



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



MAFF
Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries

Mainstreaming F-DRR through the FAO project

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International Seminar:
Promoting Forest-based Disaster Risk Reduction (F-
DRR) in Developing Countries



Presentation Outline

Concepts related to F-DRR: FAO mission, visions, strategic framework, Sendai Framework, DRR in Agriculture

FAO project brief and activities

Factors to mainstream F-DRR through the FAO project

Further possibility to mainstream F-DRR through FAO



FAO mission and vision

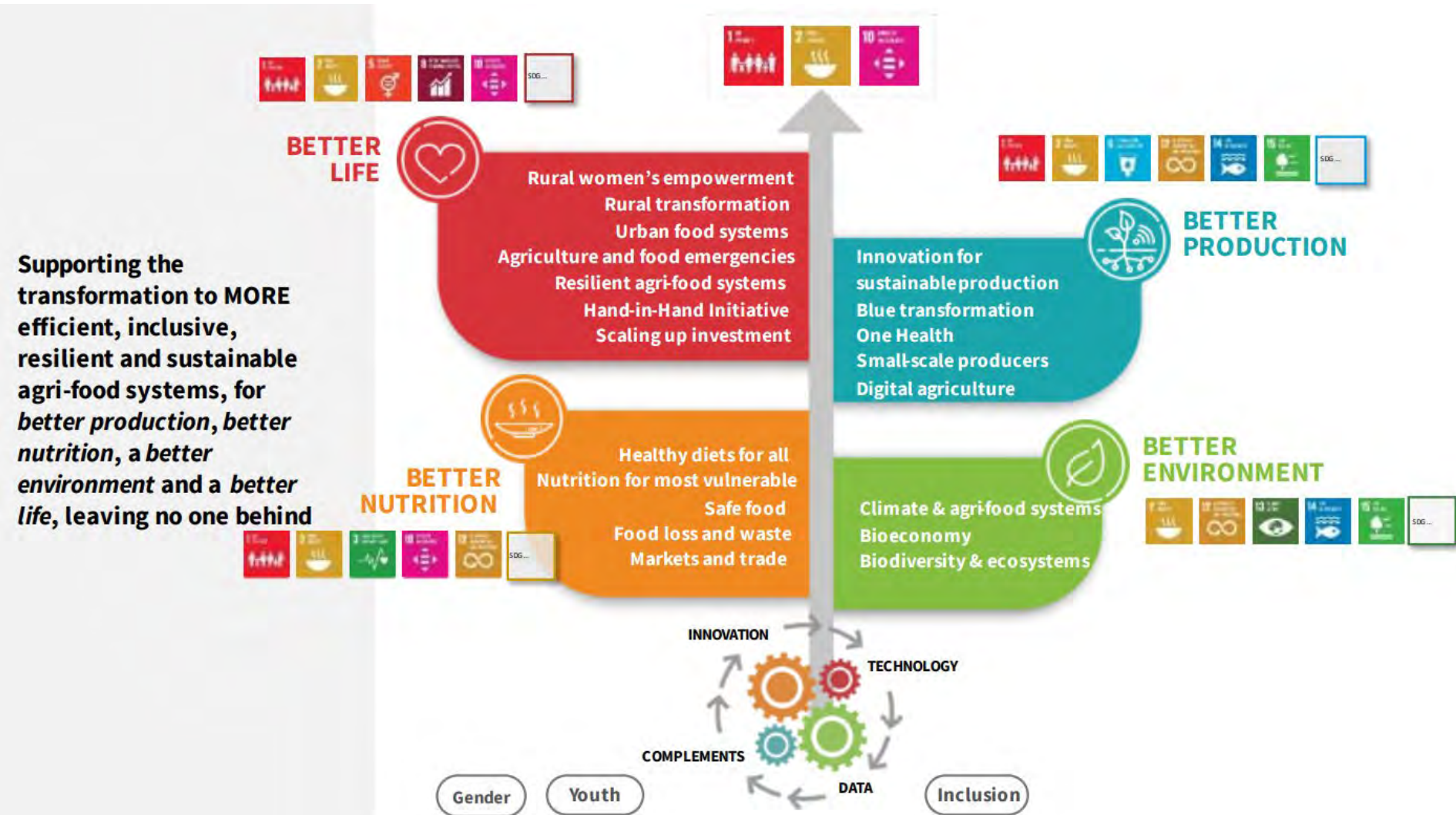


Mission: to lead international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition, agricultural productivity, and the quality of life of rural people.

Vision: to achieve food security for all and enough high-quality food for healthy lives.

FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, and forestry.

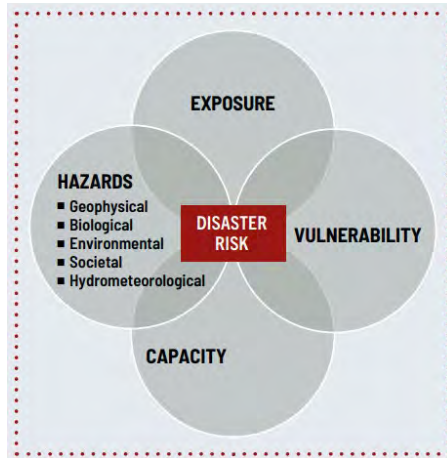
FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031



FAO approach to Disaster Risk Management

FAO aims to reduce the vulnerability of people before, during and after disasters through risk assessment, risk reduction (preparedness, prevention and mitigation), emergency response and rehabilitation.

IMPACT OF DISASTERS ON AGRICULTURE



IMPACT OF UNDERLYING DISASTER RISK

- CLIMATE CHANGE (counterfactual model)
- EPIDEMIC (case study)
- PANDEMIC (qualitative assessment)
- ARMED CONFLICT (qualitative assessment)

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MEASURES TO ENHANCE RESILIENCE

- FARM-LEVEL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (cost-benefit approach)
- ANTICIPATORY ACTION (return on investment approach)
- PREVENTATIVE CONTROL OF BIOLOGICAL HAZARD (return on investment approach)

RESILIENCE

FAO Disaster Risk Management work contributes to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the global common platform to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

Concepts related to F-DRR



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Project Background

- Aims to support and preserve vulnerable mountain ecosystems and communities to climate change
- Crucial ecosystem's role in reducing negative impacts
- Degrading ecosystems due to increased pressures of land use change, climate change, exploitation
- Possible contribution to apply Japanese technology to manage the disasters



The Philippines



Peru

Project Basic Information

Project title (Global):

Enhancing Community Resilience to
Climate Change in Mountain Watersheds

Objective:

Improving the livelihoods of local
populations and increasing the
resilience of ecosystems and
communities living in mountain
watersheds

Project duration and budget:

Financed by Ministry of Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

- 4 years (October 2020 - September 2024)
- USD1,462,220

Faced Disasters:

- Philippines: landslides and soil erosion



Country Activities and Partners

Philippines

- Environmental disaster risk assessment for municipalities in Benguet Province
- Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) Management Plan of Tublay Municipality
- Reforestation and forest conservation for disaster risk reduction
- Development of coffee agroforestry system for sustainable livelihoods



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OF TUBLAY



Peru

- Regional analysis of risk and ecosystem assessments in the Huascarán Biosphere Reserve
- Participatory Community-based watershed management plan for the Rio Negro sub-basin
- Reforestation and ecosystem restoration for disaster risk reduction



Parque Nacional
Huascarán
Ministerio del Ambiente
CONSERVACION



SERFOR

Servicio
Nacional
Forestal y
de Fauna
Silvestre



INAIGEM
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE
MANEJO EN AMBIENTE Y
ECOSISTEMAS DE MONTAÑA



Global Activities and Partners

Literature reviews of F-DRR concept

- Forests for Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction Practitioner's Handbook
- Revisiting Exemplary Forest Management: Successes, failures and lessons learned
- Forests as nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation and resilience

Forest products value chains for DRR

- Addressing market constraints and capacity building towards sustainable and profitable coffee agroforestry value-chains
- Gender-sensitive assessment and capacity development on sustainable food systems & tourism in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific SIDS

Outreach and Capacity Building

- International Year of of Sustainable Mountain Development (2022)
- Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountains (2023-2027)



International
Model Forest
Network



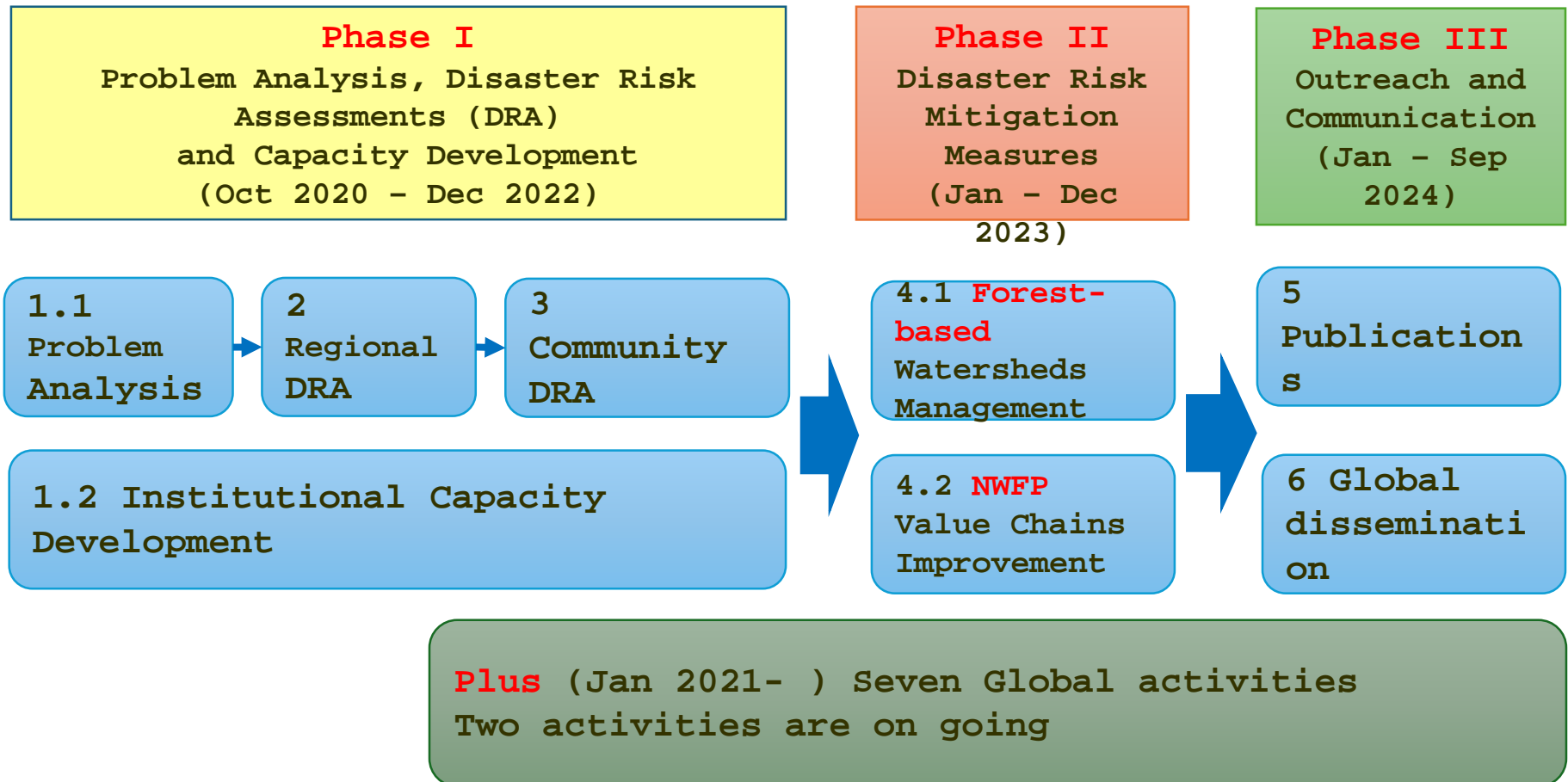
Slow Food



Fondazione Slow Food
per la Biodiversità
ONLUS

Activities and flow

We are here now





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Lesson learned for F-DRR mainstreaming

From the FAO project planning and execution

- **Comprehensive approach:** FAO DRR consists of two aspects, including both resilience of all ecosystems and resilience of people – before, during, and after disasters.
- **Capacity development:** Present examples of F-DRR in Japan and the concept as part of ecosystem services. Then, align F-DRR concept to local priorities for acceptance of activities to be implemented.
- **Focus beyond forestry:** Integrate agriculture, land planning, and disaster risk management sectors at the local institution or NGO level (coordination among different offices of local institution) while building existing organizational structure.
- **Capacity development and leadership** are key for integration and sustainability.



Lesson learned for F-DRR mainstreaming

From country-level activities

- **Philippines:** local partners priorities are agricultural, tourism development, and hard type disaster risk reduction measures using hard infrastructure.
They use agroforestry and tourism to achieve these goals.
- **Peru:** local partners are interested in water use and water quality, social needs (in the future more people will be living there) and creating financial incentives to ensure mitigation activities are carried out.
They use Agave honey (NWP) by women group and pasture management for livestock by local committees to achieve these goals.
- **Uganda:** farmers preserve biological diversity that is linked to climate change specifically to pest and food security.
They use high-quality crops (coffee) agroforestry for creating a buffer zone between mountain and farm areas to reduce soil erosion and forest loss.



Lesson learned for F-DRR mainstreaming

From global-level activities

- **F- DRR concept discussion, case studies, and publications at global scale are useful to raise the profile of F-DRR at global level.**
- **One of the FAO approaches is to try to influence global level negotiations (for example at UNFCCC meetings) to mainstream Forest-based adaptation.**
- **Interaction between field practitioner of F-DRR and negotiation will give more concrete image of F-DRR to reflect to F-DRR concept at global scale.**



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Mainstreaming F-DRR

Further possibility to mainstream F-DRR through FAO

- **FAO has 130 country offices in over 130 countries and network with organizations including NGOs.**
- **It is possible to conduct standardized pilot activities of F-DRR in countries using the same methodology from FAO HQs.**
- **FAO organizes global platforms such as COFO or actively participate in events such UNFCCC or CBD COP. It is relatively easy to organize events with Japanese counterparts to mainstream F-DRR.**
- **FAO can produce 6 UN languages so reaching out to many countries using translated publication is also relatively easy.**



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THANK YOU !!

