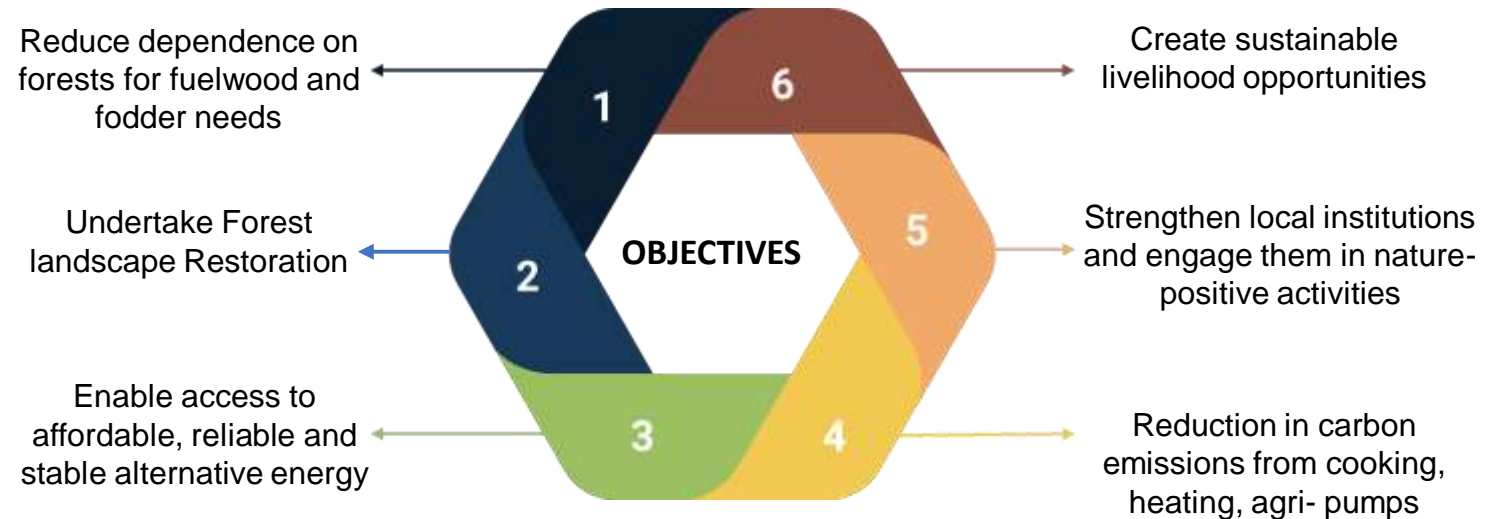
## Betul context

- Tribal dominated forested district
- High number of cattle per 1000 HH
- Fuelwood consumed for cooking, heating and livelihood
- Unreliable energy access
- Limited livelihood options

## Themes

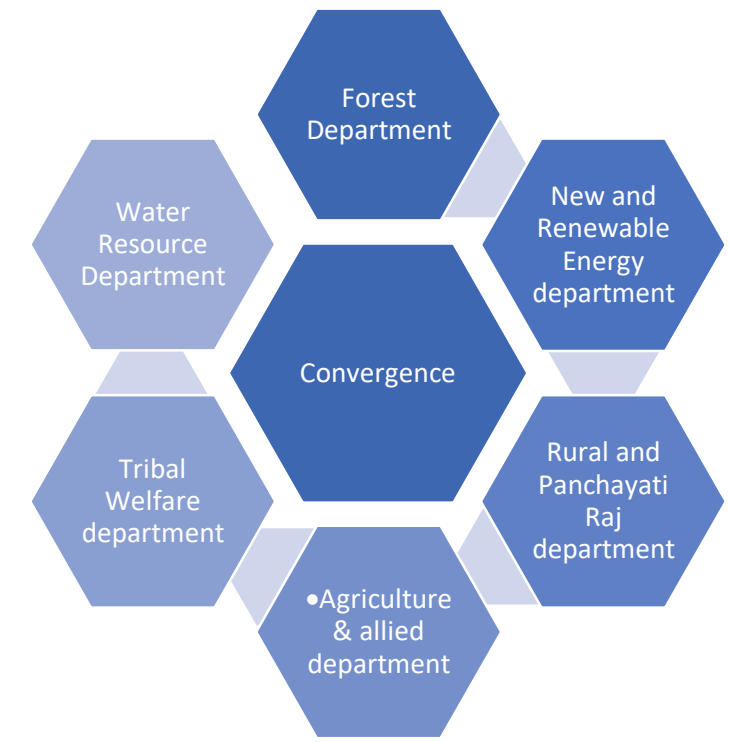
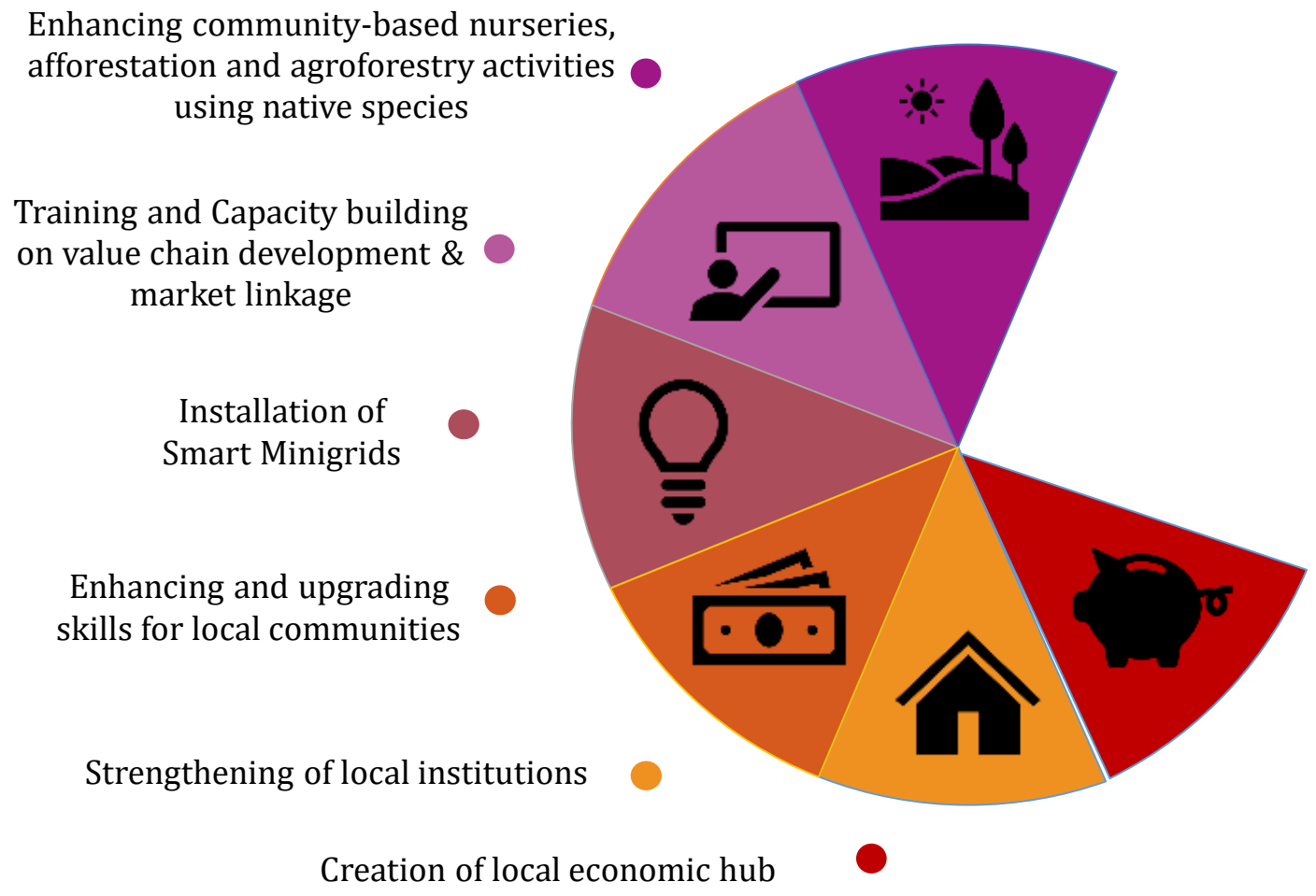


**Goal:** Sustainably enhance the socio-economic condition of the communities based in project area through unique nature-based business models to ensure sustainability, replicability and scalability.



## Project activities and intended outcomes

### Farm/ Non-Farm activity



### Expected Outcomes

Immediate: Improved capacity of local communities;  
Mid-term: More stable local institutions;  
Long-term: Improved socio-economic conditions of local community; Improved environmental conditions (forests, water sources and biodiversity)

**Thank You!**

