

A black and white photograph showing a large flock of sheep grazing in a dry, open landscape. The sheep are scattered across the foreground and middle ground, some standing and some grazing. The background features sparse, leafless trees and a bright, hazy sky. The overall scene suggests a semi-arid or semi-desert environment.

The potential of revegetation as a mitigation action.

The experience of Chile

A long experience in revegetation

- Chile has a long experience in revegetation activities.
- In the early 60's 25 .000 ha were established in the Atacama desert to provide fodder for goats and sheep of local communities.



Afforestation and revegetation policy

- Law 701 of 1974 to supports afforestation and revegetation.(1974-2010)
- 2 million ha of planted forests (mainly exotic species)
- 150.000 ha of revegetated lands (Native and exotic species)



Research for revegetation of arid lands

- 40 % of the country presents arid or semiarid conditions
- Degraded lands with advance desertification processes
- Research programme to revert this condition



Estrategia Nacional sobre Cambio Climático y Recursos Vegetacionales (ENCCRIV)

(National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources)

- Important tool for LULUCF activities in the framework of NDC
- 100.000 ha recovered by 2030
- 2 million ha of degraded land that could be recovered.
- Important initiative to combat desertification
- Social and economic benefits for local communities



Conclusions

- Revegetation has an important potential from the mitigation point of view
- Recovery of degraded lands
- Revert desertification processes
- Other environmental benefits
- Important social benefits
- Food security

