



Making FLR Operational: FAO FLR Mechanism

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Summary



I. Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) at a Glance

II. Background: FAO and FLR

III. FLR Mechanism

IV. Next Steps

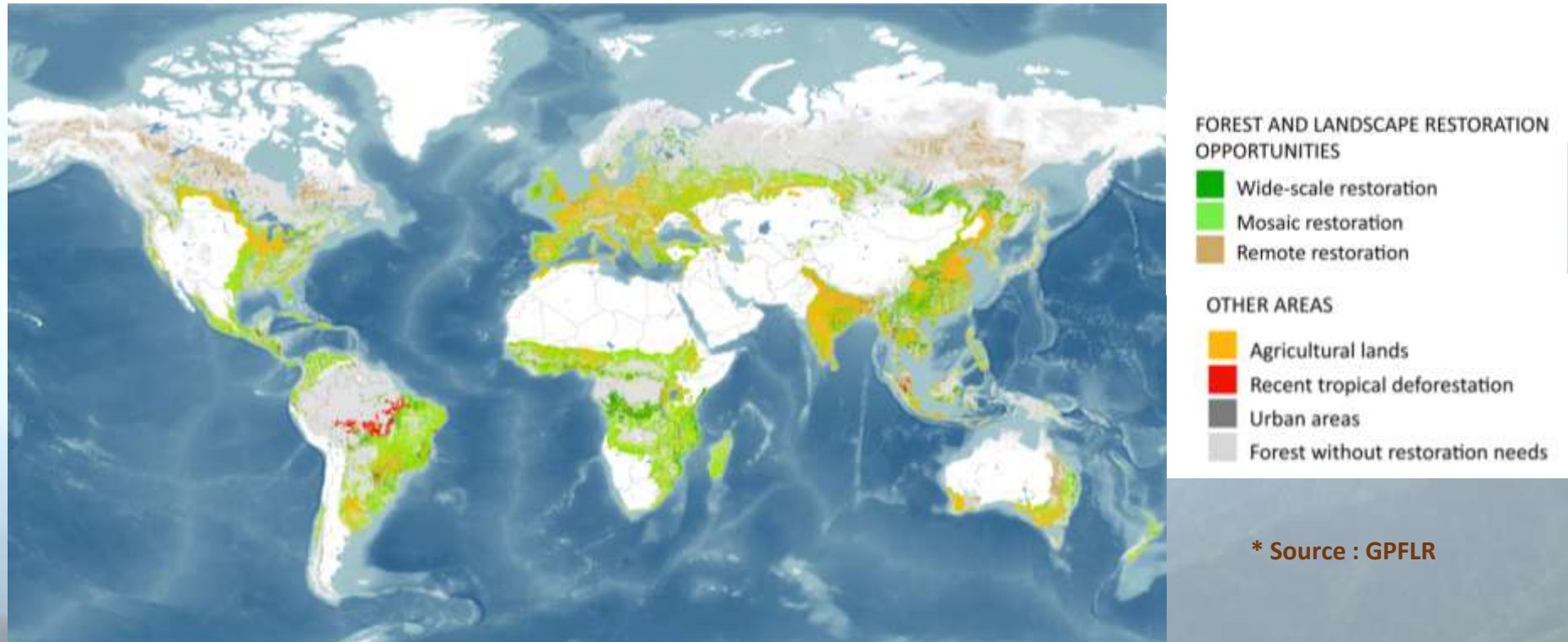
V. Practical Examples



FLR at a Glance



- ✓ More than 800 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscape can be restored (GPFLR)



* Source : GPFLR

Forest and Landscape Restoration – FLR

A comprehensive response

*“An active process that brings people together to identify, negotiate and implement practices that restore an agreed optimal balance of the ecological, social and economic benefits of forests and trees within a broader pattern of land uses.”
(GPFLR)*



FLR at a Glance

Key FLR Principles

- ✓ Balancing **ecological functions** with **human development** needs
(multi-functionality)
- ✓ Enhancing **resilience**
- ✓ Continuous **learning process**
- ✓ Engaging **multiple stakeholders**



FLR is a process, not only an objective



Global FLR Initiatives

- ✓ The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)
- ✓ Bonn Challenge (2011)
- ✓ CBD Aichi targets



FAO experience in FLR

- ✓ **Long History and Experience on Forest Restoration**
- Participatory integrated watershed management in upland area
- Agroforestry and Trees Outside Forests
- Great Green Wall in Sahara and Sahel Initiative
- National Forest Programme Facility
- EU FLEGT Programme (Governance)



FAO experience in FLR

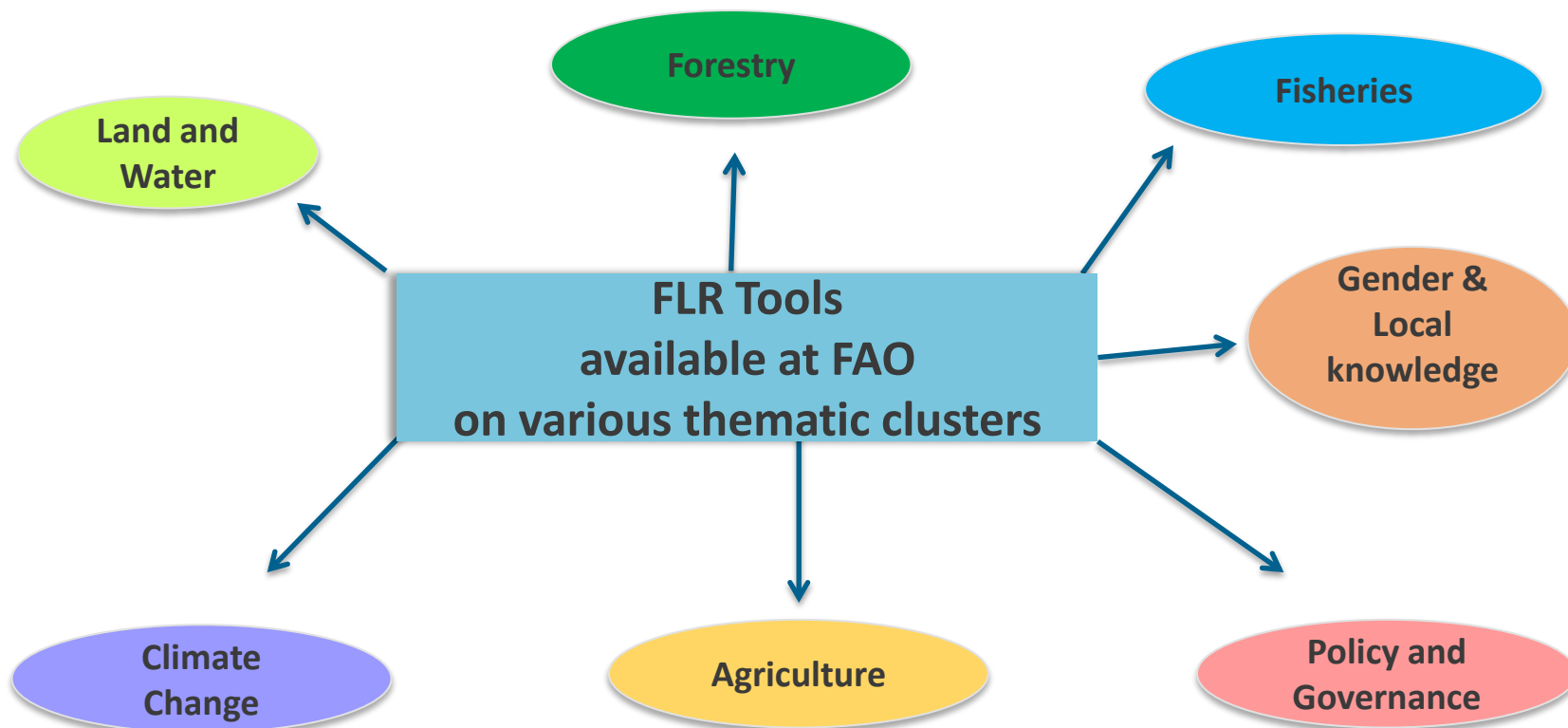
Technical Tools:

Methodology; Policy; Guidelines; Framework; Manuals; Training modules; Software; Database; Information system; e-learning

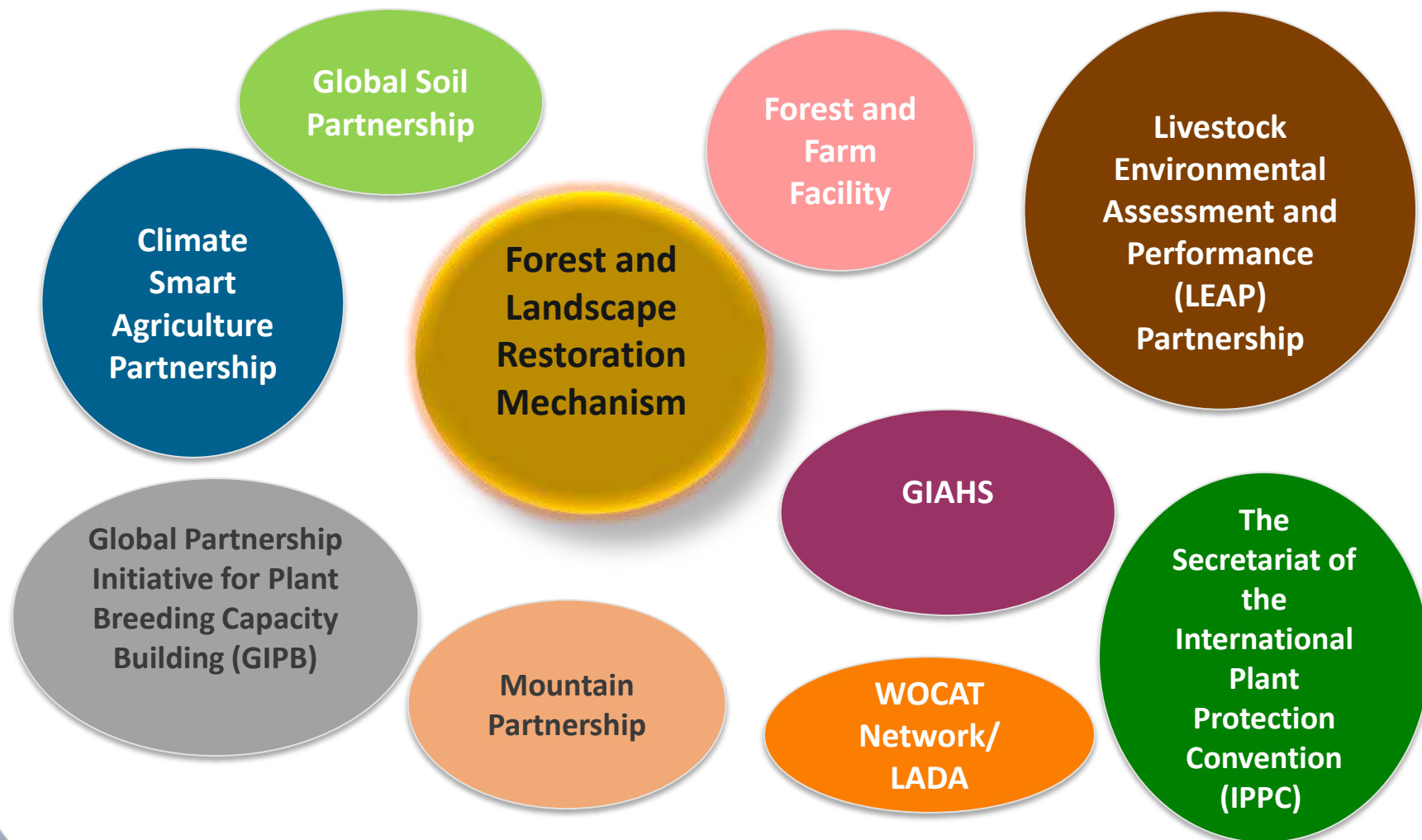
Thematic clusters: Land; Forestry; Fisheries; Agriculture; Climate Change; Gender & local knowledge; Policy and Governance



FLR Tools/Manuals/Guidelines/Database available at FAO



Major Cross-cutting Initiatives, Programmes in FAO



LADA (Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands)

- ✓ Land Degradation & ecosystem assessment
- ✓ 2006-2011 (at request of UNCCD)
- ✓ Grant Funding: GEF (7M USD)
- ✓ Executing agency: FAO
- ✓ Partners: UNEP, ISRIC, WOCAT, GLCN, UEA, UN-U
- ✓ Participating Countries: Argentina, China, Cuba, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia



GIAHS (Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems)

- ✓ Heritage for the Future
- ✓ Definition : Remarkable **Land Use Systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the ingenious and dynamic adaptation of a community/** population to its environment and the needs and aspirations for sustainable development (FAO, 2002)
- ✓ **Vital contribution** to provision of ecosystem services, Food Security and Nutrition, biodiversity, resilience and adaptive capacity

Goal

To support the planning and implementation of FLR mainly at country level as well as monitoring and reporting

Key considerations

- ✓ Fully consistent with key partners to **avoid duplication**
- ✓ Focused mainly at country level and maximize impact **on the ground**
- ✓ Initial phase will span a seven year period (2014-2020)

Operations/Approach at country level

- ✓ Facilitating a **multi-stakeholder process** to define **the needs, challenges and opportunities for FLR** at country level
- ✓ Leading to establishment of a **national FLR Action Plan**
- ✓ **FLR Implementation Planning**
(Resources mobilization & identification of clear roles of the actors)
- ✓ **FLR Implementation**
(Mosaic of activity & combined effort)
- ✓ **Monitoring and evaluating (M&E)**

Operations/Approach at global level

- ✓ **Financial intelligence** function
- ✓ Development of **guidelines & standards** for baselines and verification of successful efforts
- ✓ Contribution to **more effective reporting** to RIO Conventions and any other relevant international organizations, processes, initiatives.
(e.g. UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, GGWSSI etc.)

FAO's Comparative Advantage

- ✓ Convening capacity
- ✓ Strong field presence
- ✓ Long experience and technical competence in FLR work



But not FAO alone,
partnership will be key to
success



Next Steps

- ✓ Official Launch of **FLR Mechanism** in early 2014
- ✓ Partnering with CBD for **Aichi Target Workshops** in 2014
- ✓ Initiate planning process in selected countries
- ✓ Resource mobilization
- ✓ High level event on FLR at **CBD COP 12** in October 2014 (RoK)

Mechanism for project funding

- ✓ TCP and TFP-Facility project support with FAO funding
- ✓ GEF project support
- ✓ Trust Fund with third party donor
- ✓ Support to REED readiness and targeted Support within REED)

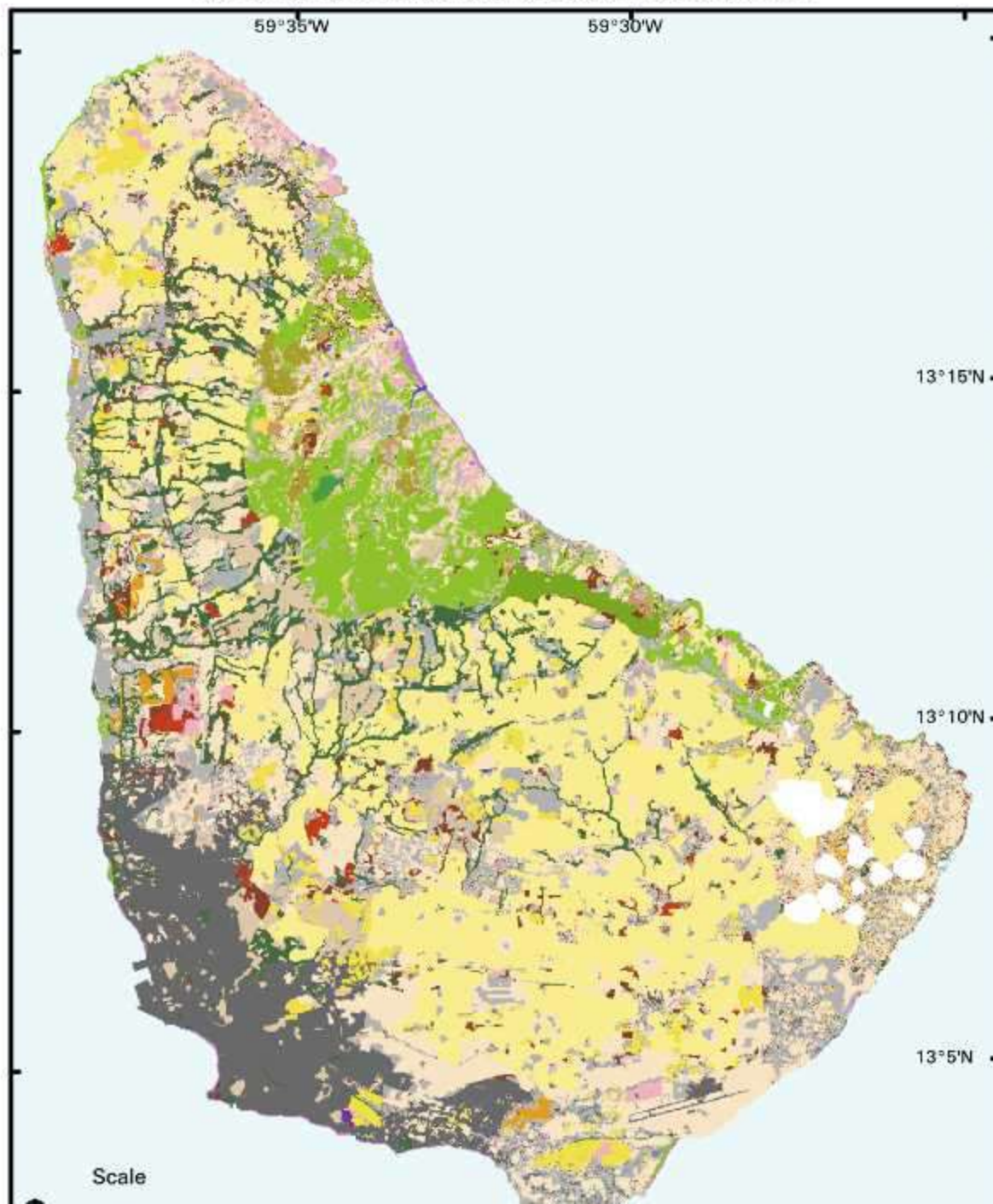
Examples for Landscape Forest Restoration in Forestry

The not doing anything option

Natural Succession



Barbados land cover and forest formations, 2001



Barbados land cover

Land cover / Vegetation Type	ha	%
Urban and build up areas	9211	21
Sugar cane (including root crops)	11706	27
Intensive Agriculture	1692	4
Mixed and woody agriculture	248	1
Inactive agriculture (former cane)	8768	20
Pasture and other grassy areas	2471	6
Golf course	308	1
Forest and open woodlands	7434	17
Barren land	1447	3
Wetland and water	66	0

Opportunities in Forestry

- Sustainable Forest Management
- Define sustainable practices



Opportunities in Forestry Artisanal Lumber Production

Opportunities in Forestry

Non Timber Forest Products

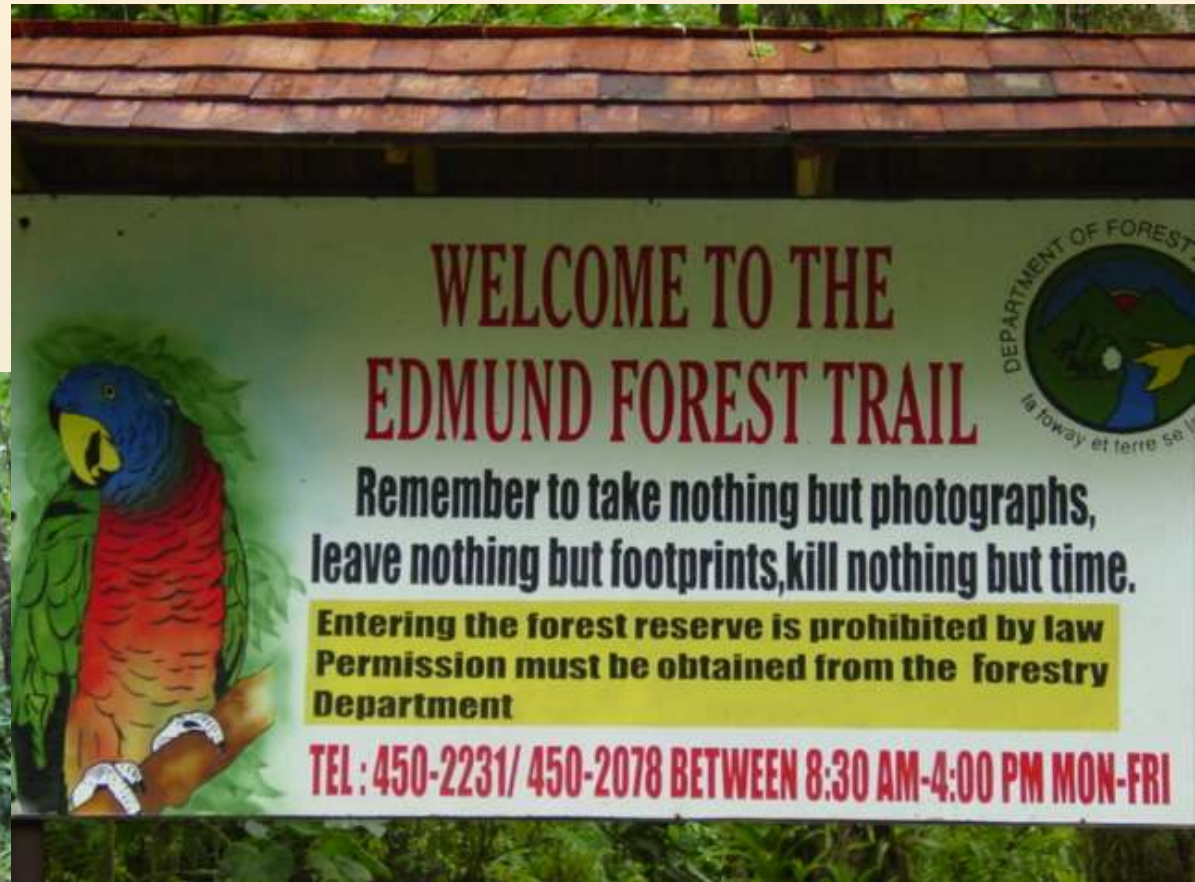
Bamboo



Description	Costs
Truck	\$ 2.08
Labour for cutting	\$ 6.67
Material Preparation 4 hrs	\$ 26.68
Bamboo costs	\$ 1.50
Labour design & weaving 3 hrs	\$ 14.67
Equipment	\$.50
Consumables	\$.50
Other material use whisks	\$.40
Total	\$ 53.00
Profit Margin 10%	\$ 5.30
Selling Price	\$ 58.30

Opportunities in Forestry

- Eco tourism



Opportunities in Forestry

Payments
for
environ-
mental
services
for
example
water

Regional Study



Practical experiences of compensation
mechanisms for water services provided
by forests in Central America and the
Caribbean

To be downloaded from FAO Forestry Department Webpage

Or the

THE NATIONAL
FOREST PROGRAMME
FACILITY



<http://www.nfp-facility.org/19604-03e8c199f14a6b4b9859676fff1386b31.pdf>

Opportunities in Forestry

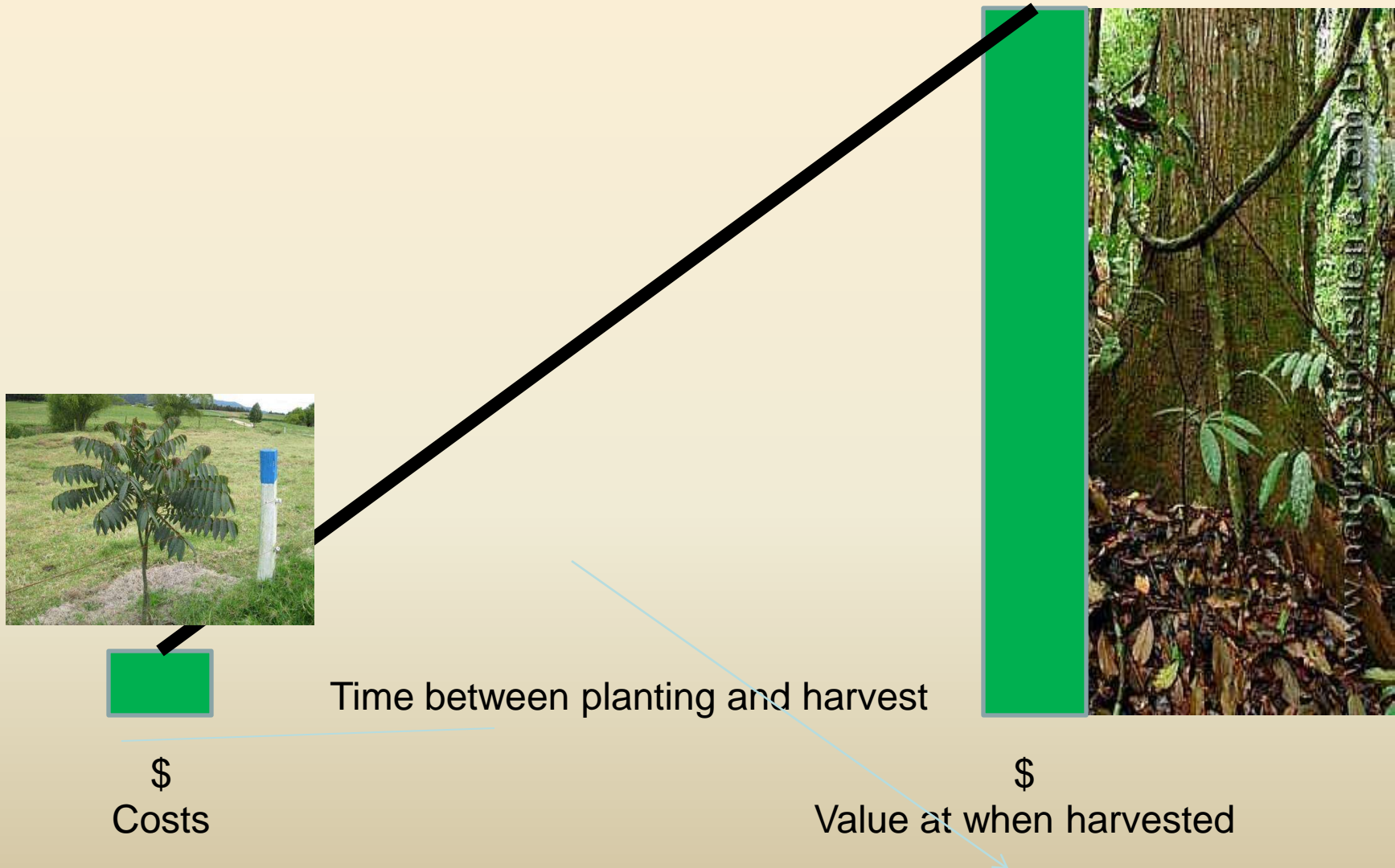


Investing in
Planting Trees

Does it pay?



Rate of Return



The Effect of Time on Interest Rate and the Expected Annual Income

Rotation Period (years)	Rate of return with no extra costs for the land (%)	Rate of return and paying an interest for the land (%)	Average sustained annual income per ha (TT-\$)
25	15.4	7.2	13,100
30	12.7	6.0	11,000
35	10.8	5.1	9,400

Example of Restoration Practices

- Shifting cultivation with planting of timber trees (Tajunga system)
- High Shelterwood System Trinidad Facilitated Natural Regeneration
- Underplanting of timber trees

Potential for a Public Private Partnership

- Government owns large tracks of land
- Leases the land to private investors to establish and manage forest plantations
- The land lease is paid towards the end of the rotation period
- Government owns the trees until the land lease is paid



thank you!