Forest and Landscape restoration From Genes to Society

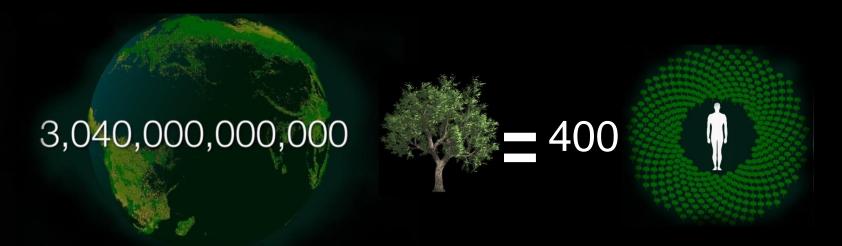








The future of forest landscapes





#Ha

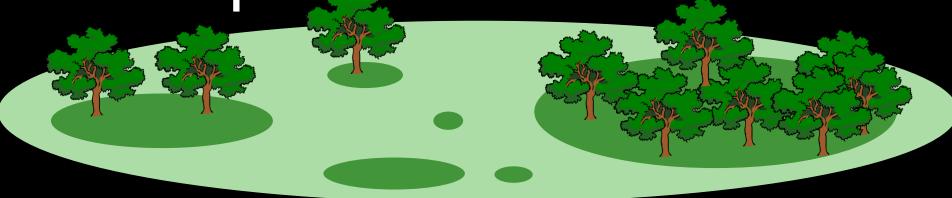
At the Foundations of SDG



Diversity is the foundation for resilient FLR:

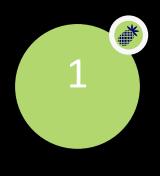
- Survival
- Productivity

Adaptation





Forest Genetic Resources (FGRs) and Restoration



It is difficult to assess.



Changing environment



Reduced availability of seed sources



Seed sources are often fragmented or degraded



Inadequate seed selection or supply





Share 96.9% of DNA

Forest Genetic Resources (FGRs) and Restoration



Cowritten by FTA researchers

COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE



Jalonen et al 2017



The FGR Team



www.bioversityinternational.org/forests/

























Integration framework at Bioversity

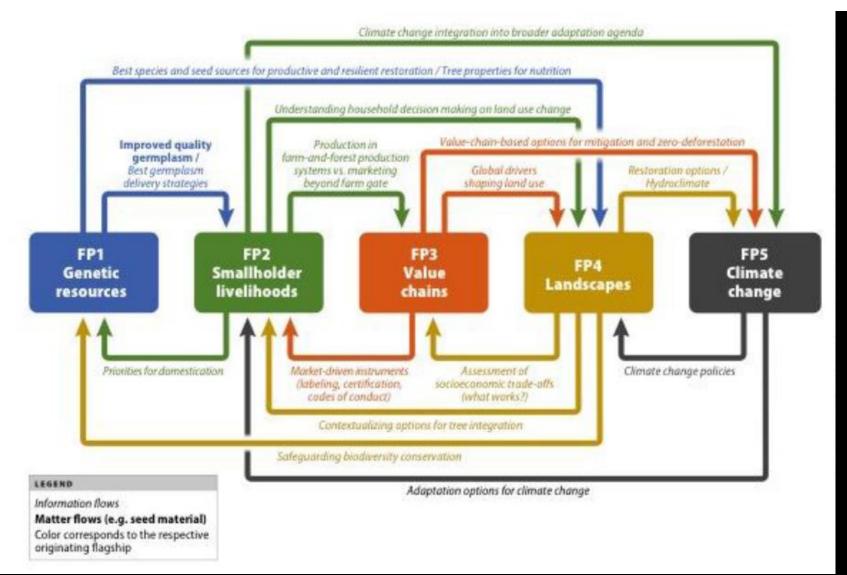




IMPACT
Improved
ecosystem,
nutrition,
income and
other
livelihood
benefits

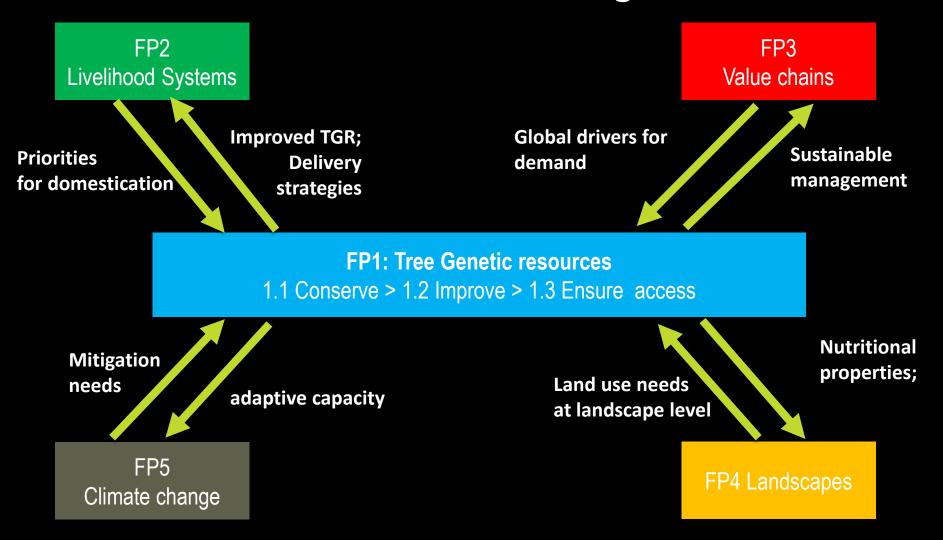






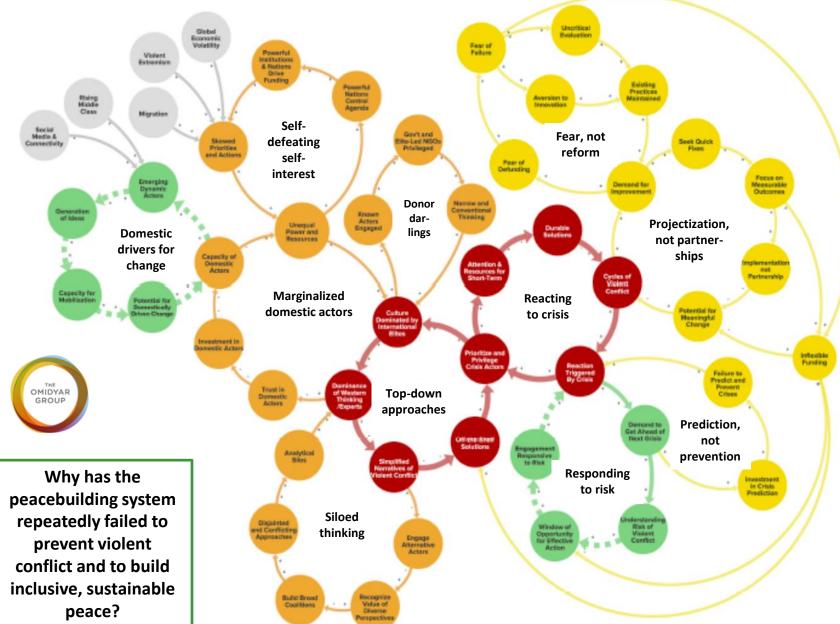


TGRs and Restoration an integrative theme





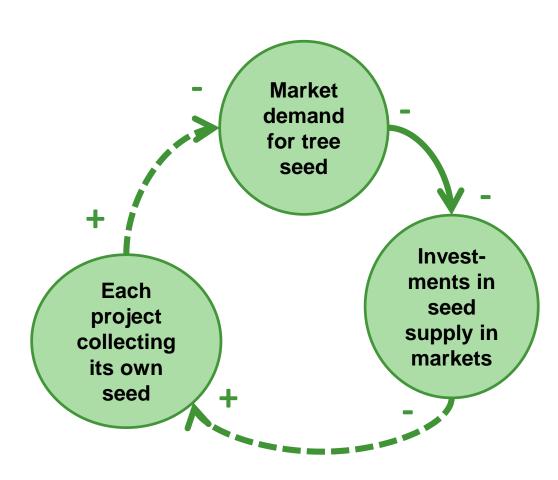
Methods: System dynamics



Strategies for achieving change

- Strengthen bright spots
- Weaken or break vicious dynamics
- Shorten time delays for positive impacts
- Help new dynamics or feedbacks develop







Trees for Seeds Initiative

Ensuring successful forest restoration

Degraded land

Right tree seeds

- Genetically diverse
- Locally adapted

Restored land

- Sustainable
- Provides goods and services

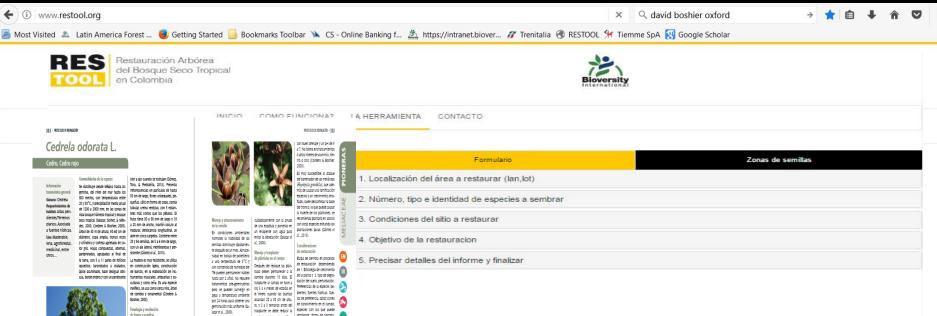
Trees for Seeds will:

- Tools to identify tree species which deliver objectives of FLR
- Tools to ensure locally adapted and genetically diverse seed
- Support dynamic Genetic Conservation Units



www.ForRestore.org







enologia v recolección de frutos y semillas

En Colombia, la floración se da una vez los árboles han cambiado el follaie, entre los meses de junio a octubre. de Septiembre hasta Enero y los frutos maduros se resistran de febrero a nente del árbol cuando tienen una coloración marrón oscura y antes de que hagan la dehiscencia (Gómez et al., 2013). Luero se deian al sol durante 24

camas de germinación con miento, crece mejor mesclada O Es perfecto para uso en penarena fina colada, larada y des- con otras especies de árboles dientes fuertes infectada. Se siembran aproxi- o cultivos perennes, en suelos de 05 a 15cm dejardo el ala de la semilia por fuera. El por centale de germinación es de Referencias por día, para que se abran y suelten las semilias, hay que tener cuidado de no para entar que las semilas pierdar u vishilidad Tac semilas se senaran se ponen al sol cuatro horas durante I dias (Salator et el., 2000). Han entre desarrollado raíces profundas.

la plantula en vivero

madamente unas 2000 semillas profundos, fértiles, aireados, (40 gi por m² a una profundidad

sombra y el nego para nustificar las plantas. Es una especie que Tipos de campo.

demanda luc y debe plantarse Es muy bueno para uso en sue-

La semilia es pequeña y se en lugares abientos o en líneas lo compoctadas. O es excelendebe sembrar inicialmente en en plantaciones de enriquecite en áreas sujetas a quemas.

CREMENT OF EMPRINGATION TO USE

TO SET 1 BETT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

can a bolisas cuando alcarean 5 a 8 cm de albura y aparecen las primeras hojas (Cordero conscionado de conscion

S. Boshier, 2003). En este mo-mento los plántulas ya han descriptulada milas partendas. por lo tanto hay que estraerías : Saleur E. Sa A list of all possible tree species with known propagation protocols and habitat suitability under current and future climate for any given area





Mapping threats in Burkina Faso



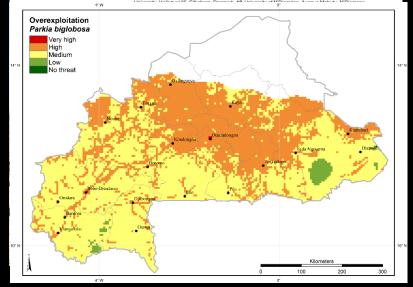


DECEMBOLIABILO

Spatially explicit multi-threat assessment of food tree species in Burkina Faso: A fine-scale approach

Hannes Gaisberger¹*, Roeland Kindt², Judy Loo¹, Marco Schmidt³, Fidèle Bognounou⁴, Sié Sylvestre Da⁵, Ousmane Boukary Diallo⁵, Souleymane Ganaba⁵, Assan Gnoumou⁷, Djingdia Lompo⁹, Anne Mette Lykke⁸, Elisée Mbayngone¹⁰, Blandine Marie Viette Nacoulma¹¹, Moussa Ouedraogo⁸, Oumarou Ouédraogo¹¹, Charles Parkouda¹², Stefan Porembski¹⁵, Patrice Savadogo¹⁴, Adjima Thiombiano¹¹, Guiblen Zerbo⁸, Barbara Vince¹

1 Bioversity International, Via dei Tre Denari 472/is, Maccaress (Rome), Italy, 2 World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya, 3 Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre, Data and Modelling Centre, Senckenburganilage 25, Frankfurt, Germany, 4 University of Quebec, 2600 Boulevard Laurier, Ville de Ouibeo, CO, Canada, 5 West African Science Service Center on Climate Change, Cabo Adapted Land Use (WASCAL), Blow Mouammar Kadhafi, Osugadougou, Burkina Faso, 6 Environmental and Agricultural Research Institute, INETA/CINST, Osugadougou, Burkina Faso, 7 University Aube Nouvelle, Osugadougou, Burkina Faso, 8 Ambria Faso, 9 Ambria Faso



 Sixteen important food tree species



Seed dispersal in a forest mosaic

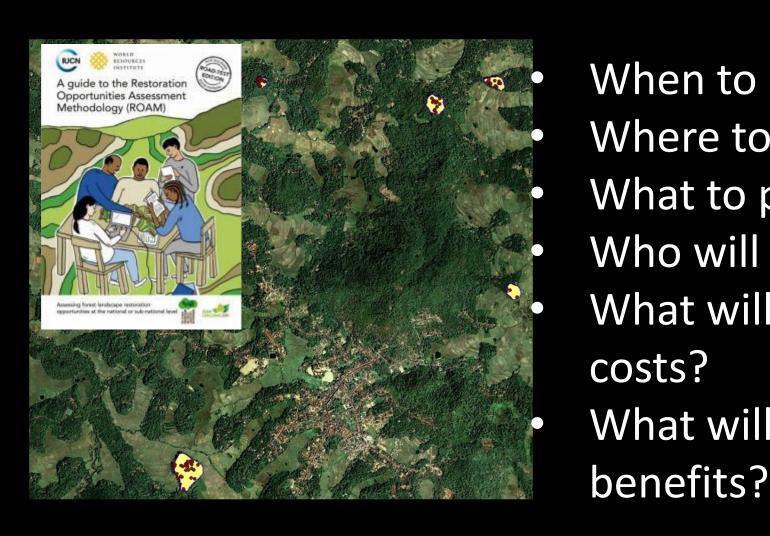
Ismail et al 2017 New Phytologist



■ ■ 1 ■ PRINT A A A

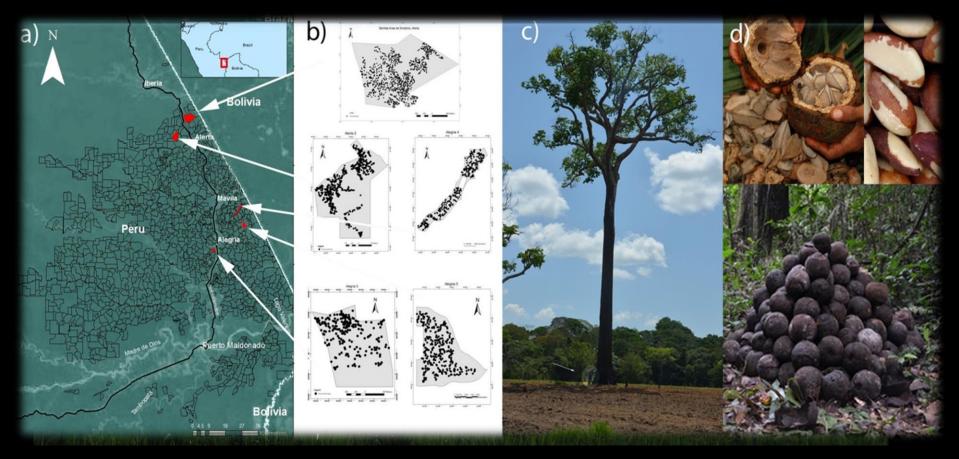
Dysoxylum malabaricum

Landscape level integration



When to plant? Where to plant? What to plant? Who will manage? What will be the costs? What will be the

Forest giants in the pasture: Peru



Brazil nut production in Madre de Dios, Peru

www. SUSTAIN.pe



















- Collaboration among partners
- Guiding principles of FLR
- Monitoring and assessment

Summary

- If we don't consider genetic diversity, we will not achieve resilient forest landscape restoration
- We need tools and Capacity for effective implementation of goals
- We need integrative thinking from FLR to deliver SDGs
- FTA provides a powerful platform



RESTORATION PAVILION PROGRAM



Wednesday December 20

MONITORING PROGRESS | 9 AM | 50 minute session

Monitoring progress towards the Bonn challenge: where are we?

Leads: FAO, WRI, USFS, ITTO

CAPACITY BUILDING | 10 AM | 1 hour session

- Successes and failures of Adaptive Forest Management (AFM) and Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), with case studies from Asia and Africa; Lead: IUFRO (30 min)
- SPONGE city Landscape Restoration in Kenya; Lead: RAIN/Aidenvironment (30 min)

FLR & CLIMATE CHANGE | 1 PM | 1 hour session

Discussion about Bonn Challenge & supporting more robust Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Lead: IUCN

WHY DIVERSITY, WHY NOW? | 2 PM | 1 hour session

Why diversity and why now; seeding resilient restoration. Session on the importance of species and genetic diversity for restoration and providing practical solutions and tools to ensure restoration is climate resilient.

Lead: Bioversity International

FLR & BIODIVERSITY | 3 PM | 1 hour session

Practices and standards: shaping the implementation of restoration commitments for better biodiversity outcomes

Lead: CBD, FSC, SER











bioversityinternational.org restoration

c.kettle@cigar.org