

Annex 3. Initiatives, institutions, education programmes, policies and conventions highlighted by stakeholders in feedback received on the online draft strategy as particularly relevant for the Decade.

The information presented in this annex is not an exhaustive list. It only draws on information provided in the online feedback. Additional information will be added to this 'living document' through the course of the Decade. For further information or to request inclusion in this list, please contact us via email at: restorationdecade@un.org.

Initiatives and institutions

Aduna

Aduna is developing new value chains in West Africa to support ecosystem restoration. This includes a Great Green Wall-linked project, funded by UNCCD. In 2020, Aduna will undertake a pilot project to validate how creating the market for 'transformational ingredients' can directly impact ecosystem restoration in sub-Saharan Africa. Measurable outcomes will be accessible digitally, with a specific focus on enrolling the private sector and addressing knowledge gaps. For more information: <https://aduna.com/>

Aer Aqua Terra

Aer Aqua Terra is dedicated to restoring large scale freshwater ecosystems in Belgium. Their activities focus on clearing waste and pollution, using a citizen-based approach. In 2019, they had over 600 citizens clear pollution from 50 km of streams. For more information: <https://aeraquaterra.wordpress.com/>

AFR100

AFR100 is a country-led effort to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030. The initiative — launched formally at COP 21 in Paris — will support the Bonn Challenge, the New York Declaration on Forests, and the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative. For more information: <https://afr100.org/>

African Conservation Trust

The African Conservation Trust implements conservation and ecosystem restoration projects throughout Africa, with a focus on rural development, endangered species re-introductions, education in schools on environmental matters and raising environmental awareness in society. For more information: <https://projectafrica.com/>

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN has various task forces that are relevant to ecosystem restoration in southeast Asia, for example: the ASEAN Centre of Biodiversity, the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, the ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry Network, and the ASEAN Task Force on Peatlands. The ASEAN Cleaning House Mechanism contains a digital hub that could be a useful guide or interlink for the Decade's hub. It includes information relevant to capacity building in southeast Asia, the progress of conservation projects and areas, and tools for monitoring and evaluation of conservation actions. For more information: <https://asean.org/>.

Australasian Shellfish Reef Restoration Network

The Australasian Shellfish Reef Restoration Network is a Community of Practice that brings together organisations and individuals interested in shellfish reef education, conservation, restoration and management. The network aims to improve awareness of shellfish reef habitat and educate the broader public on the value of shellfish habitat conservation and restoration. It also promotes communication, restoration training, policy and regulation, research and development and implementation amongst network members. For more information: <https://www.shellfishrestoration.org.au/>

Bank on Nature Initiative

The Bank on Nature Initiative is a collaboration between the Rewilding Capital of the Rewilding Europe initiative and the European Investment Bank, under the Natural Capital Financing Facility of the European Commission. It has the objective of catalysing ecosystem restoration in the finance sector. For more information: <https://rewilding-europe.com/news/bank-on-nature-european-investment-bank-boosts-rewilding-europe-capital/>

Better World Cameroon

Better World Cameroon is a grassroots organisation with the objective of building climate resilience of African villages and rural communities. They have a focus on women empowerment, youth and human rights. Flagship projects of the group include the Ndani for Permaculture Ecovillage and the Bafut Ecovillage. For more information: <http://betterworld-cameroon.com/>

Building New Tools for Data Sharing and Re-use through a Transnational Investigation of the Socioeconomic Impacts of Protected Areas (2020)

This project is taking place in UNESCO designated sites focussing on Africa and South America mining activities and land restoration. For more information: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/international-geoscience-programme/igcp-projects/earth-resources/igcp-project-697/>

Coral Restoration Consortium (CRC)

CRC is a high-level community of practice that comprises scientists, managers, coral restoration practitioners, and educators dedicated to enabling coral reef ecosystems to adapt and survive the 21st century and beyond. The CRC's mission is to foster collaboration and technology transfer among participants, and to facilitate scientific and practical ingenuity to demonstrate that restoration can achieve meaningful results at scales relevant to reefs in their roles of protecting coastlines, supporting fisheries, and serving as economic engines for coastal communities. For more information: <https://reefresilience.org/restoration/restoration-introduction/coral-restoration-consortium/>

ECCA30

ECCA30 seeks to bring 30 million hectares of degraded and deforested land in Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia into restoration by 2030. It will serve as a regional initiative to secure additional commitments and accelerate the implementation of the Bonn Challenge, the Land Degradation Neutrality and land- and forest-based targets linked to the Paris Agreement. It will facilitate access to technical and financial support, and reinforce regional cooperation and capacity exchange on forest landscape restoration. Further, it will help countries receive international and regional recognition of their restoration ambitions connected to their domestic priorities and projects. For more information: <https://infoflr.org/bonn-challenge/regional-initiatives/ecca30>

Ecosystem Restoration Camps (ERC)

ERC is a global movement of individuals, experts and organisations who are restoring degraded ecosystems around the world. The camps are places where local communities, national and international volunteers, and experts come together to plan ecosystem restoration projects, work together to implement these projects, and provide places of learning and discovery/innovation. For more information: <https://ecosystemrestorationcamps.org/>

EcoShape

EcoShape is a foundation that manages the public-private innovation programme Building with Nature, a new approach in hydraulic engineering that utilises the forces of nature, thereby strengthening nature, the economy and society. Knowledge is developed via pilot projects, in which Building with Nature are realised and monitored. Based on the monitoring results, guidelines for replication and scaling up are developed and disseminated through the EcoShape's website. For more information: <https://www.ecoshape.org/en/>

Environmental Impact Study of Abandoned Artisanal Mining Sites

This UNESCO project identified over 40 sites in Africa which need restoration to improve the health and living conditions and local communities. For more information: <http://abandonedminesafrica.org/>

European Center for River Restoration (ECRR)

ECRR is a network promoting ecological river restoration across Europe, supporting the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), Floods Directive and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention, the Convention on Biodiversity, as well as national policies. For more information: <https://www.ecrr.org/>

European Forum for Restorative Justice

The European Forum for Restorative Justice is an international network organisation connecting members active in the field of restorative justice (including practitioners, academics and policy makers) throughout Europe and beyond. For more information: <https://www.euforumrj.org/en/our-mission>

FAO General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean is a regional fisheries management organisation whose main objective is to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. For more information: <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/en/>

FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

GIAHS promotes the safeguarding of the world's agri-cultural heritage systems. Such traditional agricultural systems are often models of sustainable agricultural production. For more information: <http://www.fao.org/climate-change/programmes-and-projects/detail/en/c/878362/#:~:text=In%20order%20to%20safeguard%20and,models%20of%20sustainable%20agricultural%20production>

Forest-Water Champions (FWC)

FWC is a consortium of experts from the forestry and water sectors, advocating for an integrated approach to forest and water management.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

FSC has systems in place, and is currently developing new tools, on forest restoration that could help monitor progress towards restoration targets and commitments. For more information: <https://fsc.org/en>

Global Alliance of Expert Rewilding Practitioners

The Global Alliance of Expert Rewilding Practitioners, unified through the Global Charter for Rewilding the Earth, consists of a network of over 90 organisations with a collective partnership of more than 3,200 different entities. For more information: <https://rewilding.org/tag/global-alliance-of-expert-rewilding-practitioners/>

Global EverGreening Alliance

The Global EverGreening Alliance is an international NGO which coordinates the development and implementation of large-scale environmental restoration and sustainable agricultural intensification projects in developing countries around the world. For more information: <https://afr100.org/content/global-evergreening-alliance>

Global Mangrove Alliance

The Global Mangrove Alliance has produced a digital hub containing easily accessible information related to global mangrove restoration. Their hub has general education content on mangroves as well as the details of mangrove restoration projects making an impact around the world. The alliance also collects and posts the types of resources that help communities, governments, policymakers, the private sector and non-governmental organisations take action and support proven approaches that restore and protect mangroves. The alliance links separate projects into a cohesive initiative that aims to increase global mangrove cover by 20% by 2030. For more information: <http://www.mangrovealliance.org/>

Global Peatlands Initiative

The Global Peatlands Initiative is an effort by leading experts and institutions formed by 13 founding members at the UNFCCC COP in Marrakech, Morocco, in 2016, to conserve peatlands as the world's largest terrestrial organic carbon stock and to prevent this carbon from being emitted into the atmosphere. Partners within the initiative are working together within their respective areas of expertise to improve the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of peatlands. For more information: <https://www.globalpeatlands.org/>

Global Restoration Observatory

The Global Restoration Observatory intends to use pioneering techniques from Sentinel II data that can detect forest restoration in 1–5 years.

GulfCorps

GulfCorps, a project of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), aims to create jobs for hundreds of young adults along the Gulf of Mexico. With the support of the RESTORE Council (Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revised Economies of the Gulf Coast States), GulfCorps protects and restores the Gulf's lands and waters while creating jobs through conservation corps in the five Gulf states of the USA (Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas). For more information: <https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/priority-landscapes/gulf-of-mexico/stories-in-the-gulf-of-mexico/gulfcorps-launches-in-the-gulf-of-mexico/>

Iberian Centre for River Restoration (CIREF)

CIREF is a group of professionals linked to river restoration in the Iberian Peninsula, coming from universities, authorities, private consultancies and non-governmental organisations, that has the aim of reverting the trend of degradation that these ecosystems undergo at present. For more information: <http://www.cirefluvial.com/en/about-us.php>

ICCA Consortium

ICCA is a consortium of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. For more information: <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/>

ICLEI's CitiesWithNature

ICLEI's 'CitiesWithNature' initiative serves as an umbrella platform for urban greening and is endorsed by the Secretariat on Convention on Biological Diversity. It can also provide support in identifying champions for ecosystem restoration in the political landscape. For more information: <https://cwn.iclei.org/>

Indigenous Biocentric Restoration

FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit and the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development together with indigenous organizations and support from the FAO Forests and Water Programme are working on implementing the approach of Indigenous Biocentric Restoration. The approach places indigenous peoples at the centre of the decision making for restoration initiatives taking place in their lands, territories and natural resources. New technologies will be blended with ancestral knowledge and with those elaborated territorial management practices that have allowed indigenous peoples to sustainably use and conserve their territories for centuries. Indigenous Biocentric Restoration and Conservation processes will be led by indigenous peoples themselves and therefore rooted in their cosmogony and indigenous food systems and informed by their traditional knowledge.

Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

IWBN was formed in 1998 during the 4th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The objective of the IWBN is to bring the issues of indigenous women to the forefront of international discussions while emphasising the vital role they play in biodiversity conservation. For more information: <https://www.iwbn-rmib.org/>

Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP)

IHP is addressing the interconnected issues of water quality degradation and ecosystem degradation in various ways with the aim of contributing to the achievement of SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). It supports research, networking and capacity building initiatives aimed at improving the understanding of the interlinkages of ecohydrological processes at the catchment scale. Its Ecohydrology Programme aims to advance the integration of social, ecological and hydrological research, and to generate outcomes that enable the development of effective policies and practices for integrated water resources management, and ecosystem restoration and enhancement. For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/water-security/hydrology/ecohydrology>

International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests

The International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests is a worldwide network of organisations representing indigenous and tribal peoples living in tropical forest regions (Africa, the Asia-Pacific and the Americas). Their objectives include, *inter alia*, promoting the full recognition of the rights and territories of indigenous and tribal peoples as well as promoting the development of indigenous and tribal peoples and their participation in decision- and policy-making. For more information: <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/node/50021>

International Geoscience and Geopark Programme (IGCP)

IGCP is a global network of more than 10,000 scientists focusing on Earth sciences, which are fundamental to the protection and restoration of ecosystems. Since 1972, IGCP has been enabling research and capacity building of UN Member States in the fields of Earth resources, global change, geohazards and hydrogeology with the aim of contributing to ecosystem conservation and restoration. For more information: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/international-geoscience-and-geoparks-programme/>

International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

IIFB is a collection of representatives from indigenous governments, indigenous non-governmental organisations and indigenous scholars and activists that organise around the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other important international environmental meetings to help coordinate indigenous strategies at these meetings, provide advice to the government parties, and influence the interpretations of government obligations to recognise and respect indigenous rights to the knowledge and resources. For more information: <https://www.forestpeoples.org/partner/international-indigenous-forum-biodiversity-iifb>

International Land Coalition (ILC)

ILC is a global change network working with landowners and those who live on the land around the world. Over the past 25 years, ILC has become one of the foremost land rights alliances in the world, embracing over 250 organisations, including UNEP and FAO, and is based in 78 countries. ILC's diverse network bridges a wide range of views on land rights and governance, brought together with the shared goal of people-centred land governance. For more information: <https://www.landcoalition.org/en/>

International Long-Term Ecological Research Network; Project Drawdown; Natural Climate Solutions; the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation; Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) initiative; and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for Agriculture & Food.

The above-listed organisations and networks are well positioned to promote scientific research for restoring specific ecosystems, that: i) takes into account future global changes such as climate change and increased atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations; ii) provides links between ecosystem restoration, conservation and sustainable development; and iii) informs government on policies that link to ecosystem restoration. For more information: <https://www.ilter.network/>; <https://drawdown.org/>; <https://www.naturalclimate.solutions/>; https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/organisation/dg-rt-dg-research-innovation_en; <https://www.eld-initiative.org/>; <http://teebweb.org/agrifood/>.

International Peatland Society (IPS)

IPS is an organisation which combines all aspects related to peatlands worldwide. Through their Environment Commission and Peatland Restoration Expert Group, IPS has a large network of peatland restoration experts, covering all parts of the world, though with a focus in Europe, North America and South-East Asia. Many of IPS's other Expert Groups also provide knowledge and expertise that are crucial to restoration, including expert groups on Peatlands & Biodiversity and Peatlands & Climate Change. In addition to stakeholder dialogue, IPS works on capacity-building of local/regional communities by launching work on peatland restoration as a means to improve local/regional livelihoods, including, for example, sphagnum farming or CCS (Carbon Capture & Storage). IPS is also currently increasing their efforts towards issues related to restoration and responsible management of peatlands used for agriculture and forestry. IPS's network includes 17 national committees, over 1,400 individual members (mostly scientists) from over 40 countries, and over 300 corporate members. For more information: <https://peatlands.org/>

Italian Centre for River Restoration (CIRF)

CIRF is a non-profit organisation in Italy focussed on river restoration. Its members, which include *inter alia* engineers, biologists and agronomists, aim to develop and promote more sustainable approaches for river management and territorial planning. The organisation aims to increase the awareness on benefits of ecological river restoration, linking research with application, advocating for increased attention on these issues at local and national levels, and actively interacting with similar centres in the EU and worldwide.

CIRF carries out educational and dissemination activities and promotes and collaborates in pilot studies and innovative projects. It supports public authorities, often focusing on participatory planning and conflict resolution in the water sector and on implementation of water-related EU policies, such as the WFD and the Floods Directive. For more information: <https://www.cirf.org/en/home-9/>

IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management

The IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management promotes ecosystem-based approaches for the management of landscapes and seascapes, provides guidance and support for ecosystem-based management and promotes resilient socio-ecological systems to address global challenges. They have also established a Rewilding Task Force, which has created a set of rewilding principles that can inform rewilding activities under the Decade. For more information: <https://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-ecosystem-management>

Kruger National Park Rivers Research Programme (KNPRRP)

KNPRRP was a multi-disciplinary, multi-organisational programme aimed at addressing major concerns about water quantity and quality of perennial rivers flowing through the Kruger National Park. Lessons learned from the programme are relevance for freshwater restoration initiatives. For more information: <http://www.wrc.org.za/wp-content/uploads/mdocs/TT130-00.pdf>

Lancet/EAT Foundation's "Food in the Anthropocene"

Food in the Anthropocene is a holistic approach to addressing future food supply chain options around the world, including a widespread transition to plant-based diets to reduce landscape degradation. For more information: <https://www.thelancet.com/commissions/EAT>

Lebanon Reforestation Initiative

Lebanon Reforestation Initiative is a local NGO working on ecosystem restoration in Lebanon. For more information: <https://www.lri-lb.org/>

Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) programme

LINKS is a UNESCO programme to increase knowledge transmission across and within generations and find pathways to balance community-based knowledge with global knowledge in formal and non-formal education. The LINKS team brings together expertise from the natural sciences, social sciences, culture, communication and information and education. It supports the meaningful inclusion of local and indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation and management, and climate change assessment and adaptation. UNESCO is the convener of the Task Force on Indigenous and Local Knowledge Systems (ILK) of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/links>

Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the Lima Action Plan

The MAB programme is a scientific programme that has the aim of developing a better understanding of, and promoting the reconciliation between, conservation and human development. The MAB World Network of 701 sites in 124 countries, and home to over 250 million inhabitants, could be a building block and provide dedicated sites for implementation of the Decade since ecosystem restoration is one of its priority areas. The Lima Action Plan (2016–2025), which identifies ecosystem restoration as a priority action, has been approved by the MAB Governing Council and endorsed by the UNESCO General Conference. UNESCO has identified the MAB Programme as well-suited to host cross-sectoral dialogues to catalyse ecosystem restoration. For more information on the MAB Programme and the Lima Action Plan:

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/Lima_Action_Plan_en_final.pdf

Man and Biosphere (MAB) Youth Network

The MAB Youth Network is a coalition of young people that has the aim of ensuring the inclusion of young people's voices in the MAB programme and the World Network of Biosphere reserves. MAB Youth representatives are talented students, young scientists, professionals, entrepreneurs and activists, all with an invaluable capacity to contribute to action in the interrelated areas of *inter alia* climate change, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of natural resources, education for sustainable development, ecosystem restoration, and indigenous communities. For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/mab-youth>

Public-private partnership for nature conservation in El Tuparro Biosphere Reserve, Colombia

In this partnership actions are being taken to assure the maintenance of essential ecological processes and to enhance surrounding communities' well-being and welfare. Activities include combining public conservation strategies and private funding mechanisms for the conservation of 12,000 hectares of savanna and natural forest on private land, in addition to the 598,000 hectares of the biosphere reserve. For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/lac/el-tuparro>

Reef Resilience Network

Through a growing network of managers and experts, the Reef Resilience Network connects individuals at the front lines of coral reef conservation with peers, content experts, tools, and operational knowledge to address threats and mobilise action for improved coral reef health. For more than 15 years, the Reef Resilience Network has assisted in building the capacity of marine managers to effectively manage, protect, and restore coral reefs and reef fisheries around the world. To achieve this, the network connects reef managers and practitioners with peers, experts, and the latest science and strategies, and provides online and hands-on training and implementation support. The network is a partnership led by The Nature Conservancy comprising more than 2,000 members, and supported by dozens of partners and TNC staff, as well as hundreds of global experts in coral reefs, fisheries, climate change, and communication who serve as trainers, advisors, and content reviewers. For more information: https://reefresilience.org/wp-content/uploads/Reef_Resilience_Network_Booklet_2020sm.pdf

River Restoration Centre

The River Restoration Centre is the national expert advice centre for best practice river restoration, habitat enhancement and catchment management in the UK. It provides a focal point for the exchange and dissemination of information and expertise on river restoration. The

centre also provides advice on site-specific technical issues through a core team of experienced staff and a wider network of experienced river restoration practitioners. For more information: <https://www.therrc.co.uk/about-us>

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

RSPO has more than 4,000 members worldwide who represent all links along the palm oil supply chain. They have committed to produce, source and/or use sustainable palm oil certified by the RSPO. For more information: <https://rspo.org/>

Scaling up Biodiversity Communication for Achieving Aichi Target 1

WWF Germany runs the project “Scaling up Biodiversity Communication for Achieving Aichi Target 1” with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, and funding through the International Climate Initiative. A part of this project is the “Connect2Earth” platform (<https://connect2earth.org/about-us/>) which contains open-source materials to empower people worldwide to speak up on “why nature matters” and take action for biodiversity and nature. For more information: <https://bit.ly/2Trug6t>.

Sian Ka'an World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve (Mexico)

This world heritage site has over 15 years of experience with mangrove restoration projects supported by the World Bank. Communities have benefited from thriving bird and fish populations through mangrove restoration. For more information: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/410/>

Society for Ecological Restoration (SER)

SER comprises a dynamic global network of more than 3,000 members who foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise among ecological restoration practitioners and scientists from diverse disciplines and backgrounds. In addition to communicating leading-edge tools, technologies and scientific findings, SER actively promotes best practices and effective restoration policy around the world. For more information: <https://www.ser.org/>

Tree Diversity

Tree Diversity is a digital platform to integrate conservation, restoration and monitoring of tree genetic resources globally. For more information: <https://www.tree-diversity.org/>

Trillion Trees

Trillion Trees is a joint venture between BirdLife International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wild Fund for Nature, founded on a vision of a world where tree cover is expanding rather than shrinking. It focusses on three imperatives: ending deforestation; improving protection; and advancing restoration. It connects funders with forest conservation ventures and aims to inspire society to protect and restore one trillion trees by 2050. For more information: <https://www.trilliontrees.org/>

Tsitsa Project

The Tsitsa Project is restoring degraded parts of the ~494,000 ha Tsitsa catchment in South Africa, in which two dams have been planned, to prevent sedimentation and silt build up and to improve the livelihoods of communities in the catchment. Since its inception in 2014, the Tsitsa Project has grown considerably and now aims at developing and managing both land and water in a sustainable way. For more information: https://www.ru.ac.za/media/rhodesuniversity/content/elrc/documents/2018/Tsita_Overview_Brochure_Final_English_09.10.2018_2_Low_Res.pdf

UNEP #Faith4Earth Initiative

UNEP's #Faith4Earth Initiative includes faith and religious leaders that can act as restoration change-makers based on religious values. For more information: <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/faith-earth-initiative>

UNESCO-Greece Melina Mercouri International Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes

The prize is an example of a global awareness-raising campaign promoting the importance of landscape restoration and its contribution to the SDGs. For more information: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscapesprize/>

UNESCO Global Geoparks

UNESCO Global Geoparks give international recognition for sites that promote the importance and significance of protecting the Earth's geodiversity through actively engaging with the local communities. Restoration has been implemented through UNESCO's International Geoscience Programme in over 70 abandoned mining sites in Global Geoparks in 29 African countries, as well as in Europe, Asia and South America. There are 147 Global Geoparks in 41 countries. For more information: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/earth-sciences/unesco-global-geoparks/>

UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO World Heritage Sites promote the conservation of natural and conservation sites of outstanding universal value. These sites include iconic cases of successful restoration such as the multibillion, decade-long investment to restore the wetlands of the Everglades National Park World Heritage site. For more information: <http://whc.unesco.org/>

UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves

UNESCO Biosphere Reserves focus on harmonised management of biological and cultural diversity. This network includes 701 sites in 124 countries covering all types of ecosystems on Earth, with exemplary cases of restoration such as the marine and coastal ecosystem restoration in the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve in Colombia. These sites can be useful for research and reporting of the success of ecosystem restoration. For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere>

Wadden Sea World Heritage site and Biosphere Reserve (Germany, Netherlands and Denmark)

Europe's recovery of sea grass over the last decade is in large part due to ecosystem restoration at this site. For more information: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1314/> and <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/eu-na/waddensea-schleswig-holstein>

Wetlands International

Wetlands International is a non-profit organisation dedicated to the conservation and restoration of the world's wetlands. Its mission is to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and their biodiversity. For more information: <https://www.wetlands.org/>

World Green Infrastructure Network (WGIN)

WGIN works to raise awareness on green infrastructure, with a particular focus on urban ecosystem restoration. For more information: <https://worldgreeninfrastructurenetwork.org/>

World Heritage-listed coral reefs

Managers of World Heritage-listed reefs are deploying the latest scientific techniques to restore corals. For example, restoration scientists in the Great Barrier Reef (Australia) are applying the latest scientific techniques to restore coral reefs, upon which many Aboriginal peoples depend, by using submersible robots, which disperse coral larvae and conduct coral transplants. For more information: <https://www.icriforum.org/key-topics/world-heritage-marine-programme/>

World Vision International

World Vision International focusses on vulnerable children and communities worldwide. The organisation recognizes the essential role of a healthy natural environment in child well-being, and of the impact of climate change and other environmental issues on disadvantaged communities. It has been involved in numerous restoration projects in developing countries around the world, including farmer-managed natural regeneration of woodlands in Africa. For more information: <https://www.worldvision.com.au/global-issues/work-we-do/climate-change/why-world-vision-cares-about-the-environment>

Xingu Seed Network

The Xingu Seed Network has brought together over 600 seed collectors and contributed to the recovery of 6,600 hectares of degraded land. For more information: <https://ser-insr.org/news/2017/9/15/xingu-seeds-network-in-brazil>; https://www.socioambiental.org/sites/blog.socioambiental.org/files/blog/pdfs/p4f_0454_arsx_ta_v23_itt.pdf

Young Champions of the Earth initiative

A partnership between CoalitionWILD, UN Environment, and Covestro, "Young Champions of the Earth" (#YoungChamps) aims to celebrate and support individuals between the ages of 18 and 30 who have outstanding potential to create positive environmental impact. Along with receiving the prestigious award, winners receive seed funding, intensive training, and tailored mentorship to help bring big environmental ideas to life. For more information: <https://www.unenvironment.org/youngchampions/#:~:text=Young%20Champions%20of%20the%20Earth%20is%20a%20forward%20looking%20prize,young%20environmentalists%20aged%2018%20%2D%2030>

Education programmes

The Center for Capacity Development (GRÓ)

The GRÓ has training programmes in four areas of expertise: geothermal energy, gender equality, fisheries, and land restoration. For more information: <https://www.grocentre.is/>

Collaborative Partnership on Forests' Joint Initiative on a Global Forest Education Platform

This project brings together different perspectives of the educational environment. Non-governmental organisations, researchers and students collaborate within the project to shape the future of forest education. They apply innovative methods and new ways to prepare for a bright future for the forest sector. For more information: <https://foresteducation.wordpress.com/2020/01/24/creation-of-a-global-forest-education-platform-and-launch-of-a-joint-initiative-under-the-aegis-of-the-collaborative-partnership-on-forests-cpf-2019/>

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) for 2030

The 'ESD for 2030' framework, which UNESCO Member States adopted for the period 2020–2030, focusses on five priority actions areas, namely: i) advancing policy; ii) transforming education institutions; iii) building the capacities of educators; iv) empowering and mobilising youth; and v) taking action in local communities. Most expected activities under the framework will have the potential to contribute to ecosystem restoration.

The framework has the objective of building a more just and sustainable world through strengthening ESD and contributing to the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It seeks to reorient education and learning to contribute to sustainable development and to strengthen education in all activities that promote sustainable development. The framework will focus on integrating ESD and the 17 SDGs into policies, learning environments, capacity building of educators, empowerment and mobilisation of youth, and local level action. For more information: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/initiative/education-sustainable-development-towards-achieving-sustainable-development-goals-esd>

Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI)

HESI is a partnership between the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNESCO, UNEP, UN Global Compact's Principles for Responsible Management Education initiative, the United Nations University, UN-HABITAT, UNCTAD and UNITAR. It was created in 2012 in the run-up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). All higher education institutions may join the network freely. Higher education institutions part of HESI commit to: teach sustainable development across all disciplines of study; encourage research and dissemination of sustainable development knowledge; green campuses and support local sustainability efforts; and engage and share information with international networks. HESI can support the integration of ecosystem restoration into higher education programmes globally. For more information: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdinaction/hesi>

One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership (UN CC:Learn)

UN CC:Learn is a joint initiative of more than 30 multilateral organisations helping countries to achieve climate change action both through general climate literacy and applied skills development. The initiative provides strategic advice and quality learning resources to help people, governments and businesses to understand, adapt, and build resilience to climate change. For more information: <https://uncclearn.org/>

UN University's Land Restoration Training Programme

This programme supports the integration of ecosystem restoration into education at all levels and in all settings. For more information: <https://www.grocentre.is/lrt>

UNESCO Associated Schools Network

The UNESCO Associated Schools Network is supporting the integration of ecosystem restoration into education as part of its promotion of a whole school approach to sustainability. For more information: <https://aspnet.unesco.org/en-us>

UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities (GNLC)

GNLC is an international policy-oriented network providing inspiration and best practice. The network supports the achievement of all 17 SDGs, in particular SDG 4 ('Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all') and SDG 11 ('Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'). GNLC supports and improves the practice of lifelong learning in the world's cities by: promoting policy dialogue and peer learning among member cities; forging links; fostering partnerships; providing capacity development; and developing instruments to encourage and recognize progress made in building learning cities. For more information: <https://uil.unesco.org/lifelong-learning/learning-cities>

UNESCO Institute for Long Life Learning (UIL)

UIL will hold the 7th International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VII) in 2022, which is a UNESCO-led intergovernmental policy dialogue on adult learning and education (ALE) and related research and advocacy. It provides a platform for debating the latest developments in adult learning and education, as well as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. It will encourage Member States to put in place regular opportunities for living and acting in a culture of human rights, values, and ecological and climate sustainability. Participants will recommend actions for ALE's further development, which will contribute to the CONFINTEA VII outcome document — a new framework for participating countries will commit to for the next 12 years in order to guide policy and practice on ALE while realising the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

UIL regularly publishes the Global Report on Adult Learning and Education (GRALE) that monitors adult learning and education in all UNESCO Member States and aims to make policymakers, researchers, facilitators and other stakeholders aware of the developments of adult learning and education. The fifth issue of GRALE is currently under preparation and it focuses on citizenship education, which is relevant to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The three areas of sustainability, namely economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection, rely on the contribution of informed citizens, a core objective of the UN Decade. The latest GRALE can be downloaded here: <https://uil.unesco.org/uils-annual-report-2019>

UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Ocean Literacy Programme

In 2019, UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) launched its Ocean Literacy programme, including an online portal to promote awareness and exchange of knowledge, and a teaching guide and toolkit to mainstream ocean literacy into schools worldwide. Promoting Ocean Literacy is one of UNESCO's goals for the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030). For more information: <https://oceanliteracy.unesco.org/>

Policies and conventions

Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and other biodiversity-related conventions

The Decade will contribute to the goals of the CBD Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework (<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>), making all biodiversity-related conventions integral to the Decade's implementation. Examples include the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

(CITES) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. For more information:

<https://www.cbd.int/brc>

European Union's Birds and Habitats Directives

The EU Birds and Habitats Directives is a regional tool to inform conservation and restoration in Europe. For more information:

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/info/pubs/docs/brochures/nat2000/en.pdf>

European Union's Marine Strategy Framework Directive

The aim of the European Union's Marine Strategy Framework Directive is to more effectively protect the marine environment across Europe. It also has scope to help inform marine restoration projects in European oceans. For more information:

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/eu-coast-and-marine-policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive/>

European Union's Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe

The EU Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe outlines approaches to transforming Europe's economy into a sustainable one by 2050. It proposes ways to increase resource productivity and decouple economic growth from resource use and its environmental impact. For more information:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/about/roadmap/

Global Wetlands Outlook

The Global Wetlands Outlook is Ramsar's flagship report on the global status of wetlands. For more information: <https://www.global-wetland-outlook.ramsar.org/>

Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention

This policy document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention highlights how the World Heritage Convention, in itself, contributes significantly to sustainable development and the wellbeing of people. It encourages a recognition of the close links and interdependence of biological diversity and local cultures within the socio-ecological systems of World Heritage sites. For more information: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/>

IUCN World Heritage Convention

The World Heritage Convention has the mission of identifying and protecting the world's most important natural and cultural heritage sites. For more information: <https://www.iucn.org/theme/world-heritage/about/world-heritage-convention>

Local Biodiversity Outlooks

Local Biodiversity Outlooks highlights how indigenous peoples and local communities contribute to the biodiversity conservation. For more information: <https://beta.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net/> and <https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/publication/lbo-en.pdf>

UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

The UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development could act as a vehicle for generating the scientific evidence needed for achievement of the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration's vision with regards to coastal and marine ecosystems. Potential actions include: convene stakeholders around actions related to marine and coastal ecosystem restoration; facilitate work on sustainable production and food security; conduct research related to marine ecosystem restoration under changing climatic conditions, technological innovations, and social sciences (e.g. governance, resource access rights, maximising science-to-policy uptake); host a joint event in 2021 to celebrate both Decades, highlighting the challenge of finding and implementing science-based solutions for the restoration of marine ecosystems (followed by other joint events throughout the Decade); write a joint publication in 2021 or 2022, potentially in sync with the joint launch event, highlighting the complementarity in the Decades and launching the social media campaign (#GenerationRestoration can be promoted alongside #GenerationOcean); share data, both in terms of data generated through the Ocean Decade being used for restoration action, and for data from monitoring of restoration activities being used to inform research and knowledge generation; include Ocean Literacy concepts in education, training and capacity-building activities; endorse joint flagship initiatives and actions; and collaborate on joint resource mobilisation efforts. For more information: <https://en.unesco.org/ocean-decade>

New York Declaration on Forests

The New York Declaration on Forests is a voluntary and non-binding international declaration to take action to halt global deforestation. It was first endorsed at the United Nations Climate Summit in September 2014. As of September 2019, the list of NYDF supporters had grown to include over 200 endorsers: national governments, sub-national governments, multi-national companies, groups representing indigenous communities, and non-government organisations. For more information: <https://forestdeclaration.org/>

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016–2024

The Ramsar Strategic Plan has the goals of: addressing drivers of wetland loss and degradation; and effectively conserving, managing and using all Ramsar wetlands. For more information: https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/hb2_5ed_strategic_plan_2016_24_e.pdf

Regional Sea Programmes/Conventions

Regional Sea Conventions can play an important role in synthesising and disseminating lessons learned from experiences in coastal and marine ecosystems restoration. For more information: <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/oceans-seas/what-we-do/working->

[regional-seas/regional-seas-programmes](#) and https://ec.europa.eu/environment/marine/international-cooperation/regional-sea-conventions/index_en.htm

SIDS UNESCO Action Plan

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face constant exposure to natural disasters, which puts considerable pressure on their ecosystems. The SIDS UNESCO Action Plan highlights how SIDS Member States need assistance in enhancing their scientific and technical capacity for ecosystems restoration. For more information: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/priority-areas/sids/resources/publications/unesco-sids-action-plan/>; <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000246082>

UN New Urban Agenda (Resolution 71/256)

A 2016 resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly committing to the sustainable development of cities over the coming decades. For more information: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_71_256.pdf

UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030

The Global Forest Goals and targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030, adopted by the UN Forum on Forests and subsequently by the UN General Assembly, includes a target to increase forest area by 3 per cent globally by 2030. For more information: https://www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/UNSPF-Briefing_Note.pdf