



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Snapshot of FAO's work related to forest and landscape restoration

Malgorzata Buszko-Briggs; Douglas McGuire, Sheila Wertz-Kanounnikoff, Sophie Grouwels

ITTO/FFPRI side-event at UNFCCC COP24 in Poland

The importance of forest restoration

- The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** places sustainable use of natural resources, including forests, as a key tenet of the development vision.
 - Restoration plays an important role for SDGs 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (food security), SDG 6 (water), SDG 13 (climate change) and SDG 15 (Life on Land)
- Climate mitigation and adaptation: A FAO analysis of NDCs
 - **Afforestation and reforestation** was explicitly mentioned by 68 out of 157 analysed countries that included LULUC in their **mitigation contributions**.
 - **Forest restoration** was mentioned by 29 out of 157 in their mitigation contributions.
 - **Management and restoration of forest ecosystems** was mentioned by 31 out of the 116 countries indicating **adaptation priority areas**.
 - The IPCC SR15 (1.5°) report gives special consideration to reforestation
- Biodiversity:
 - Recent CBD COP highlights the importance of cross-sectoral work to mainstream biodiversity and cooperate on restoration
 - Notes the mutually supportive nature of forest restoration for biodiversity

FAO's work

Forest and landscape restoration mechanism



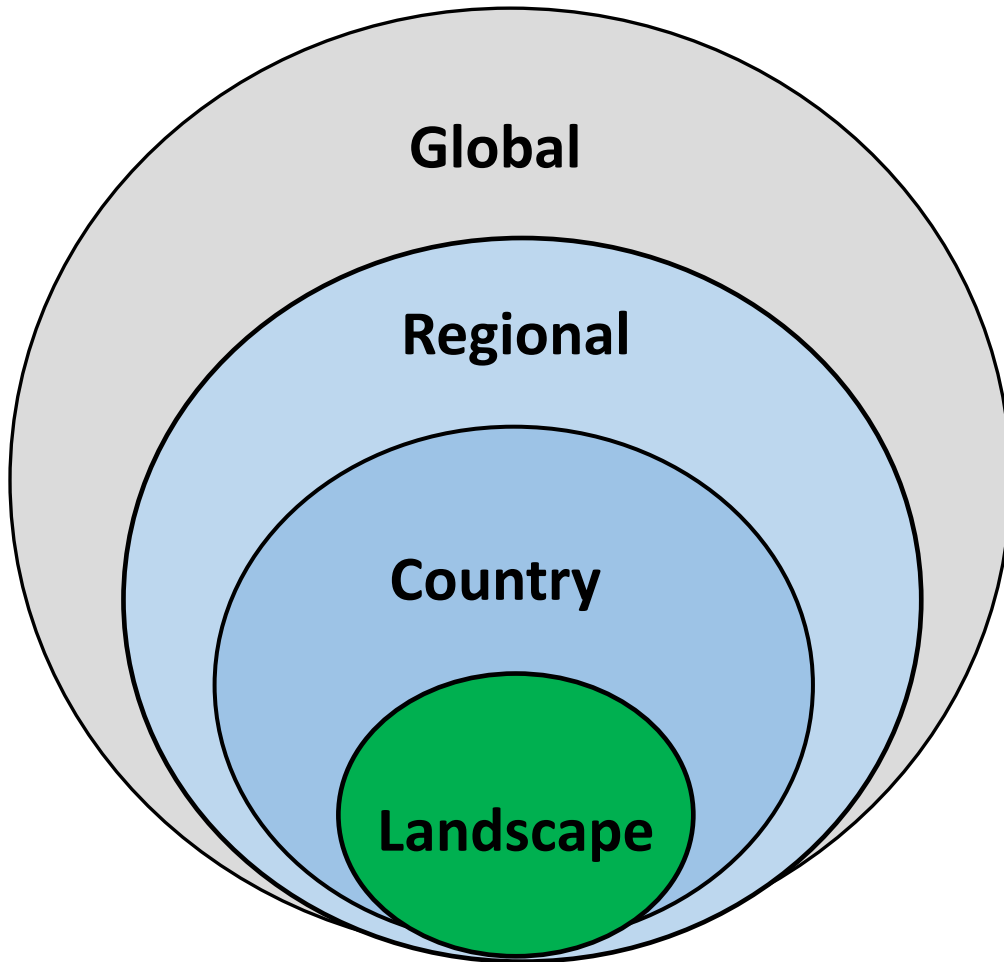
Forest and Farm facility



Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) Mechanism



Components of FLR Mechanism Implementation



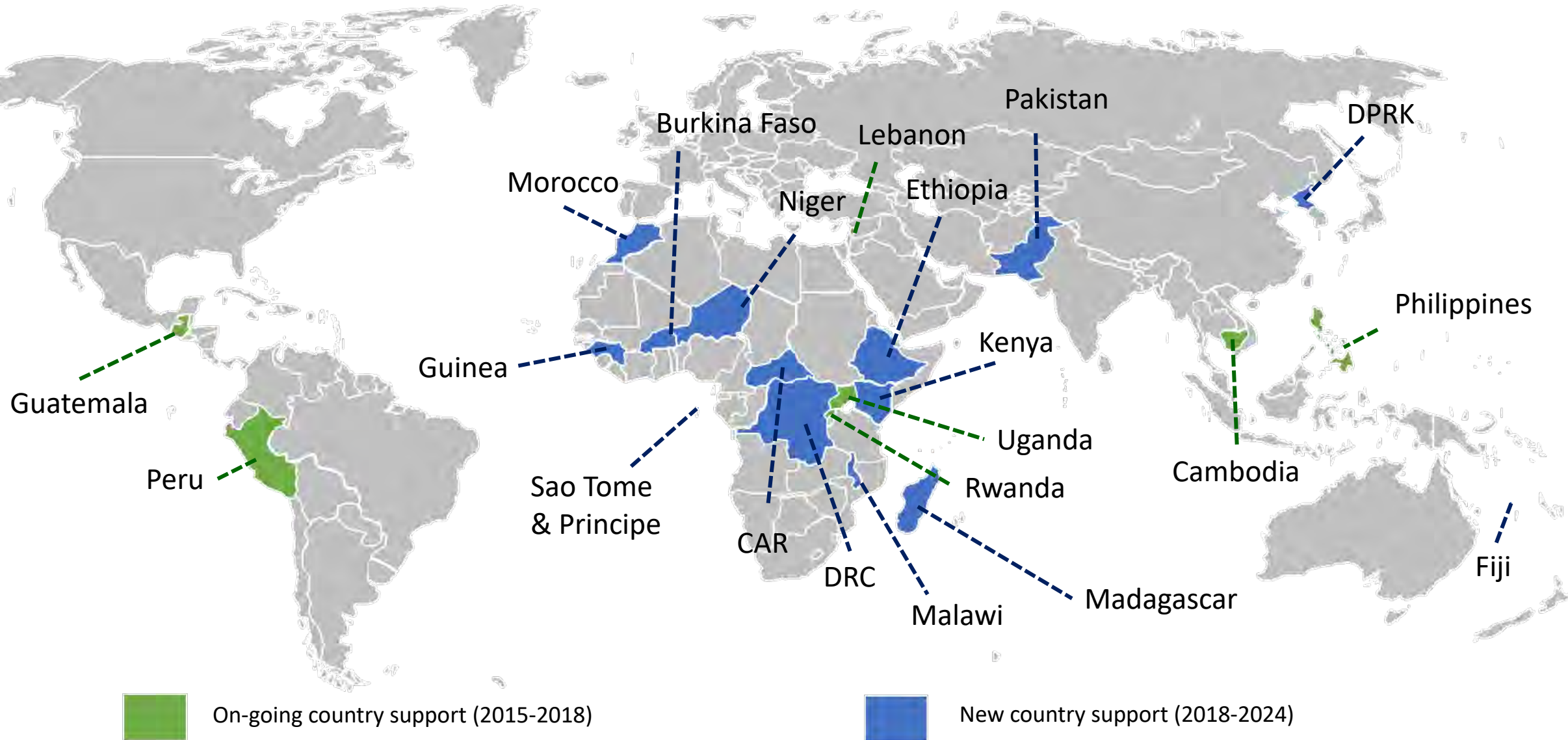
- Lead global initiatives with other Partners, create common guidelines, organize capacity development, capitalize knowledge, get finance and mobilization, and monitor FLR efforts.
- Support regional initiatives, organizations of events, facilitation of regional agenda and strategies and dissemination of knowledge in the decentralized process.
- Support institutional and operational work frame, enabling environment, sustainable financing, demonstration of pilot projects and implementation at large-scale in beneficiary country
- Establish pilot sites with innovative models replicable to other regions, consult technical and practical skills and monitor FLR efforts

FLRM Activities - Global level

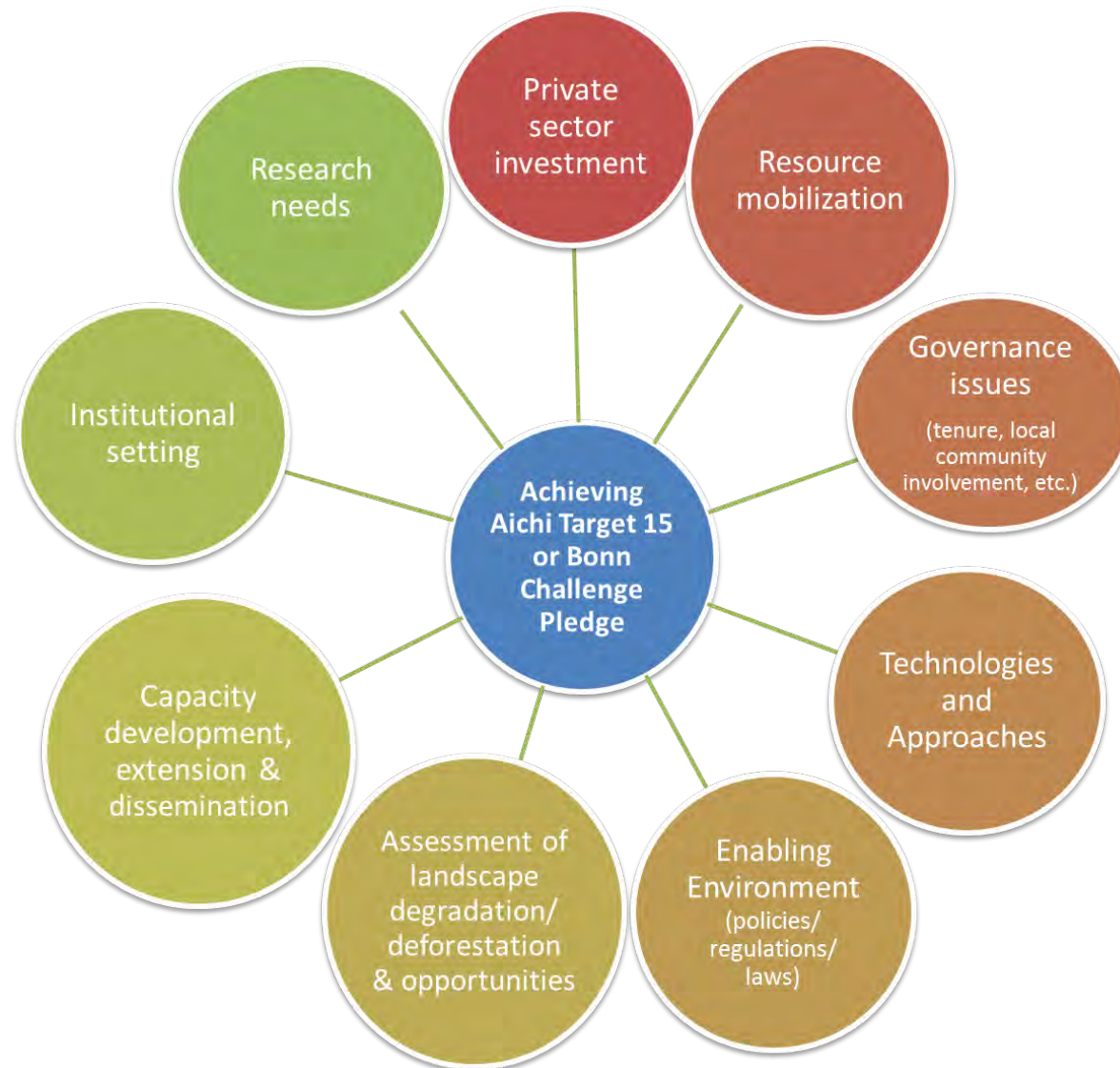
- FLR knowledge platform and community of practice
- FLR finance – Local finance paper; GLF investment case; Cost/benefit study
- FLR monitoring – Collaborative roadmap; guidance document
- Resource mobilization – GEF6/7; IKI; FFEM
- Outreach – Web site and newsletter
- Advocacy – COPs, Global Landscapes Forum, etc.
- Partnerships – Inside/outside FAO



FLRM country support



FLR approach at country level



FLRM support to Regional Initiatives



Latin America Initiative 20x20



Africa
AFR 100



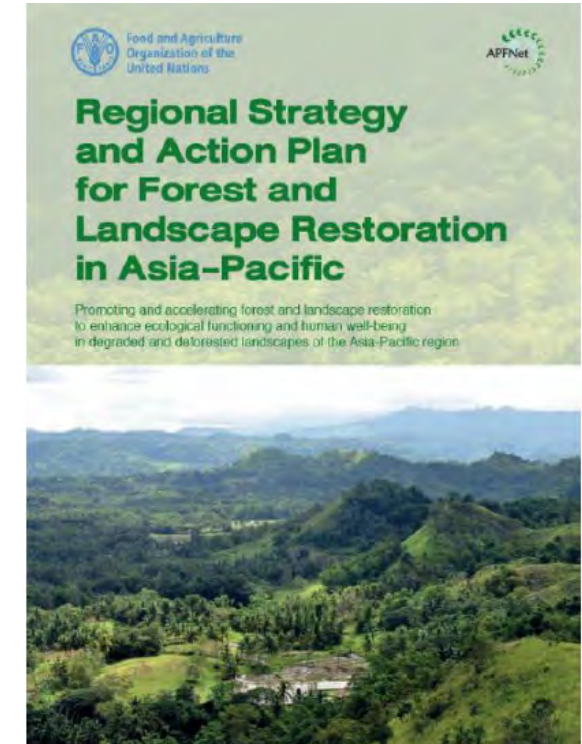
MEDITERRANEAN FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

Mediterranean Region



Africa

Great Green Wall Initiative



Asia-Pacific Region

Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)



Forest and Farm Facility: a partnership between FAO, IIED, IUCN & AgriCord hosted at FAO

The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) Programme aims to strengthen smallholder, women, community and Indigenous Peoples' producer organizations (FFPOs) for business/livelihoods and policy engagement

5 year multi-donor program Phase I -2012-17,Phase II 2018-22

In Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Liberia, Gambia, Kenya, Zambia, Nepal, Myanmar, Vietnam, regionally and globally

Impacts: 900 FFPOs strengthened, 21-79% women, >30 million producers, 80 new service providers, 279 FFPO business plans, 30 value chains, 262 diversified and added value , 158 cases of access to new finance, 51 government policies.

KEY MESSAGES FROM PHASE I

- It works!! *Supporting Forest AND Farm Producers* to get organized has quick results.
- *Directly funding* large umbrella/apex FFPOs benefits high numbers of member orgs & leverages resources.
- Targeted business support helps women's enterprises. *Need more business incubation!*
- FFPOs can scale up climate resilience, meeting restoration targets, & channeling investments to small holders. They *need more support to be linking in*.
- Governments benefit from FFPOs in *facilitated* cross-sectoral processes – policy changes happen!
- *Well designed* peer learning is key.

FFF is a proven mechanism - much *more support is needed!*



FFF PHASE II - WHAT?

- **Phase II (2018 – 2022)**

→ Significantly upscaling support for FFPOs to achieve:



FFF II : 4 OUTCOMES

Forest and Farm Facility
a partnership between:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

iied



Concluding remarks



The potential is huge for forest and landscape restoration:

- Has some of the highest potential of any land-use activity for climate change mitigation
- Plays a critical role in ensuring poor and vulnerable rural populations have the means to adapt to climate warming

We know how to do it in the landscape - but we face ongoing challenges:

- Overcoming institutional and tenure barriers necessary to provide stability needed for long term investment in restoration
- Ensuring that FLR focuses on multiple objectives in the landscape – climate, biodiversity, resilience, livelihoods, etc.
- Developing “bankable” projects and finding viable models to finance accelerated restoration at scale
- Supporting FFPOs and embedding restoration in value chains that ensure short term economic benefits and long term ecosystem service support
- Important to connect restoration with sustainable management (time continuum)
- Important to view restoration within the wider landscape (spatial continuum) - comprehensive, multi-sectoral land planning at scale is an important pre-requisite for successful restoration (and SFM)

FAO looks forward to working with ITTO, FFPRI and others to solve these problems and realize healthy and productive landscapes in the future



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Thank you!