



Building Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods: Restoration through Forest and Rangeland Management

Wednesday, September 4, 2019, 1:00 – 3:00 pm
(Updated 8/27/2019 8:49:33 AM)

RATIONALE

Drylands are vulnerable economically, socially, and ecologically, and face greater stress from climate change and growing demand for resources. Already, millions of people depend on fragile lands for food, freshwater, and fuelwood; and this vulnerability is rising because of population growth, degraded natural resource base, and growing climate variability.

Land degradation in drylands has been addressed at different levels, through the SDGs, the UNCCD framework, the UNFCCC, the GPFLR, AFR 100 and LAC20x20, and now ECCA30 among others. Countries have also contributed through their commitments, policies and investment in their natural capital.

These ongoing efforts help to address the recurring crisis in the drylands, but the challenge is to ensure that the solution they provide is not only temporary. Permanently reducing the vulnerability of the people living in drylands will require sustained efforts to attack the underlying causes of the problem. If current trends continue, higher population density, combined with increasing interest from outside investors in large scale commercial agriculture and extractive industries, will put additional pressure on the fragile natural resources base of drylands, pushing it in some cases beyond its regenerative capacity.

There are proven approaches that have worked in different contexts and need to be taken further with more financing and better coordination. Forest Restoration in Korea has brought incredible results; assisted natural regeneration has led to millions of people benefitting from millions of hectares of degraded lands in Africa; and rangeland restoration is key for India and Central Asia. In these areas, food and freshwater are now more available, and in some places the silvopastoral systems have taken root. Landscape restoration has allowed rural livelihoods to return to resilience, and more carbon to be captured by soils and vegetation.

SESSION OBJECTIVES

This session:

- proves that the billions of hectares of degraded landscapes around the globe represent a world of opportunities for restoration;
- showcases that landscape restoration is not only doable, but alleviates poverty, increases shared prosperity and benefits to all sectors;
- highlight the role of the World Bank Group and partners in supporting countries invest in the preservation of their Natural Capital for sustained growth;
- features countries' success in driving large scale, transformative actions in land rehabilitation and restoration, livelihood diversification, and rangeland management.

SESSION FORMAT

The session starts with keynote addresses by the Korea Forest Services (KFS) and the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) to show how landscape restoration can have a two-pronged approach through forest and rangeland restoration. It is followed by a panel discussion focusing on how countries are investing in their Natural Capital for sustained growth featuring: India Sustainable Land and Ecosystems Management (SLEM), Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), and Central Asia RESILAND Program.

SPEAKERS

Moderators:

Paola Agostini, Lead Natural Resources Specialist, World Bank

Madji Seck, Communication Officer, World Bank

Speakers

- Mr. Byungki Ahn, Director of the Global Forest Resources Division of the Korea Forest Service
- Mr. Hans Peter Liniger, Program Director, World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) (tbc)
- Mr. Anupam Joshi, Task Team Leader, India Sustainable Land and Ecosystems Management (SLEM)
- Mr. Salisu Dahiru, National Coordinator, Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)
- Ms. Irina Bekmirzaeva, Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (CCSE) Program Manager, CARECO (tbc)

AGENDA

1:00 – 1:10 pm	Introduction by Moderators: Paola Agostini, Lead Natural Resources Specialist, World Bank Madji Seck, Communication Officer, World Bank	Introductory remarks on restoring landscapes through forest restoration and rangeland management. 10 minutes
1:10 – 1:25 pm	Keynote Address: Mr. Byungki Ahn, Director of the Global Forest Resources Division of the Korea Forest Service	History of Landscape restoration of Korea and Peace Forest Initiative 15 minutes
1:25– 1:40 pm	Keynote Address: Mr. Hans Peter Liniger, Program Director, WOCAT	Recommendations from the 2019 World Bank/WOCAT report on <i>Sustainable Rangeland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa</i> that highlights guidelines for improved rangeland management. 15 minutes

1:40 – 1:50 pm	Reactions from the audience	10 minutes
1:50 – 2:30 pm	Moderated Panel Discussion	<p>Lead-off questions from Paola Agostini to panel members and responses:</p> <p>Mr. Anupam Joshi, Task Team Leader, India Sustainable Land and Ecosystems Management (SLEM)</p> <p>Mr. Salisu Dahiru, National Coordinator, Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP)</p> <p>Ms. Irina Bekmirzaeva, Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (CCSE) Program Manager, CARECO (tbc)</p> <p>40 minutes</p>
2:30 – 2:55	Q & A with Audience	25 minutes
2:55-3:00	Closing	<p>Closing statement by Paola Agostini and Madji Seck</p> <p>5 minutes</p>

MODERATED PANEL