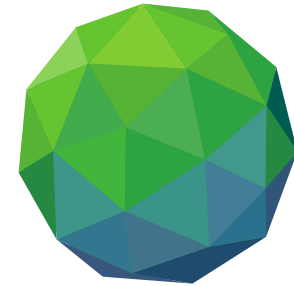


MEET iTAP

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AS A STRATEGY FOR ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

Independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP)

Online webinar, 8 November 2023



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Agenda

From	To	Agenda item	Presenter Name
21.00	21.05	Welcoming remarks	Alejandra Peña, iTAP Coordinator
21:05	21:10	Brief introduction to members of iTAP and role of iTAP	All members present Caroline Petersen, iTAP Chair
21:10	21.40	Ecosystem Restoration as a Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation	Caroline Petersen
21.40	21.55	Q&A Session	
21:55	22:00	Closing Remarks	

❖ All times are based on Korean Standard Time

ALL 10 ITAP MEMBERS - FROM AUGUST 2023

Name	Nationality	Start Date
Rey Guarin	Philippines	January 2021
Ricardo Nogueira	United States	January 2021
Caroline Petersen	South Africa	January 2021
Carmenza Robledo Abad	Colombia	January 2023
Ina Hoxha Zaloshnja	Albania	April 2023
Jan Martin Witte	Germany	April 2023
Kénel Délusca	Haiti	April 2023
Jürg Grütter	Switzerland	April 2023
Marianne Kjellén	Sweden	August 2023
Debbie Menezes	Portugal	August 2023

iTAP Members who joined in January 2021



Caroline Petersen (Chair), South Africa



Over a 20-year career in sustainable development, Caroline has developed strong technical expertise on ecosystem-based adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction; sustainable land and forest management and restoration; climate-smart agriculture and nature-based livelihoods. She has a Masters from the LSE, and has worked in her home country in both private and public sectors, including for the South African National Biodiversity Institute. For a decade Caroline was a senior advisor in the global Nature, Climate & Energy team of UNDP, supporting developing country governments to access bi/multilateral environment and climate finance. She has led many UNDP and World Bank teams developing GEF project proposals, co-chaired an Independent Expert Group for the Climate Investment Funds, and is currently a member of the Advisory Board for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Rey Guarin, Philippines



30-year impact investments with a focus on sustainable climate finance in emerging markets, C/D-suite advisory on climate change projects in multiple sectors amongst developing countries in Asia Pacific. His key expertise comes from climate change projects in developing countries across multiple sectors. He has helped develop new products and services across various sectors and through key partnerships (such as PPP, South South) in countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America. Currently an international consultant for ADB, Partnership for Infrastructure (DFAT-EY-ASI-AF-NintiOne), ProClime (Sg/India/ Sri Lanka) doing climate advisory services on policies, finance, and investments programs and projects.

Ricardo Nogueira, United States



An expert on climate finance, international development, and sustainable investing. His clients include major philanthropies, governments, and MDBs. Rick is also the founder of the Tagus Roundtable which supports promising sustainable finance concepts. He is a board member of DC's Green Finance Authority, the first municipal Green Bank. He previously served as Senior Advisor on Climate Finance in the U.S. Department of State where he oversaw all GCF related matters. Rick spent 10 years in private sector fund management with a focus on carbon markets and clean energy, including founding Leaf Clean Energy Company, a \$400M private equity fund.

iTAP Member who joined in January 2023

Carmenza Robledo Abad, Colombia



Climate change and sustainable management of natural resources (AFOLU and adaptation). Carmenza holds a PhD in geography from the University of Stuttgart (Germany). She works on climate change and natural resource management at the interface between science-policy-practice and has experience in over twenty-five countries. Besides, Carmenza has been involved as lead author in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and evaluated the FCPF, the FAO-climate programme and two CGIAR programmes and advised multiple international organizations including FAO, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, CIFOR, UNFCCC Secretariat, ITTO as well as governments in Latin America, Asia and Africa.



iTAP Members who joined in April 2023 – *Part 1*

Ina Hoxha, Albania



An economist and investment professional who has spent her career in the analysis, design and execution of infrastructure investments in emerging markets in a broad range of institutions, including complex organizations with multiple stakeholders: multilateral development banks (The World Bank), African private equity infrastructure funds (Macquarie Africa (AIIM)), climate technology companies (Vestas), and blended finance institutions (IFU – the Danish DFI, which is a leader in blending international pension capital with government funding) and has consistently focused on de-risking climate investments and on building for scale, to enable local & international capital to flow into developing countries.

Jan Martin Witte, Germany



Senior climate finance professional, based in Washington, DC (USA). Jan joined the iTAP of the GCF in April 2023 (focus on reviewing PSF projects). He also serves as a senior advisor to various climate impact funds, and as a Senior Advisor for Tetra Tech. Between 2009 to 2022, worked with KfW Development Bank, in various roles and with growing responsibilities over time. Most recently, Jan Martin served as Director of the Global Equity and Funds department. Before joining KfW in 2009, Jan Martin was co-founder and Associate Director of the Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi). Jan Martin holds a PhD and MA in Political Science from Johns Hopkins University SAIS.

iTAP Members who joined in April 2023 - Part 2



Kénel Délusca, Haiti



Holds a PhD in physical geography with a specialization in climatology from the Université de Montréal in Canada. Associate Professor at the Institut des sciences, des technologies et des études avancées d'Haïti since 2015, he was the Chair of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group under the UNFCCC and one of the lead authors of the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land Degradation. He has more than 15 years of experience working on climate change related issues, notably in the sectors of agriculture and water resources in several regions of the world and more than 10 years of experience in the formulation and implementation of climate change projects, notably in LDCs and SIDS.

Jürg Grütter, Switzerland



Swiss national and has lived in multiple European, African and Latin American countries. He is economist and works since 1991 on linking climate finance with the transport sector having structured more than 500 projects in some 70 countries including mass transit, rail, shipping, alternate fuels and multibillion electric vehicle investment projects. His company realized one of the first climate offset financed projects 1993 in Central America, the first registered CDM transport project as well as the 1st approved GCF transport project. Jurg is owner and investor of various companies ranging from satellite-based CO2 monitoring, renewable energy and low carbon transport firms to a cattle ranch in Bolivia. His next target is Ojos del Salado.

iTAP Members who joined in August 2023

Marianne Kjellén, Sweden



Thirty years of experience working for sustainable development, water resources and services management, and environmental policy development. As a researcher (PhD, Human Geography) she has conducted extensive research in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, including on public-private partnerships and informal water distribution markets in Tanzania, and ways to include indigenous peoples concerns and ancestral knowledge into water policy, with fieldwork in Central America. Working many years for the United Nations Development Programme, Marianne persistently emphasised the water-climate connection, and the underestimated role of water management in mitigation efforts. Marianne joined the GCF iTAP in August 2023. She is based in Stockholm, Sweden.

Debbie Menezes, Portugal



Debbie has over 25 years of experience in international development spanning across multiple sectors, including climate change adaptation, urban resilience, regional connectivity, transboundary water, human development, governance, and gender and social inclusion in geographies across Asia, Africa, and Europe. She has substantial experience in the areas of strategic planning, leadership and development of complex high value programs, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and organizational change management.

Beyond the iTAP, she serves as the Chair of the Adaptation Fund's Technical Evaluation Reference Group (AF-TERG) and works as an independent consultant with the World Bank, United Nations, Asian Development Bank and with bilateral agencies, civil society partners, and private sector foundations. Previously, she also worked as a member of staff of the UK's Department for International Development.

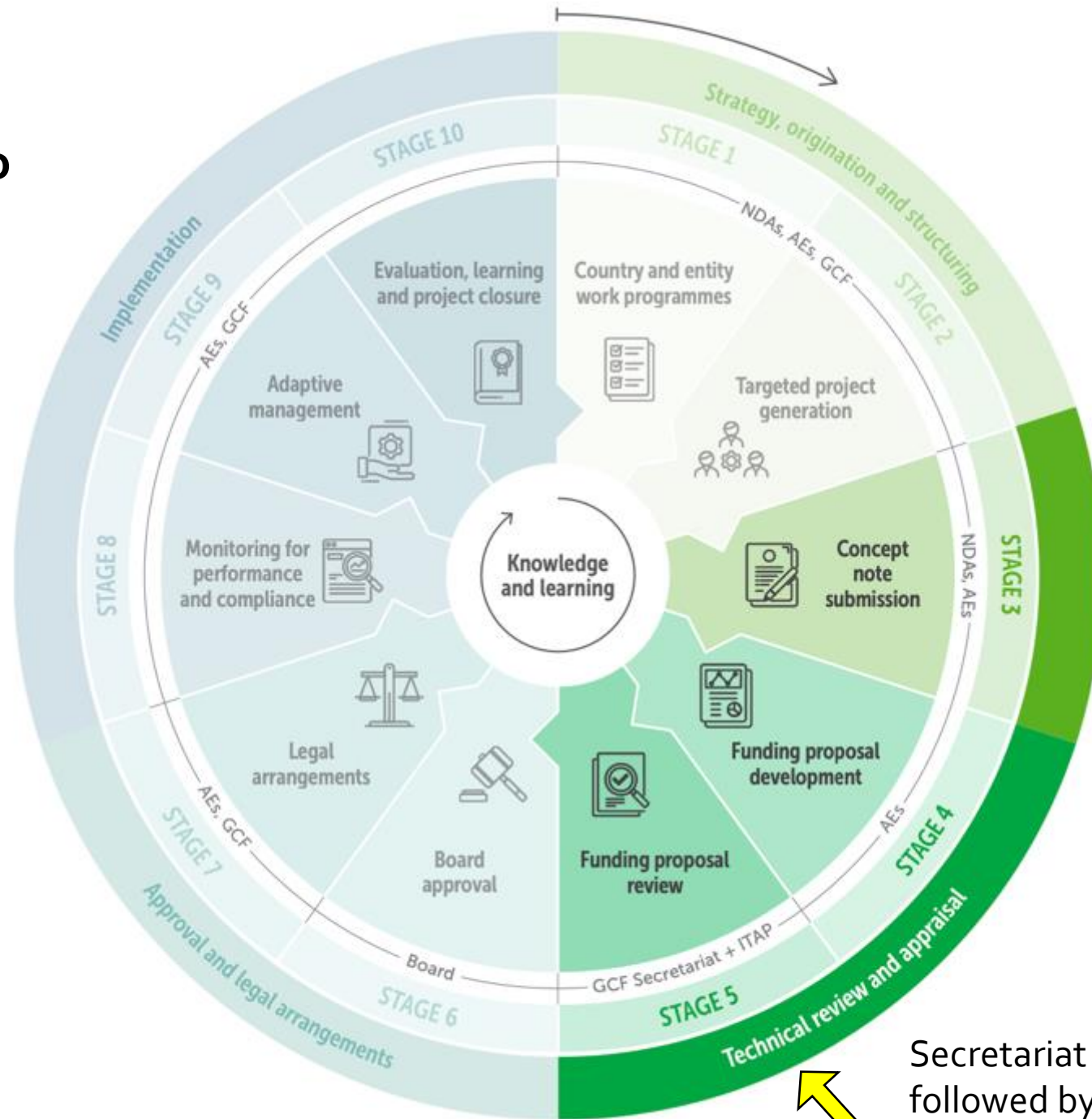


WHO WE ARE..

- The independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) is a ten-person panel of independent experts who work approximately 50% of their time advising the GCF.
- Based on the GCF Board's decision in 2014 (B.07/03) our role is *"to provide an independent technical assessment of and advice on funding proposals for the Board"*.*
- Each iTAP member is selected by the Investment Committee through a competitive process for endorsement by the Board, for a three-year term.
- The Panel has balanced representation between developing and developed countries, with gender balance, and with collective expertise covering a range of specialties related to adaptation, mitigation, the private sector, financing, and development and implementation of projects in developing countries.
- The Panel is accountable to the Board through its Investment Committee.

*Terms of reference approved in Decision B.09/10 and revised by Decision B.25/09

Where ITAP's review fits into the GCF cycle



Secretariat appraisal followed by iTAP review



WHAT WE DO 1...

- An Accredited Entity (AE) submits a full and final Funding Proposal (FP) package with all annexes to the Secretariat.
- Only once the Secretariat has assessed that the FP is ready, does it submit the package to iTAP for our review
- A 4-person iTAP review team then assesses the FP against the CGF's 6 Investment Criteria and provides a written assessment report of 6-12 pages
- During the review process, the review team poses written and verbal questions to the AE to get further clarity where needed
- iTAP's assessment is written by the lead reviewer, with input from a second reviewer and two peer reviewers, and all FPs undergo a brief discussion by the whole Panel



WHAT WE DO 2...

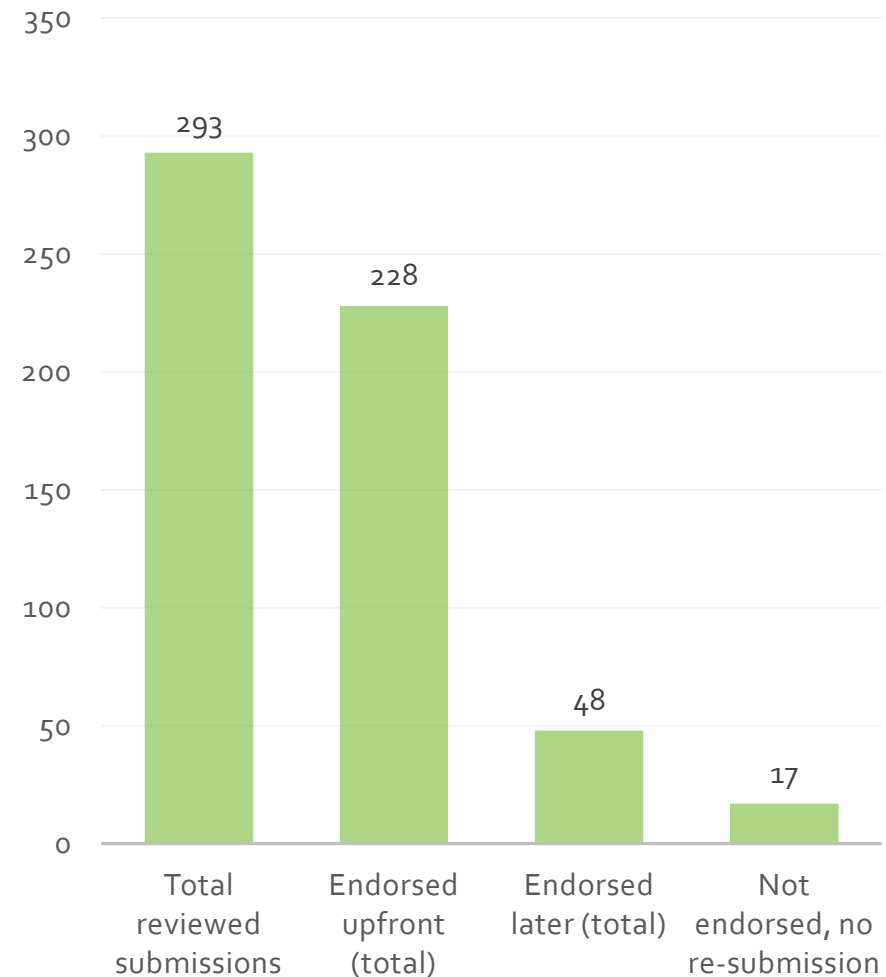
- iTAP's assessment concludes with endorsement (i.e. recommendation to the Board to approve), non-endorsement, or endorsement with conditions (suggested to the Board to place on their approval)
- Following a technical session where Board Members and Advisors also get to pose written and verbal questions to AEs, the Board meeting considers all the endorsed FPs
- The Board makes the final decision whether to approve a Funding Proposal, and whether to impose any conditions (its own and/or those suggested by iTAP)
- For non-endorsed projects, iTAP's assessment reports are shared with the relevant AEs and National Designated Authorities (NDAs)
- iTAP assessments for non-endorsed projects are also shared confidentially with Board Members and their Advisors (through a Limited Distribution Document)

WHAT WE DO 3...

- AEs whose projects are not endorsed may request a meeting with the iTAP review team to get further clarity on areas where the assessment indicated there was not a good fit with one or more of the GCF's Investment Criteria
- The AE and NDA usually decide to resubmit a project not endorsed the first time, having strengthened its fit with the Investment Criteria, at a subsequent Board meeting
- Of all 293 FPs submitted to iTAP up to B.34:
 - 228 were endorsed first time (**78%**)
 - 48 were endorsed at resubmission (**16%**)
 - 17 never came back (**6%**)



FPs submitted to iTAP up to B.34





Ecosystem restoration as a strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Why focus on restoration?
- Why is this important now?

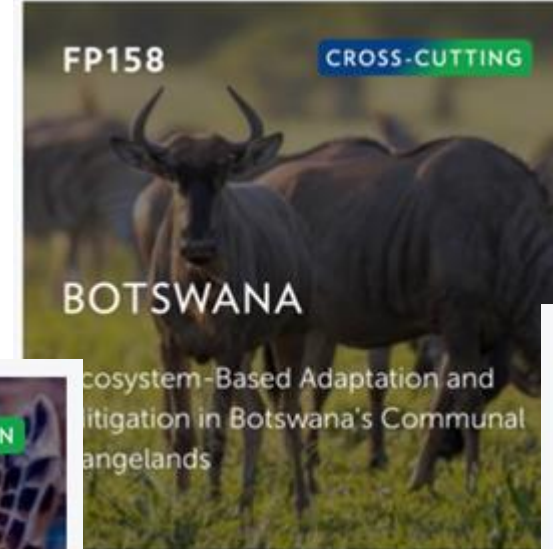
Many GCF projects / programs use restoration as a strategy



FP157 **ADAPTATION**

CUBA

Coastal Resilience to Climate Change in Cuba through Ecosystem Based Adaptation - "MI COSTA"



FP158 **CROSS-CUTTING**

BOTSWANA

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands



FP180 **ADAPTATION**

MULTIPLE COUNTRIES

Global Fund for Coral Reefs Investment Window



FP173 **CROSS-CUTTING**

MULTIPLE COUNTRIES

The Amazon Bioeconomy Fund: Unlocking private capital by valuing bioeconomy products and service...

UN has declared a “Decade on Ecosystem Restoration”



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030

The primary aim of the UN Decade is to ***prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of all ecosystems worldwide.***

From forests and farmlands to freshwater, oceans and coasts, the vitality and diversity of Earth’s ecosystems are the basis of human prosperity and well-being.

Yet we are degrading these precious resources in alarming ways.

A global restoration movement is an opportunity to help turn the tide and give people and nature a sustainable future.

PREVENTING, HALTING AND REVERSING LOSS OF NATURE

We need to restore our ecosystems now - for climate, nature and people.

WINNING INITIATIVES





www.decadeonrestoration.org

Where restoration fits into the GCF's Results Areas







Mitigation

Mitigation results areas (MRA)

			
MRA 1	MRA 2	MRA 3	MRA 4
Energy generation and access	Low-emission transport	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Forestry and land use

Adaptation

Adaptation results areas (ARA)

			
ARA 1	ARA 2	ARA 3	ARA 4
Most vulnerable people and communities	Health, well-being, food and water security	Infrastructure and built environment	Ecosystems and ecosystem services

Restoration progress in Sahel region of Niger

Highly degraded rangelands restored through traditional technique of digging half moon pits on a slight slope



December 2018



March 2019



September 2022

Example from World Food Programme

Traditional knowledge: how to dig half moon pits



This is a traditional technique from Niger used to slow down rainwater running down a slight slope, allowing it to seep into the soil and enable seeds (planted & in seed banks in the soil) to grow

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Find the direction water will flow when it rains.
- Draw a 4-meter line. Create a curved line connecting the two ends of the line. The curved side must be downhill from the straight side.
- Dig 15 to 30 centimetres deep in the soil inside the half-moon.
- Pile the soil on the edge of the arc at a height of 5 to 10 cm. (For extra support, put rocks on the curved edge.)
- Put a pile of organic manure inside the half moon, and mix it into the soil.
- Plant seeds in the half moon after it rains.



Satellite imagery – southern Niger 2017 to 2021



Access the [scientific report](#) published in *Nature*: [Assessing impact of agroecological interventions in Niger through remotely sensed changes in vegetation](#)

October 2017, ©2017 Maxar / September 2021, ©2021 Maxar

Access the [Niger Storymap](#): [Half-Moons & Satellites - A Match Made in Space](#)

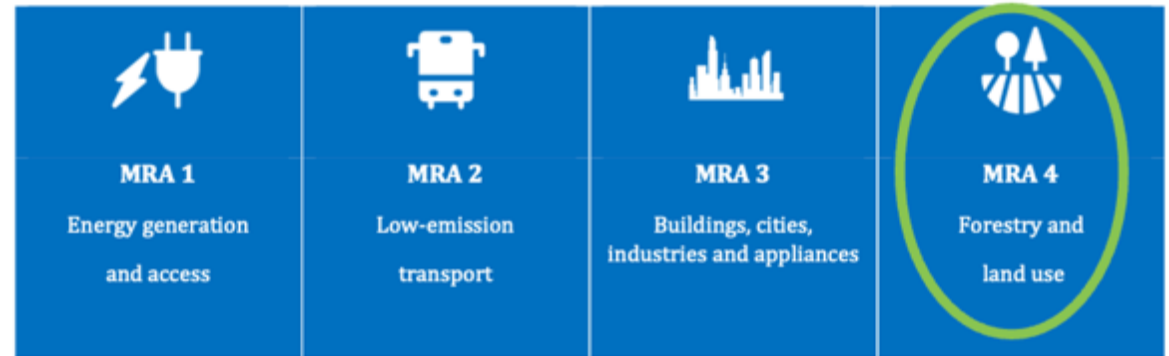
Restoration for **mitigation** of climate change



MR₄: Forestry and Land Use

When protected and managed sustainably, soils and lands can serve as carbon sinks: together with the AGRHYMET Regional Center, a specialised institute of CILSS, WFP in Niger measured the carbon sequestration potential of land rehabilitation activities implemented as part of the integrated resilience approach. The study found that, on average, **each hectare of land rehabilitated** as part of the integrated resilience approach is **estimated to sequester 6 tons of CO₂ each year**.

Mitigation results areas (MRA)



December 2018



March 2019



September 2022

Ecosystem restoration and mitigation

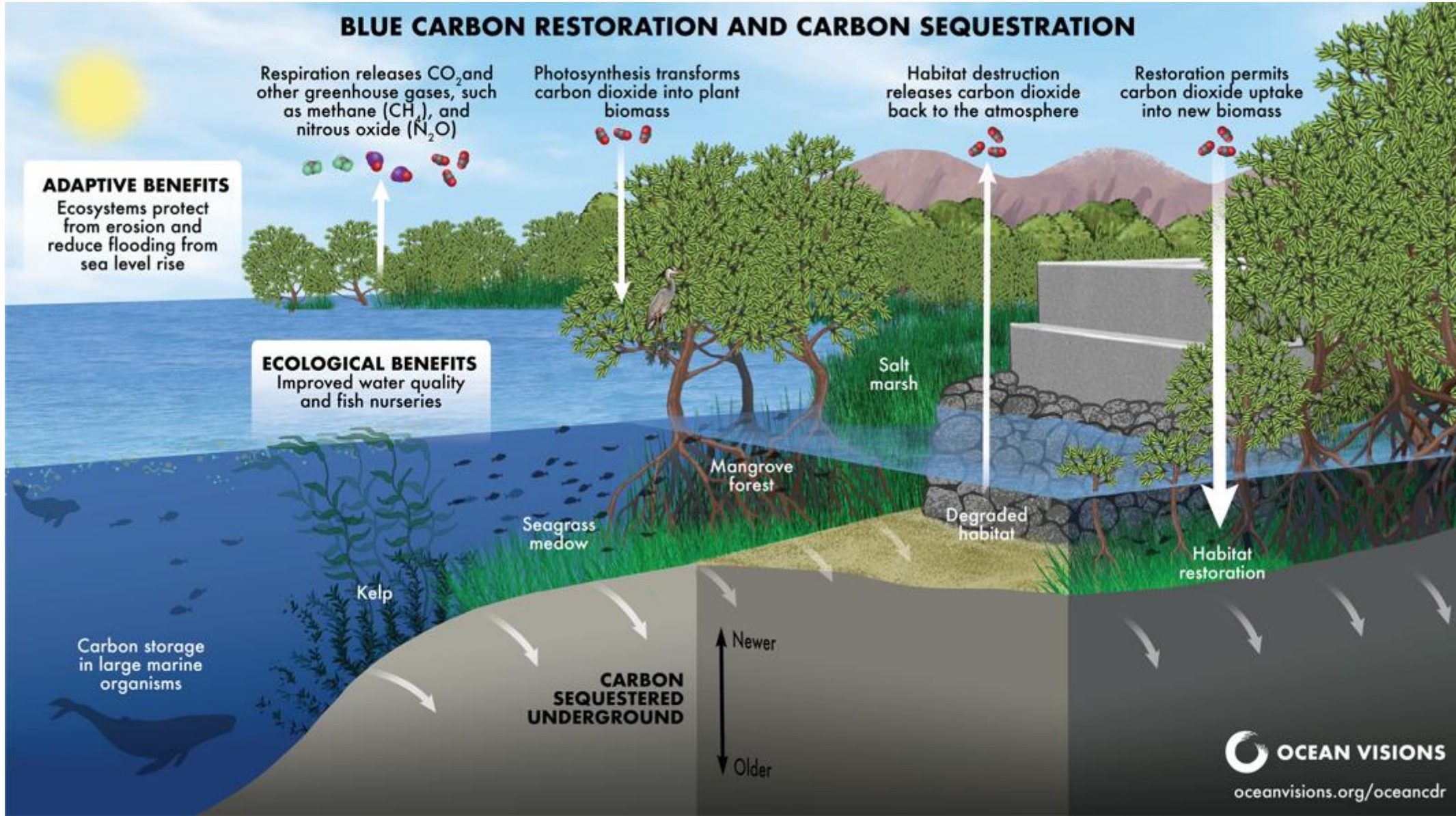


- Researchers estimate that nature-based solutions could contribute close to 40% of the GHG mitigation needed by 2030 to limit warming
- Conserving intact natural systems is preferable to restoring them (multiple benefits beyond carbon)
- Tropical forests are important carbon sinks to conserve / allow to regenerate, with multiple benefits (vs monocrop plantations)
- Frozen tundra and “blue” ecosystems (seagrass, mangroves and salt marshes) store more carbon per area than tropical forests
- Carbon cycle and reversability must be taken into account, hence need for ongoing management

"Blue" ecosystems as carbon sinks



BLUE CARBON RESTORATION AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION



Monitoring of **mitigation** results of restoration interventions



- As with any mitigation funding proposal, the emissions scenario without the restoration interventions vs the scenario with the interventions need to be constructed & compared
- The project proponents should identify the baseline state of degradation of each area and type of ecosystem to be restored, and the desired goal state (by project mid-term e.g. 4 yrs, by project end e.g. 8 yrs, and by end of total project benefit lifespan, e.g. 30 yrs)
- A clear set of assumptions must be spelt out about the amount of carbon to be removed from the atmosphere as restoration progresses – for each particular ecosystem type and change of degree of degradation
- Clear indicators and means of measuring changes in state of degradation / restoration, and corresponding carbon sequestration need to be set out
- Timelines, responsibilities and budget for measuring, reporting and verifying must be made explicit

Restoration may NOT contribute to mitigation

- An restored ecosystem may store less carbon above and below ground, than before in its degraded state
- Other benefits may outweigh carbon storage...



Restoration through removing invasive alien plants from shrubland for **water, biodiversity and tourism benefits**



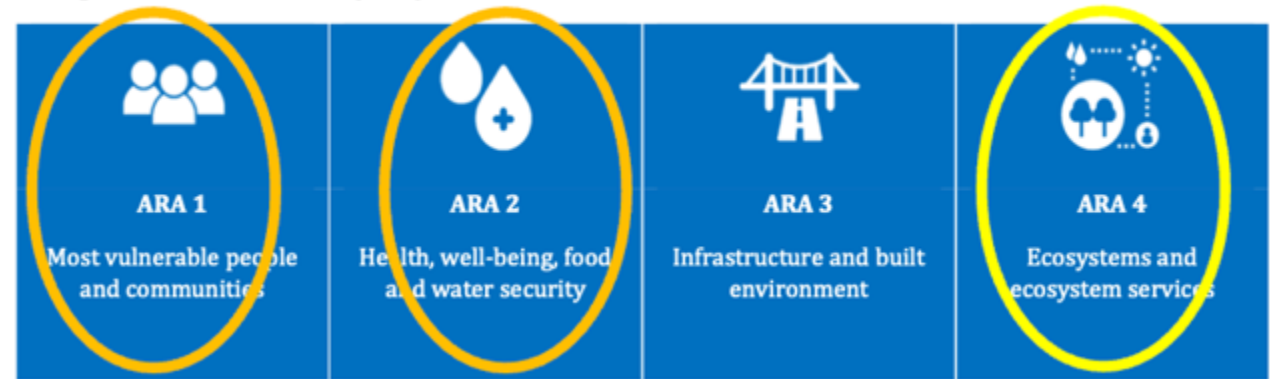
Restoration through removing invasive indigenous vegetation from African savannah for **wildlife and livestock grazing benefits**



Ecosystem restoration and adaptation - 1



AR1, Ar2 and AR4 interlinked: reduced vulnerability to erosion, windstorms, drought and grazing loss

Adaptation results areas (ARA)



 Degraded ecosystem	 Restored ecosystem
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion and <u>duststorms</u> caused by more intense winds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability through improved soil stability and air quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water runoff with more intense rainfall worsens drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability through retention of water in half-moon pits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing systems tip over into state that cannot support livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability through improved livestock grazing and protein consumption

Restoration and climate change **adaptation** - 2



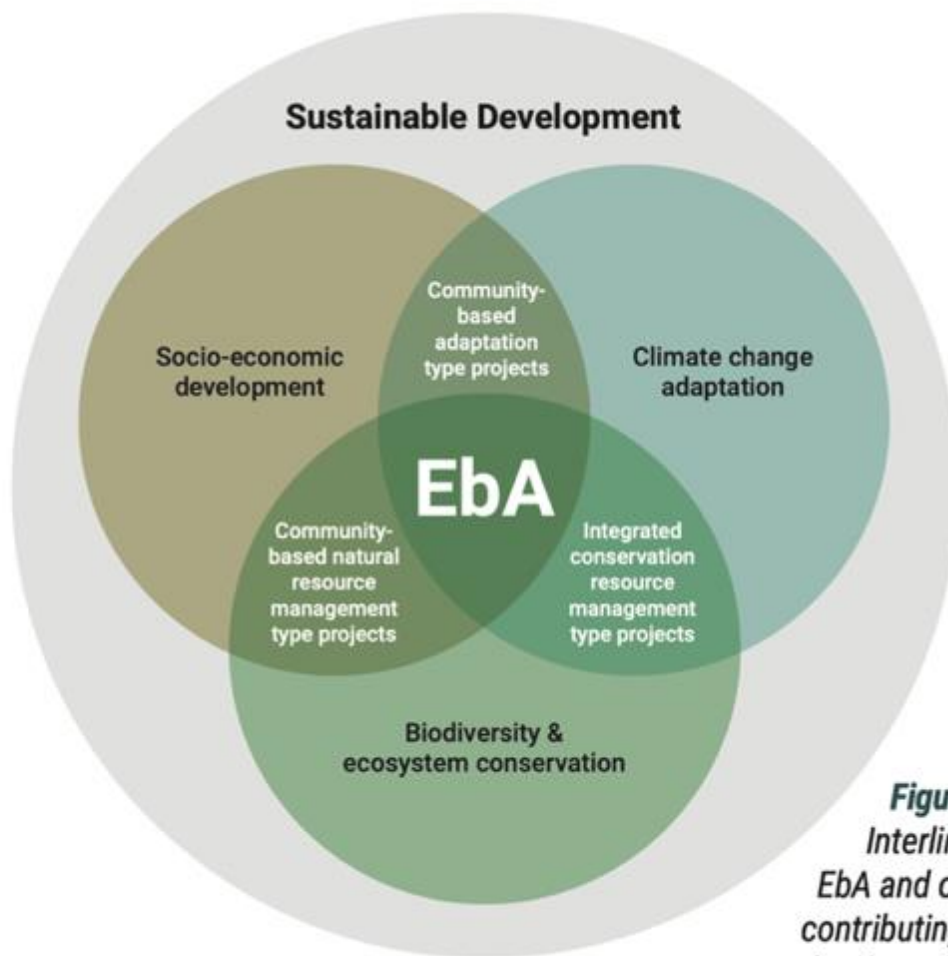
Many natural ecosystems act as buffers – against hazards that are being made more frequent and/or intense by climate change:

- **Coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves** all break the power of storm surges intensified by CC, and reduce **coastal flooding and erosion**
- **Natural vegetation on steep slopes** prevents **landslides and soil erosion** with rainfall events made more intense by CC
- **Riverbank and floodplain vegetation** prevents **flash floods, erosion and siltation**, from rainfall made more intense by CC
- **Natural forests** act as windbreaks for **hurricanes** intensified by CC
- **Forested catchments** allow rainwater to infiltrate into streams and groundwater, improving water availability in times of **drought** intensified by CC
- **Wetlands** act as sponges to store water for use in times of **drought** intensified by CC

Restoration is a key strategy in ecosystem-based adaptation



People



Climate Change

Nature

Figure 2.
Interlinkages between EbA and other approaches contributing to sustainable development (adapted).⁶

Monitoring of **adaptation** results of restoration interventions



- As with any adaptation funding proposal, the FP should clarify the hazards that are worsening as a result of CC in the area where the project will intervene
- The FP should explain how these hazards are affecting communities and the ecosystems on which they depend – both for livelihoods and to buffer further climate hazards
- The project proponents should identify the baseline state of degradation of each area and ecosystem to be restored, and the desired goal state (mid-term, end, lifespan)
- A clear set of assumptions must be spelt out about how the shift to a restored state for each ecosystem type will reduce vulnerability and/or exposure of beneficiary communities to particular hazards
- Clear indicators and means of measuring changes in state of degradation / restoration, and corresponding vulnerability/exposure reduction need to be set out
- Timelines, responsibilities and budget for measuring, reporting and verifying must be made explicit

Restoration, rehabilitation and remediation....



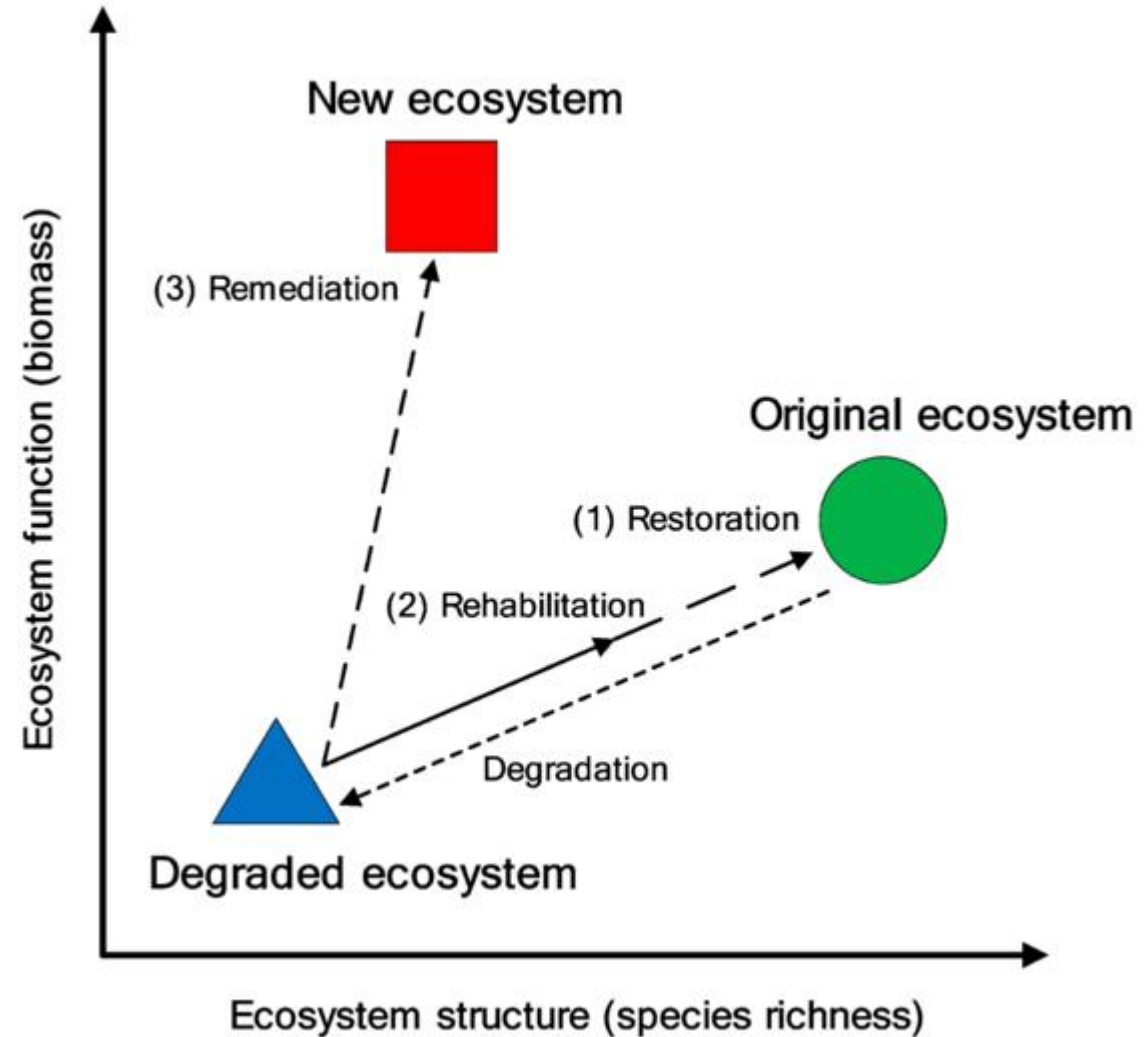
Goals related to ecosystem structure vs ecosystem function

From where..

- How degraded is the system?

To where...

- How close can we get back to the "original" or reference state?
- What do we want the land for?



Ecosystem restoration?



Ecosystem rehabilitation?



Ecosystem remediation?

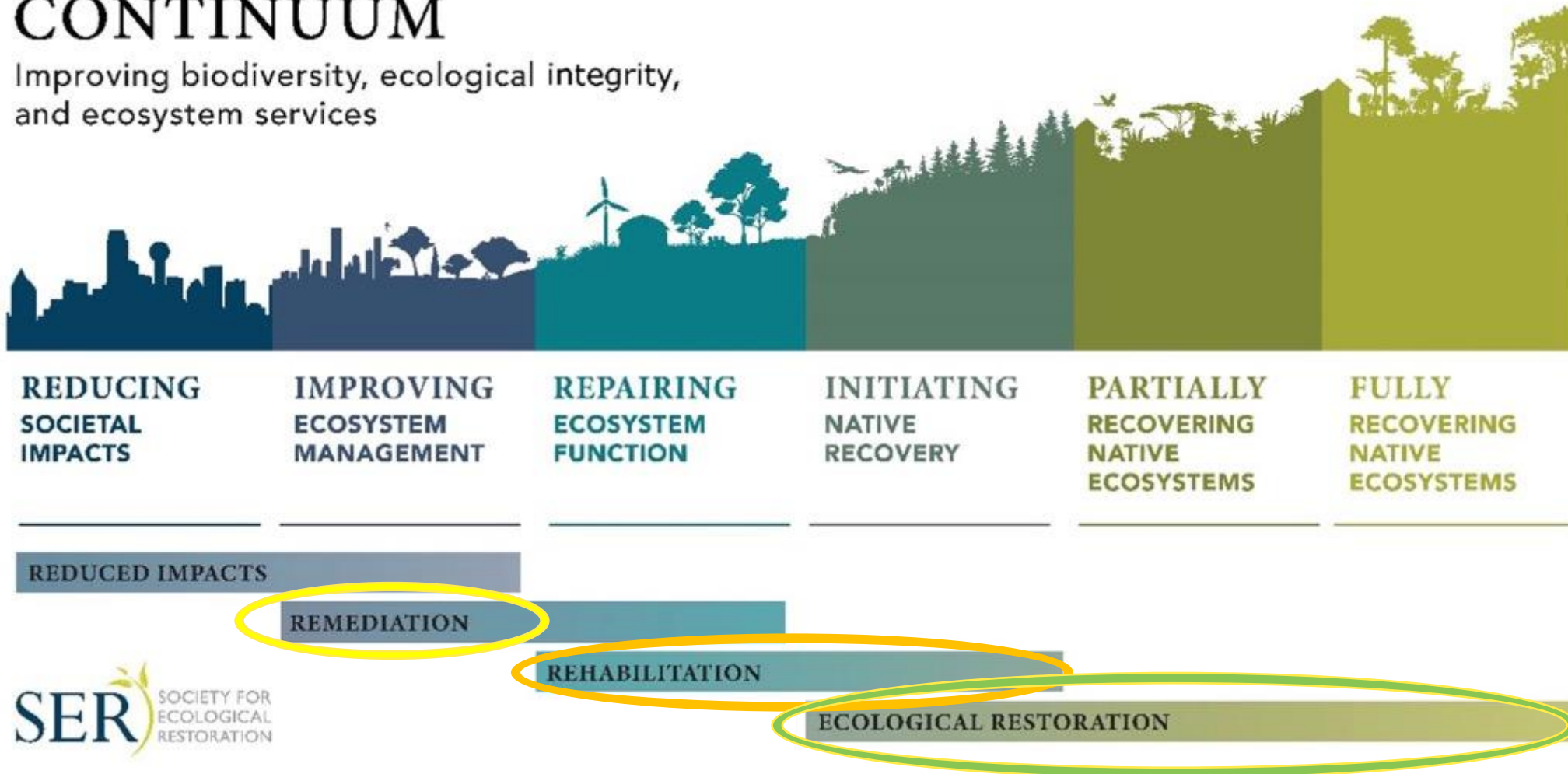


“Restorative continuum” of Society for Ecological Restoration



THE RESTORATIVE CONTINUUM

Improving biodiversity, ecological integrity, and ecosystem services



REDUCING SOCIETAL IMPACTS

IMPROVING ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

REPAIRING ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION

INITIATING NATIVE RECOVERY

PARTIALLY RECOVERING NATIVE ECOSYSTEMS

FULLY RECOVERING NATIVE ECOSYSTEMS

REDUCED IMPACTS

REMEDATION

REHABILITATION

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

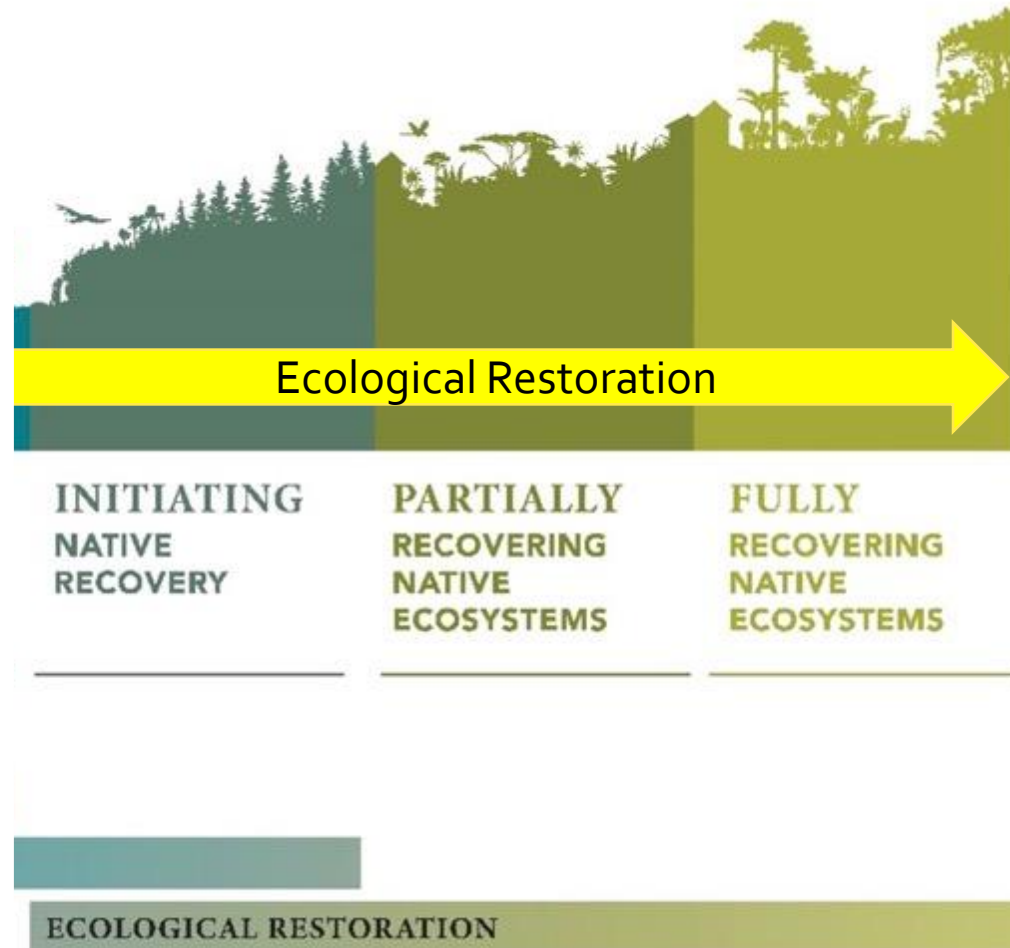


SER Principles and Standards for Ecological Restoration



INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES
AND STANDARDS FOR THE
PRACTICE OF ECOLOGICAL
RESTORATION

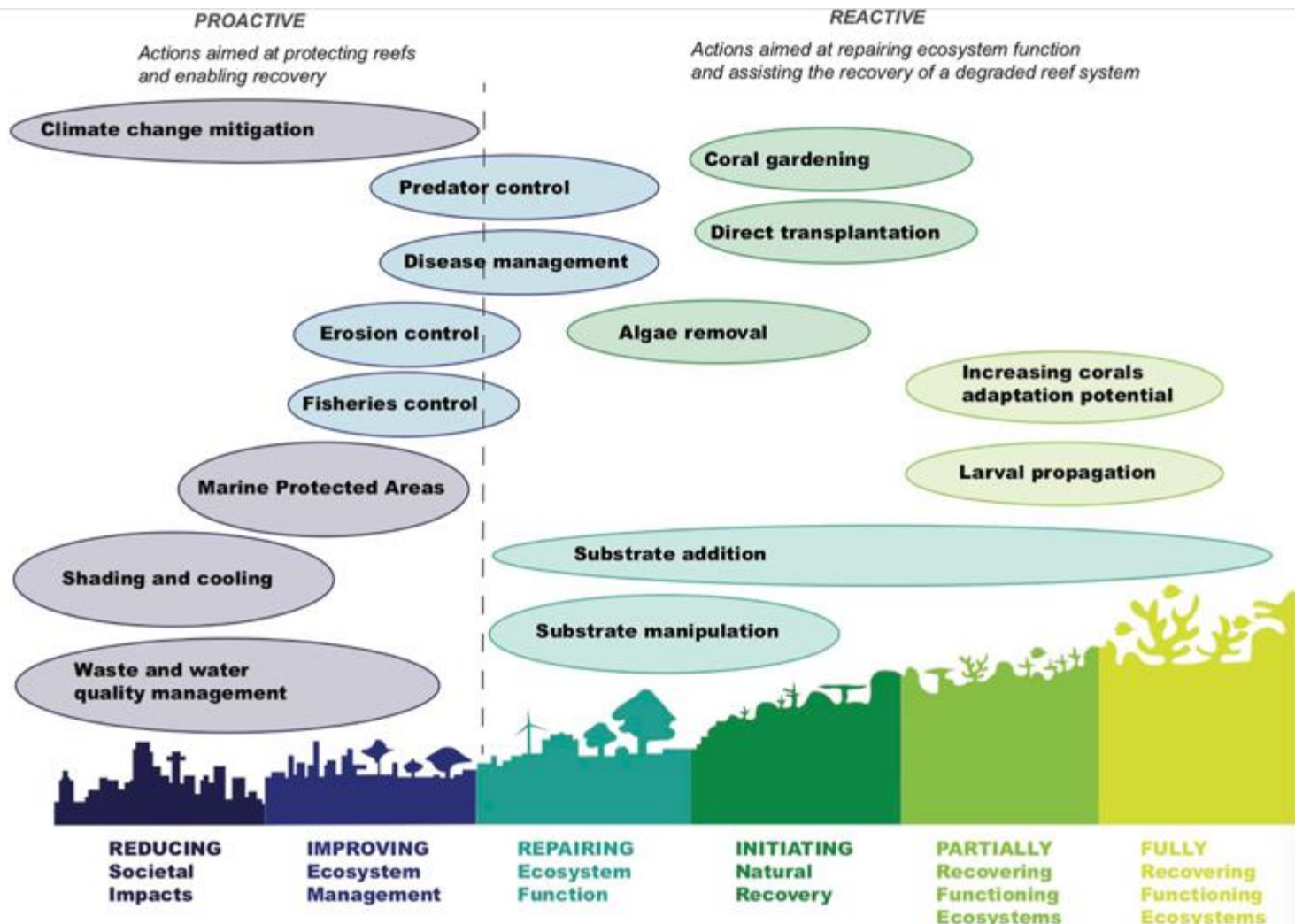
SECOND EDITION SUMMARY



Design of remediation / rehabilitation / restoration



Example of coral reef system...



- Where are we starting? (state of ecosystems and the services they provide)
- Where do we want to get to?
- What ecosystem services will be restored through what interventions?
- How will these reduce vulnerability of particular communities and/or ecosystems to particular climate hazards?

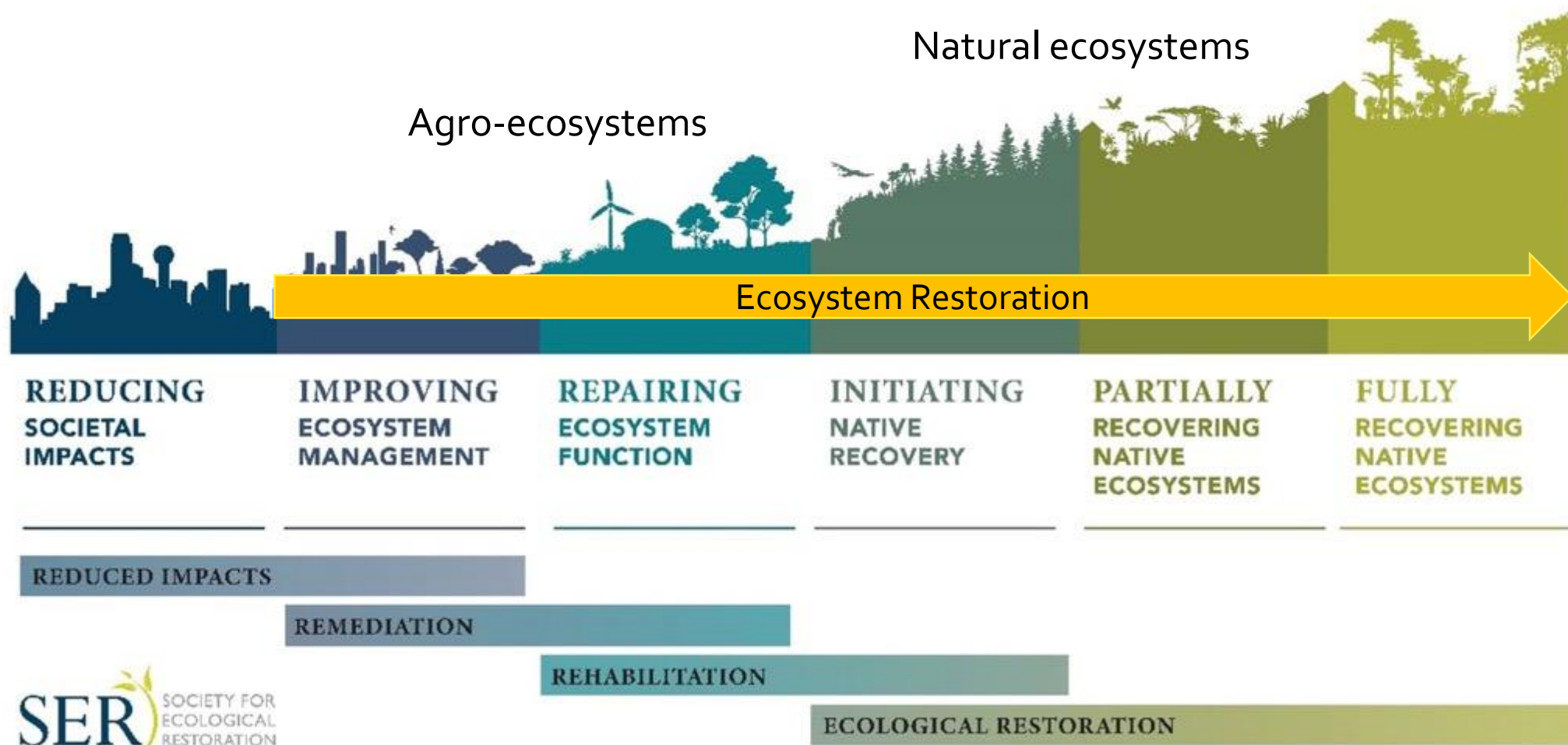
PREVENTING, HALTING AND REVERSING LOSS OF NATURE

We need to restore our ecosystems now - for climate, nature and people.

WINNING INITIATIVES

www.decadeonrestoration.org

UN Decade covers full continuum of ecosystem states and goals



UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration: 2021 to 2030



- **March 2019:** UN Decade proclaimed through resolution A/RES/73/284 adopted by UN General Assembly to:
Support and scale up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide
- **FAO and UNEP** invited to lead implementation
- **Sept. 2020:** Strategy and visual identity released
- **Sept 2023:** Standards of practice launched

UN Decade Structure

ADVISORY BOARD

>30 Global experts



PARTNERS NETWORK

>250 organizations

To apply, email

restorationdecade@un.org



FIVE TASK FORCES

Best Practices

Monitoring

Finance

Science

Youth

UN Decade Strategy: Three Pathways



©FAO/Prihatmaja Hangga

**BUILD A
GLOBAL
MOVEMENT**

**GENERATE
POLITICAL
SUPPORT**

**DEVELOP
TECHNICAL
CAPACITY**

TASK FORCES ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT THE DECADE



2021: Principles for the Decade



GLOBAL CONTRIBUTION



BROAD ENGAGEMENT



MANY TYPES OF ACTIVITIES



BENEFITS TO NATURE AND PEOPLE



ADDRESSES CAUSES OF DEGRADATION



KNOWLEDGE INTEGRATION



MEASURABLE GOALS



LOCAL AND LAND/ SEASCAPE CONTEXTS



MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT



POLICY INTEGRATION

Available in AR, CH, EN, FR and SP



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.



GREEN CLIMATE FUND



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.

2022: Standards of Practice for the Decade

Objective

To assist **restoration implementers** with developing **restoration projects that reflect the ten principles** of ecosystem restoration for the UN Decade



STANDARDS OF PRACTICE TO GUIDE ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

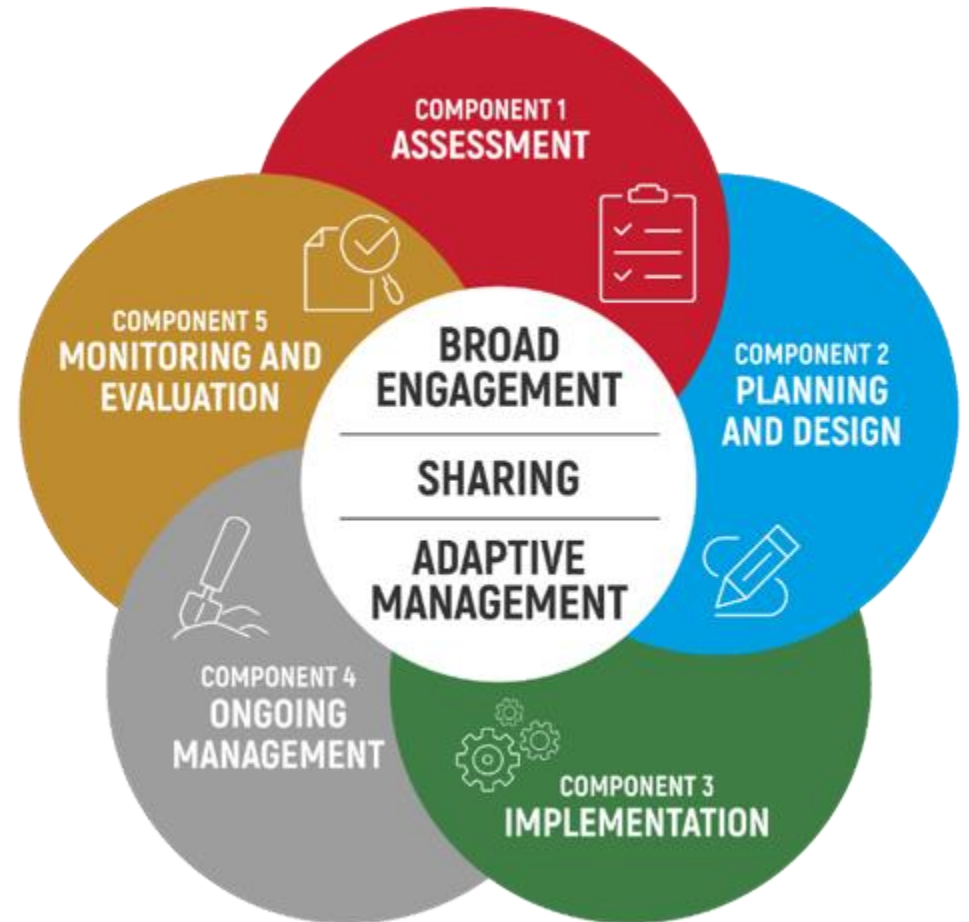
A contribution to the United Nations Decade on
Ecosystem Restoration

SUMMARY REPORT



Key Facts of Standards of Practice

- 127 **publications** screened and 50 utilized
- **Consultations** held with indigenous peoples, also women, youth and local community organizations
- 300+ **recommended practices**
- Organized by **components** and **subcomponents**
- Standards are **voluntary**



Assessment

SC1

BROAD
ENGAGEMENT

SC2

ASSESSMENT
OF SITE
CONDITIONS



SC3

ASSESSMENT
OF LANDSCAPE
OR SEASCAPE
CONTEXT

SC4

BASELINE
MONITORING

SC5

REFERENCE
MODEL



Planning & Design

SC6 BROAD ENGAGEMENT	SC7 VISION, TARGETS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	SC8 LAND AND RESOURCE TENURE	SC9 GOVERNANCE	
SC10 KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY	SC11 PRIORITISATION OF AREAS AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN SITES	SC12 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	SC13 RESTORATION PLAN	
SC14 FINANCING	SC15 LAWS AND REGULATIONS	SC16 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT	SC17 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RECORD-KEEPING	SC18 REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION



Implementation



SC18

BROAD
ENGAGEMENT

SC19

SUITABILITY, SAFETY
AND WELL-BEING OF
RESTORATION
IMPLEMENTERS

SC20

MATERIALS, TOOLS
AND SUPPLIES

SC21

COMPLIANCE WITH
LAWS AND
REGULATIONS

SC22

ADAPTIVE
MANAGEMENT

SC23

IMPLEMENTING
RESTORATION
ACTIVITIES

SC24

ENHANCING NATURAL
ECOSYSTEM
RECOVERY
PROCESSES

SC25

TRANSLOCATION OF
PLANTS, ANIMALS
AND OTHER

SC26

MINIMIZING
COLLATERAL
DAMAGE FROM
RESTORATION

SC27

INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT AND
RECORD-KEEPING

SC28

REPORTING AND
COMMUNICATION



Ongoing Management



SC29

ONGOING
MANAGEMENT
PLANNING

SC30

LONG-TERM
RESOURCING

SC31

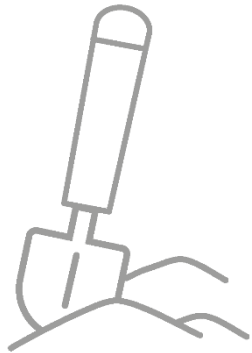
ONGOING
MANAGEMENT
ACTIVITIES

SC32

ADAPTIVE
MANAGEMENT

SC33

CONTINUOUS
IMPROVEMENT



Monitoring & Evaluation



©Parks Canada/Nicole Sulewski

SC35

BROAD
ENGAGEMENT

SC36

MONITORING AND
EVALUATION PLAN

SC37

MONITORING
AIMS AND
OBJECTIVES

SC38

SELECTION OF
INDICATORS

SC39

MONITORING AND
SAMPLING DESIGNS

SC40

DATA COLLECTION

SC41

DATA MANAGEMENT,
ANALYSIS AND
EVALUATION

SC42

EVALUATION OF THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF
THE MONITORING
EFFORT

SC43

INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT AND
RECORD-KEEPING

SC44

REPORTING AND
COMMUNICATION

SC45

ADAPTIVE
MANAGEMENT



Unpacking Implementation – examples of standards



SC18 BROAD ENGAGEMENT	SC19 SUITABILITY, SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF RESTORATION IMPLEMENTERS	SC20 MATERIALS, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES	SC21 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS
SC22 ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	SC23 IMPLEMENTING RESTORATION ACTIVITIES	SC24 ENHANCING NATURAL ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY PROCESSES	SC25 TRANSLOCATION OF PLANTS, ANIMALS AND OTHER ORGANISMS
SC26 MINIMIZING COLLATERAL DAMAGE FROM RESTORATION	SC27 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RECORD-KEEPING	SC28 REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION	



SC25

ENHANCING NATURAL
ECOSYSTEM
RECOVERY
PROCESSES

- Natural regeneration processes should be prioritized when and where suitable
- Avoid activities that suppress or eliminate natural recovery
- Recovery takes time and repeated treatments may be needed to enable natural recovery
- Consider barriers, such as disruption of natural disturbance regimes



Apri Susanto



SC26

TRANSLOCATION OF
PLANTS, ANIMALS
AND OTHER
ORGANISMS

- Movement of plants, animals and other organisms may be necessary: 1) augmentation or reinforcement; 2) reintroduction of documented species; 3) appropriate introductions
- Use of non-native species should be limited and justified



SC27

MINIMIZING COLLATERAL DAMAGE FROM RESTORATION

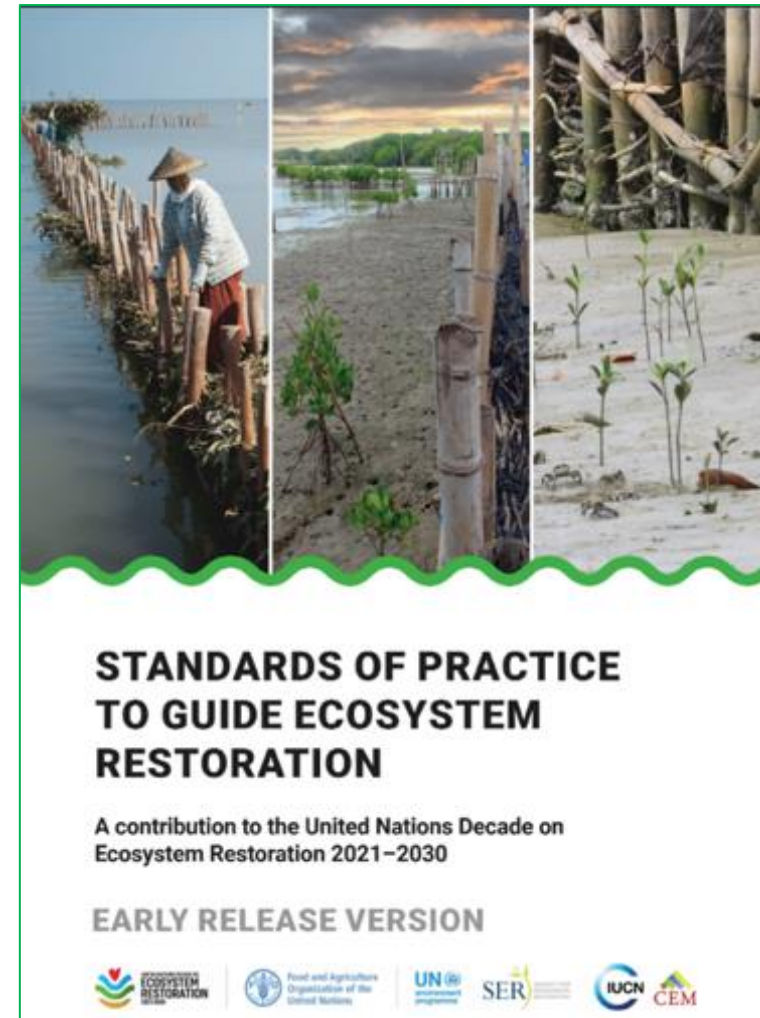
- Restoration activities can have negative effects, both ecological and cultural or socioeconomic
- Minimize negative effects or mitigate their impacts
- Monitor for potential collateral impacts



Standards of Practice for the Decade

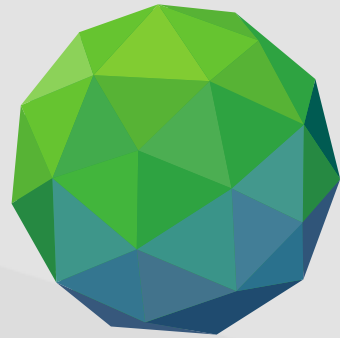


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