Future

Kariuki Muigua

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Restoring Our Environment for a Sustainable Future Kariuki Muigua^{*}

Abstract

The environment plays a fundamental role in ensuring a sustainable future for both present and future generations. It provides all resources vital for human health and well-being including clean air, food, water, and energy. The environment is also the foundation upon which all economic and social development is built. However, the environment is being increasingly threatened by human activities as evidenced by environmental challenges such as land degradation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. In light of these problems, it has become necessary to restore the environment. The paper argues that restoring our environment is vital in the face of environmental problems including environmental and land degradation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. It further posits that restoring our environment is key in ensuring a sustainable future for both present and future generations. The paper offers suggestions towards restoring our environment for a sustainable future.

1.0 Introduction

Achieving a sustainable future is a universal ideal. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for *Sustainable Development*¹ envisions a sustainable future where all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment; where the planet is protected from degradation including through sustainable consumption and production,

^{*} PhD in Law (Nrb), FCIArb (Chartered Arbitrator),OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [August, 2024]. ¹ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainabl e%20Development%20web.pdf (Accessed on 16/08/2024)

sustainably managing its natural resources and tackling climate change so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations; and where every person can enjoy a prosperous and fulfilling life in harmony with nature². Further, Africa Union's *Agenda* 2063³ sets out the vision of a prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and Sustainable Development.

The environment plays a fundamental role in ensuring a sustainable future. The environment is the foundation upon which all economic and social development is built⁴. Further, a healthy environment provides the resources necessary for human life and wellbeing now and in the future such as clean air, water, energy, fertile soil necessary for food production, and a stable climate⁵. The environment also supports vital economic activities including agriculture, tourism, mining, fishing, energy production among others⁶. The environment is therefore key for human health and well-being for both present and future generations.

Despite its fundamental importance, the environment has come under increased pressure due to human activities. The planet is facing mounting problems including environmental challenges such as climate change, pollution, and loss of biodiversity⁷. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), environmental

⁴ European Environment Agency., 'Caring for the Environment is Caring for Ourselves' Available at <u>https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/newsroom/editorial/editorial-caring-for-the-</u>

² Ibid

³ African Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want' Available at <u>https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-framework_document_book.pdf</u> (Accessed on 16/08/2024)

environment#:~:text=It%20gives%20us%20clean%20air,harm%20our%20own%20well%2Dbeing.

⁽Accessed on 16/08/2024)

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ United Nations Environment Programme., 'The Triple Planetary Crisis: Forging a New Relationship Between People and the Earth' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/triple-planetary-crisis-forging-new-relationship-between-people-and-</u>

earth?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjw8fu1BhBsEiwAwDrsjNpnEaH-

<u>kukuSuWFrGfYmh6JT5U0XcTOwG5xM9DY18zsMP2Z9R1RgBoC7qoQAvD_BwE</u> (Accessed on 16/08/2024)

degradation is prevalent throughout the world as evidenced by the depletion of natural resources; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife and biodiversity⁸. Further, it has been noted that as of today, almost a quarter of the world's total land area has been degraded⁹. Land degradation creates enormous problems not only for the billions of people who directly depend on agriculture, but it has far-reaching impacts affecting every single person on this planet today¹⁰. In light of these problems, it is necessary to restore the environment for a sustainable future.

This paper critically examines the need to restore our environment. The paper argues that restoring our environment is vital in the face of environmental problems including environmental and land degradation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. It further posits that restoring our environment is key in ensuring a sustainable future for both present and future generations. The paper offers suggestions towards restoring our environment for a sustainable future.

2.0 Restoring Our Environment: Progress and Challenges

Restoring the environment entails assisting in the recovery of ecosystems and landscapes that have been degraded or destroyed, as well as conserving the ecosystems and landscapes that are still intact¹¹. This process involves revitalizing degraded ecosystems to their original state, promoting biodiversity, and enhancing ecosystem services¹². It aims to recreate, initiate, or accelerate the recovery of an ecosystem that has been

⁸ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Environmental Damage' Available at <u>https://leap.unep.org/en/knowledge/glossary/environmental-damage</u> (Accessed on 16/08/2024)

⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Land Degradation' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/gef/focal-areas/land-</u>

<u>degradation#:~:text=As%20of%20today%2C%20almost%20a,person%20on%20this%20planet%20today</u>. (Accessed on 16/08/2024)

¹⁰ Ibid

 ¹¹ United Nations Environment Programe., 'What is Ecosystem Restoration' Available at <u>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/what-ecosystem-restoration</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)
 ¹² Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Change Mitigation., Available at <u>https://tracextech.com/ecosystem-</u>

restoration-for-climate-change-mitigation/ (Accessed on 11/08/2024)

disturbed by environmental changes that alter ecosystem structure and function. Common disturbances to ecosystems include logging, damming rivers, intense grazing, hurricanes, floods, and wild fires¹³.

Restoring the environment is a vital process in recovering the ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being in deforested and degraded landscapes and ecosystems¹⁴. It has been noted that healthier ecosystems, with richer biodiversity, yield greater benefits such as more fertile soils, bigger yields of timber and fish, and larger stores of greenhouse gases¹⁵. The environment is crucial to human well-being providing people with clean air, water, food, building materials and a host of other essential ecosystem services¹⁶. It also provides the planet with benefits like climate protection and biodiversity conservation¹⁷. Restoring the environment therefore offers benefits for both humanity and nature. It has been pointed out that the healthier our ecosystems are, the healthier the planet - and its people¹⁸.

Ecosystem restoration has been identified as one of the most important tools for delivering nature-based solutions for food insecurity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity loss¹⁹. Restoring the environment not only returns ecosystems to a healthy state, but also increases the amount of carbon sequestered, improves biodiversity and the quality of soil and water in the ecosystem, and provides

¹⁵ United Nations Environment Programe., 'What is Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

 ¹³ Vaughn, K. J., et al., 'Restoration Ecology' *Nature Education Knowledge* (2010), Volume 3(10):66
 ¹⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization., 'The Key Role of Forest and Landscape Restoration in Climate Action.' Available at https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2510en (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

¹⁶ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/beginners-guide-ecosystem-restoration</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Preventing, Halting and Reversing Loss of Nature' Available at <u>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

¹⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate' Available at <u>https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/36251/ERPNC.pdf</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

economic benefits for communities that depend on such ecosystems²⁰. For example, restoring farmlands can rebuild carbon stores in soils, making them more fertile enabling countries to feed their growing populations²¹. The restoration of farmland also creates habitats for wildlife²². In addition, restoring forests helps restore critical habitats for biodiversity, create jobs and income and is an effective nature-based solution to climate change²³. Restoring forest ecosystems has been identified as not only a cost-effective way to mitigate climate change, but also a key process that provides numerous socio-economic benefits to local communities and the wider society²⁴. Restoring coastal ecosystems including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses is key in ensuring that oceans can continue to support billions of livelihoods globally²⁵.

Restoring the environment is therefore key in ensuring the health and well-being of humanity and nature. It has been noted that natural ecosystems play a significant role in reducing the risk of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, landslides and other extreme events²⁶. Restoring natural ecosystems therefore represents an investment in people and livelihoods²⁷. It is also key in conserving biodiversity. Conserving biodiversity is vital in maintaining ecosystems and increasing their productivity²⁸. As a result, restoring the environment enhances the conservation of biodiversity which is vital

²⁰ World Economic Forum., 'What are Natural Climate Solutions?' Available at <u>https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/09/what-are-natural-climate-solutions</u>

ncsalliance/#:~:text=NCS%20are%20actions%20that%20avoid,forest%20conservation%2C%20restoration %2 0and%20managemen (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

²¹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit
²² Ibid

²³ Greenpop., 'Forest Restoration' Available at <u>https://greenpop.org/forest-restoration/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

²⁴ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'Restoring Forest Ecosystems Provides Multiple Benefits to Society' Available at <u>https://www.iucn.org/news/europe/201905/restoring-forest-</u>ecosystemsprovides-multiple-benefits-society (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

²⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit ²⁶ Fernandez-Miranda. E., '10 Critical Actions for the Sustainable Restoration of an Ecosystem' Available at <u>https://dendra.io/blog/10-critical-actions-for-the-sustainable-restoration-of-an-ecosystem/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid

for Sustainable Development and human well-being including food security, nutrition, access to water and health²⁹.

Restoring the environment is therefore vital in fostering the Sustainable Development agenda³⁰. It has been argued that by enhancing the capacity of nature to cater to human needs and by fostering a symbiotic relationship between man and environment, ecosystem restoration directly and indirectly influences the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)³¹. One of the key goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is ensuring the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands³². Further, the targets of SDG 15 include the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halting deforestation, restoring degraded forests and substantially increasing afforestation and reforestation globally³³; and combating desertification, restoring degraded land and soil including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and striving to achieve a land degradation neutral world³⁴. It has been noted that restoring the environment can have positive synergies with economic and climate goals, including the SDGs³⁵.

There is an urgent need to restore the environment for a sustainable future. It has been noted that land degradation and desertification are among the most significant challenges facing the planet today³⁶. The impacts of land degradation include food shortages,

²⁹ Ibid

³⁰ SDG Resource Available Centre., 'Ecosystem Restoration' at https://sdgresources.relx.com/ecosystemrestoration-0 (Accessed on 17/08/2024) ³¹ Ibid

³² United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., SDG 15.1

³³ Ibid, SDG 15.2

³⁴ Ibid, SDG 15.3

³⁵ International Science Council., 'Restoring the World's Ecosystems for a Brighter Future' Available at https://council.science/blog/restoring-the-worlds-ecosystems-for-a-brighter-future/ (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

³⁶ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Land Degradation' Op Cit

volatility and increases in food prices caused as a result of declines in the productivity of croplands; heightened impacts of climate change globally caused by the release of carbon and nitrous oxide from degrading land; and the threat of social instability from the forced migration³⁷. In addition to land, other key ecosystems are also being degraded. For example, forests are being threatened by a wide range of pressures, including deforestation, logging, land-use change and invasive alien species, as well as severe droughts and wildfires that are worsened by climate change³⁸. According to UNEP, the planet is losing approximately 4.7 million hectares of tropical forest every year³⁹. It further notes that many remaining forests are degraded because of logging, firewood cutting, pollution and invasive pests⁴⁰. In addition, freshwater ecosystems are being degraded by pollution, overfishing and infrastructure development as well as the extraction of large amounts of water for irrigation, industry and homes⁴¹. Further grasslands and savannahs are being degraded through overgrazing, conversion to agricultural uses and invasion by alien species⁴². Marine ecosystems are under assault from pollution, climate change and overexploitation⁴³. UNEP points out that coastal and marine environments are negatively impacted by factors such as physical alteration and destruction of habitats from forestry, aquaculture, overfishing, destructive fishing, mining, dredging and dumping as well as pollution including sediments, excess nutrient flows from agriculture and other sources, plastics, as well as untreated wastewater⁴⁴. Further, it has been noted that peatlands and their massive stores of carbon and water

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'Restoring Forest Ecosystems Provides Multiple Benefits to Society' Op Cit

 ³⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Forests' Available at <u>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/types-ecosystem-restoration/forests</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)
 ⁴⁰ Ibid

 ⁴¹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit
 ⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Degradation & Pollution' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/ecosystem-degradation-pollution</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

are being drained and converted for agriculture and degraded by fire, overgrazing, pollution and peat extraction⁴⁵.

In light of these challenges, it is imperative to restore the environment for a sustainable future. The *United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration*⁴⁶ embraces the urgent need to restore the environment for a sustainable future. It aims to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems on every continent and in every ocean⁴⁷. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration represents a rallying call for the protection and revival of ecosystems all around the world, for the benefit of humanity and nature⁴⁸. This programme runs from 2021 through 2030, which is also the deadline for the global SDGs⁴⁹. Implementing the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration can help the world achieve the SDGs by tackling poverty, combating climate change, halting and reversing the degradation of ecosystems and preventing a mass extinction of biodiversity⁵⁰.

It is therefore imperative to restore our environment for a sustainable future.

3.0 Towards Restoring Our Environment for a Sustainable Future

Restoring the environment is key in ensuring a sustainable future for both humanity and nature. Ecosystem restoration provides solutions to key global challenges including climate change, biodiversity loss, food insecurity among others⁵¹. UNEP identifies ecosystem restoration as one of the most important tools for delivering nature-based solutions for food insecurity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity

⁴⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

⁴⁶ United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration., Available at <u>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Ibid

⁵⁰ Ibid

⁵¹ Wu. X., 'Adapting Ecosystem Restoration for Sustainable Development in a Changing World' Available at <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9867968/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

loss⁵². Restoring the environment is key to the prosperity and well-being of people and nature⁵³. It has been noted that vibrant ecosystems provide essential benefits including food, water, and health that our growing population needs today and will need in the future⁵⁴.

According to UNEP, ecosystem restoration is needed on a large scale in order to achieve the Sustainable Development agenda⁵⁵. It has been noted that over-exploitation of natural resources is embedded in economies and governance systems, and the resulting degradation is undermining hard-won development gains and threatening the wellbeing of present and future generations⁵⁶. It has been noted that most ecosystems be they terrestrial, marine or coastal, are in need of protection and restoration⁵⁷. The restoration agenda is fundamentally intertwined with tackling climate change and achieving the SDGs. Restoring the environment by preventing, halting and reversing degradation is needed to achieve global climate goals by 2030, while restoration through agroforestry alone has the potential to increase food security for over 1.3 billion people globally⁵⁸.

In order to restore damage and degraded farmlands, it is imperative to embrace measures such as reducing tillage, using more natural fertilizer and pest control, and growing more

⁵² United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate' Op Cit

⁵³ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/interactive/ecosystem-restoration-people-nature-climate/en/index.php#:~:text=We%20must%20restore%20ecosystems%20to,ecosystems%20and%20their %20carbon%20stores (Accessed on 17/08/2024)</u>

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate' Op Cit

⁵⁶ Ibid

⁵⁷ United Nations Environment Programme., '10 years to Boost Ecosystem Restoration for People and Planet' Available at <u>https://www.unep-wcmc.org/en/news/10-years-to-boost-ecosystem-restoration-for-people-and-planet</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁵⁸ United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre., 'Ecosystem Restoration Key to Future of People and Planet, New Report' Available at <u>https://www.unep-wcmc.org/en/news/ecosystem-restoration-key-to-future-of-people-and-planet--new-report</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

diverse crops, including trees⁵⁹. It has been noted that land restoration practices such as reforestation, soil conservation, and the protection of natural processes are key in enhancing biodiversity, restoring crucial ecosystem services, and mitigating the impacts of climate change⁶⁰. Further, restoring forest ecosystem requires approaches such as reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry, and afforestation⁶¹. These approaches involve different techniques, such as planting new trees, removing invasive species, or reintroducing native plants and animals in a forest ecosystem⁶². The *Bonn Challenge*⁶³ is a global goal that seeks to restore 350 million hectares of the world's degraded and deforested lands by 2030. In addition, the *African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative*⁶⁴ aims to contribute to the Bonn Challenge and African Union's Agenda 2063 through its target of restoring 100 million hectares of land across Africa by 2030. Meeting these ambitious global and regional targets is vital in restoring forests for sustainability. It has been noted that restoring forest ecosystems helps to conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and support sustainable livelihoods for local communities⁶⁵.

Further, there is need to halt pollution, reduce and treat waste, manage the demand for water and fish, and revive vegetation above and below the surface in order to restore freshwater ecosystems such as rivers and lakes⁶⁶. Rivers and lakes have been identified

⁵⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

⁶⁰ United Nations University's Institute for Environment and Human Security., 'Land Restoration: 5 Key Elements of Reviving Our Earth' Available at <u>https://unu.edu/ehs/series/land-restoration-5-key-elements-reviving-our-</u>

earth#:~:text=Land%20restoration%20refers%20to%20the,and%20mitigate%20climate%20change%20i mpacts. (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁶¹ Muigua. K., 'Restoring Landscapes and Ecosystems for Climate Mitigation' Available at <u>https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Restoring-Landscapes-and-Ecosystems-for-ClimateMitigation.pdf</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁶² Ibid

⁶³ The Bonn Challenge., Available at <u>https://www.bonnchallenge.org/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁶⁴ African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative., Available at <u>https://afr100.org/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁶⁵ Muigua. K., 'Restoring Landscapes and Ecosystems for Climate Mitigation' Op Cit

⁶⁶ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

as among the most degraded ecosystems in the world, with fish populations, many of which are vital for local, national, and global food security, pushed to the brink⁶⁷. Healthy freshwater ecosystems are central to water and food security, while also tackling the climate and nature crises, and driving Sustainable Development⁶⁸. Restoring rivers and lakes is thus crucial in ensuring a sustainable future. For marine ecosystems, it is crucial to restore degraded habitats, such as coral reefs and mangroves, and rehabilitate injured or sick marine animals⁶⁹. It is also necessary to promote sustainable fishing practices in seas and oceans, establish marine protected areas, and curb marine pollution in order to restore marine ecosystems⁷⁰. Restoration of marine ecosystems is an important strategy for mitigating climate change, bolstering biodiversity, and sustaining blue economies⁷¹.

Grasslands and savannahs can be restored by clearing woody vegetation and re-seeding native grasses⁷². In addition, lost plants and animals can be re-introduced and protected until they are established in these ecosystems⁷³. It has further been pointed out that controlled wildfires remove most of the overgrown, non-native, and weedy plant species within a grassland ecosystem making space for younger native grasses⁷⁴. In addition, nature-based solutions including increased forest cover can conserve soil, safeguard water flows and guard against natural disasters such as avalanches, landslides and floods therefore protecting mountain ecosystems and livelihoods⁷⁵.

⁶⁷ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Largest River and Wetland Restoration Initiative in History Launched at UN Water Conference' Available at <u>https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/largest-river-and-wetland-restoration-initiative-history-launched-un</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)
⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Colson. D., 'Marine Conservation Strategies Aimed Toward Healthy Oceans' Available at <u>https://www.transformationholdings.com/environment/marine-conservation-strategies-aimed-towardhealthy-oceans/</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁷⁰ Ibid

⁷¹ Fuchs. G., 'Marine and Coastal Ecosystem Restoration' Available at <u>https://www.ecologic.eu/sites/default/files/presentation/2023/Fuchs-23-Marine-and-coastalecosystem.pdf</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

 ⁷² United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit
 ⁷³ Ibid

⁷⁴ Grassland Management - Restoring Iconic Landscapes and Species., Available at <u>https://www.nps.gov/articles/grasslandrestoration.htm</u> (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁷⁵ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Mountains' Available at <u>https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/types-ecosystem-</u>

4.0 Conclusion

Restoring the environment is a vital process in recovering the ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being in deforested and degraded landscapes and ecosystems⁷⁶. It is a key process that fosters Sustainable Development by enhancing the capacity of nature to cater to human needs and by fostering a symbiotic relationship between man and environment⁷⁷. Ecosystem restoration is one of the most important tools for delivering nature-based solutions for food insecurity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity loss⁷⁸. Restoring the environment is an urgent concern in wake of environmental degradation as evidenced by land degradation, desertification, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and the degradation of key ecosystems including rivers, lakes, mountains, grasslands, and marine ecosystems⁷⁹. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration⁸⁰ sets out the global agenda on restoring the environment. It is therefore imperative to restore all vital ecosystems including farmlands, forests, rivers and lakes, grasslands and savannah, mountains, peatlands, and marine ecosystems for sustainability. It is also vital to embrace indigenous knowledge in restoring the environment which has been identified as an important resource in keeping the use of natural resources sustainable⁸¹.

Restoring our environment for a sustainable future is therefore possible and achievable. We should pursue this ideal in order to create harmony between humanity and nature for posterity.

restoration/mountains#:~:text=Restoring%20mountain%20ecosystems%20means%20considering,as%20a valanches%2C%20landslides%20and%20floods. (Accessed on 17/08/2024)

⁷⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization., 'The Key Role of Forest and Landscape Restoration in Climate Action.' Op Cit

⁷⁷ SDG Resource Centre., 'Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

⁷⁸ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate' Op Cit

⁷⁹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'A Beginner's Guide to Ecosystem Restoration' Op Cit

⁸⁰ United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration., Op Cit

⁸¹ United Nations Environment Programme., 'Mountains' Op Cit

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African Union., 'Agenda 2063: The Africa we Want' Available at <u>https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-</u>framework_document_book.pdf

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International Union for Conservation of Nature., 'Restoring Forest Ecosystems ProvidesMultipleBenefitstoSociety'Availableat

https://www.iucn.org/news/europe/201905/restoring-forest-ecosystemsprovidesmultiple-benefits-society

Muigua. K., 'Restoring Landscapes and Ecosystems for Climate Mitigation' Available at <u>https://kmco.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Restoring-Landscapes-and-Ecosystems-for-ClimateMitigation.pdf</u>

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