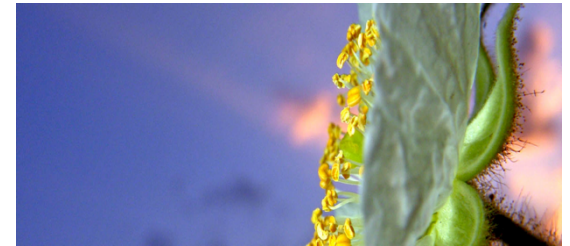




Linking conservation to development through ecosystem restoration for decision making.

Cases from Central America and
Mexico

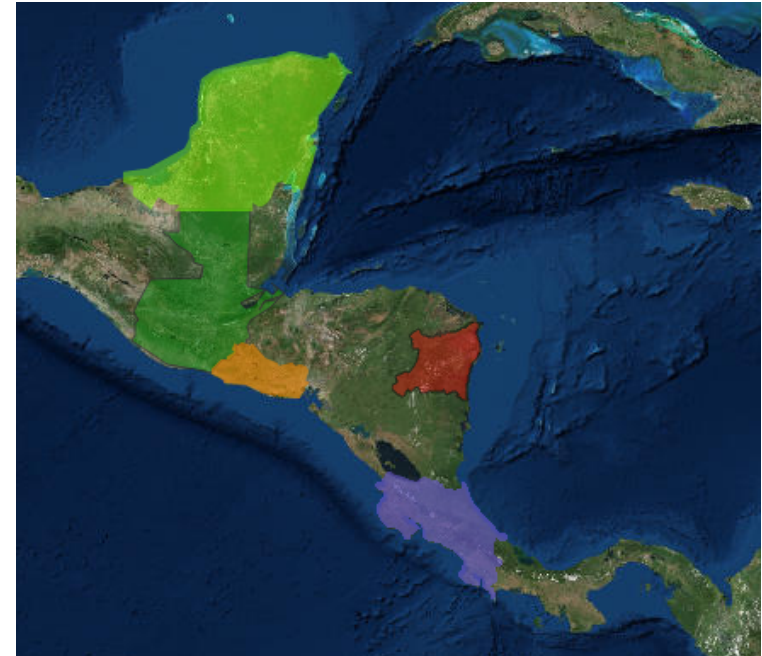


Main message

Forest landscape restoration (FLR) as nature based solution* contributes to national and subnational development agenda and actions.

The use of ***Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)*** for FLR:

- Contributes to ***biodiversity conservation*** at different scales (including ***criteria of connectivity***)
- Promotes ***good governance*** including the participation of different sectors (agriculture, livestock, water, tourism..)
- **Translates** ecological/productive options into information on **economic and social benefits for decision making**
- Supports countries achieving their **national and international commitments** (Aichi targets, SDG, INDC...)

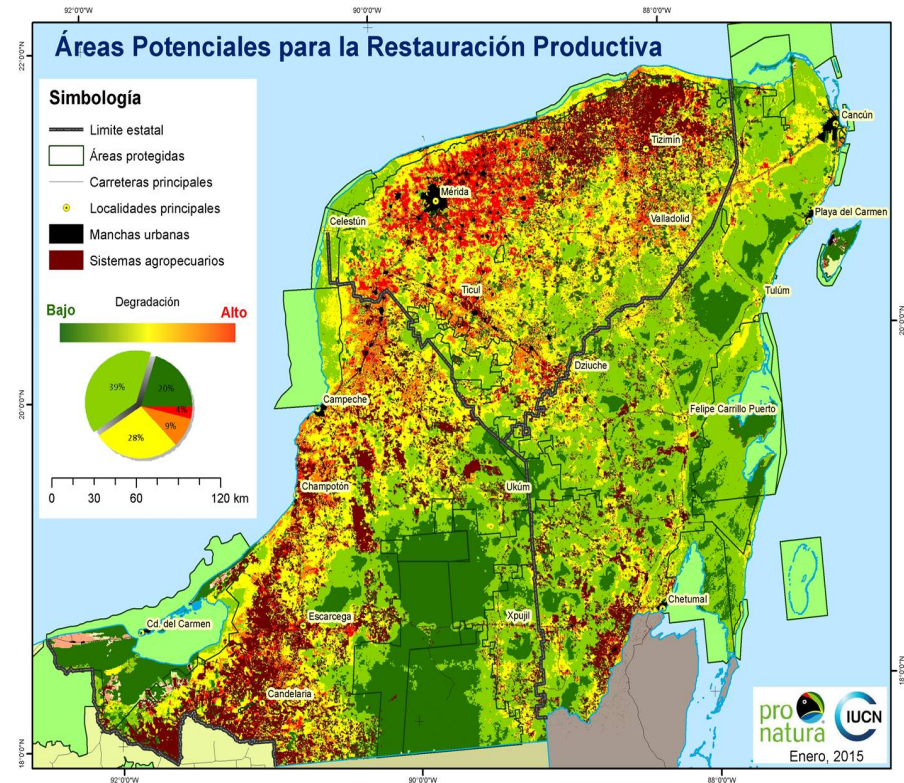


**Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras,
El Salvador + Mexico/Yucatan,
Nicaragua/Caribbean northern
coast**

*: *with natural regeneration, agroforestry systems, sustainable agriculture, protected wildlife reserves, forest management...*

The logic

- **Priority** areas for restoration
- Participatory – **multisectorial** selection of feasible options
- Financial and economic **valuation** of each option
- **Investment** opportunities
- **Restoration strategy** – link with major policy & institutional bottlenecks & commitments



Yucatan Mexico

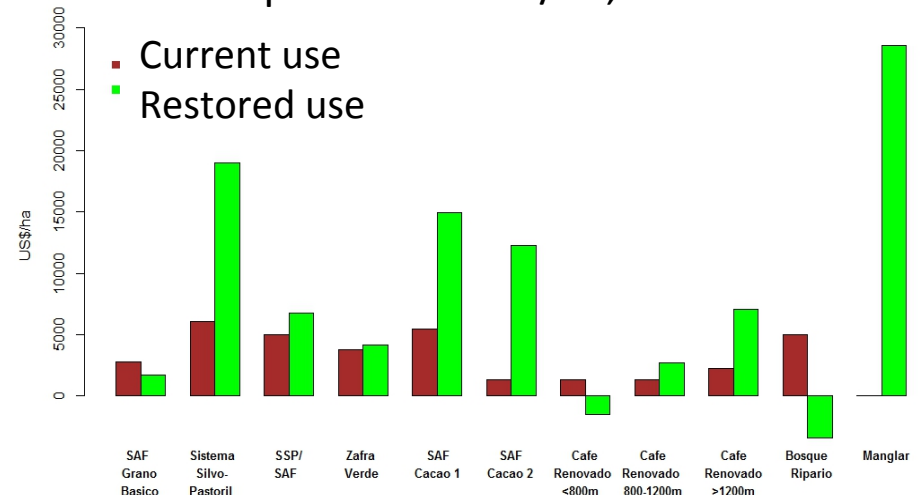
Evidences

	Potential for restoration (ha)	Bonn Challenge commitment (ha)
Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador	7.864.592	3.200.000
Yucatan /Mexico; NCAR Nicaragua	5.500.719	2.250.000

Livestock NAMA	Current Usage	Area of Opportunity (ha)	Area to restore (ha)	Percentage	Appropriate Restoration Techniques	Aichi Target
	Pastures below 1600 masl (beef production) and pastures above 1600 masl (milk production)	1,069,527	100,000	9,3%	Silvopastures	7, 14, 15
	Pastures below 1600 masl (beef production)		255,000	23,8%	Improved pastures	7, 14, 15
	Pastures below 1600 masl (beef production)		100,000	9,3%	Enrichment and passive regeneration on abandoned pastures ¹	7, 14, 15
	Pastures for beef and milk production (outside of Livestock NAMA)	650,000	70,000	10,76%	Reforestation, implementation of plantations for timber production	5, 7, 14, 15
	Shade coffee (around 90% of area including 500-600 has of organic coffee)	83,633	22,500	27%	Fertilizer management, use of slow release fertilizers to reduce P and N loading	7, 8, 14, 15
	Sun coffee (around 10% of area, mainly in Central Valley, the capital area)		2,500	3%	Agroforestry system and fertilizer management, planting trees and use of slow release fertilizer	7, 8, 14, 15
	Pineapple, banana and oil palm	147,971	25,000	17%	Tree planting in contour areas to decrease erosion and incorporation of crop residues into the soil, fertilizer management and restoration of riparian forest	7, 8, 14, 15
	Secondary forest outside protected areas	400,000	125,000	31,25%	Management of secondary forest in areas with forecasted risk of deforestation	5, 7, 11, 14, 15
	Mature forest outside protected areas (can be deciduous, low and premontane, or montane forest)	800,000	150,000	18,75%	Management of mature forest in areas with forecasted risk of deforestation	5, 7, 11, 14, 15
	Mature forest outside protected areas		150,000	18,75%	Increase of area under conservation PSA	5, 7, 11, 14, 15
	TOTAL	3,151,131	1,000,000	31,7%		

Costa Rica

Net present value /ha, El Salvador



+ Co-benefits: marginal values of sediment retention, water yields, carbon sequestration, employment.

THANK YOU

