



# **Making Forest and Landscape Restoration Operational:**

## **FAO's FLR Mechanism**

**CBD workshop for Central, South and East Asia on  
Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration  
Jeju, Republic of Korea - 14 to 18 July 2014**

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# Summary



**I. Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) at a Glance**

**II. Background: FAO and FLR**

**III. FLR Mechanism**

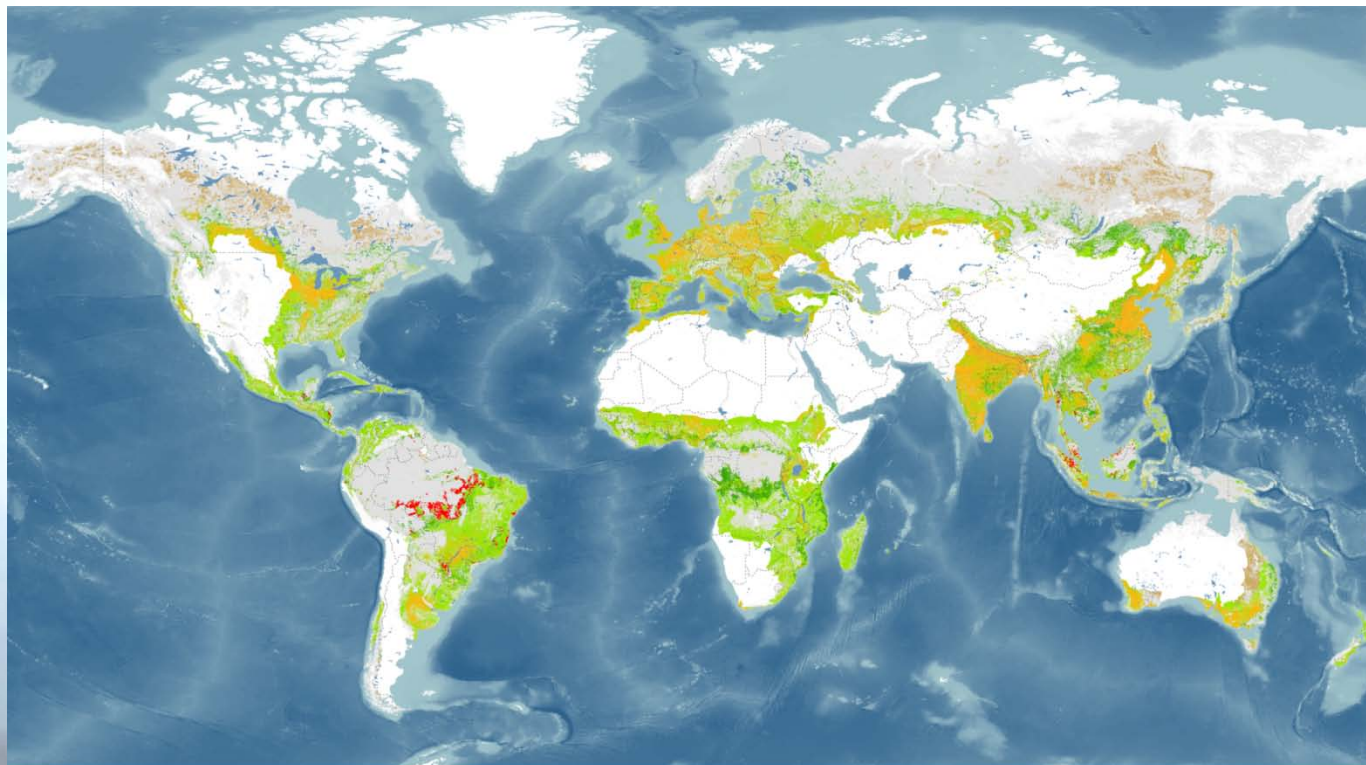




# Scope of the Challenge



- ✓ Up to 2 billion hectares of deforested and degraded land – size of South America. Much can be restored (GPFLR)



## FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Wide-scale restoration
- Mosaic restoration
- Remote restoration

## OTHER AREAS

- Agricultural lands
- Recent tropical deforestation
- Urban areas
- Forest without restoration needs

\* 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)*

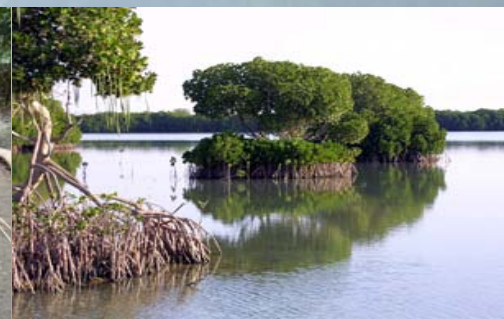


## Key FLR Principles

- ✓ 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)
- ✓ Landscapes for People, Food and Nature (LPFN)
- ✓ International Model Forest Network (IMFN)
- ✓ Bonn Challenge (2011)
- ✓ CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (5, 11 and **15**)



# FAO and FLR

## FAO experience in FLR

### **Long History and Experience in Forest and Landscape Restoration**

- Reforestation, Agroforestry, Conservation agriculture, Integrated watershed management etc.
- Various projects in China, DPRK, Mongolia, Pakistan, etc.
- Great Green Wall in Sahara and Sahel Initiative
- LADA – Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands



## FLR Tools/Manuals/Guidelines/Database available at FAO

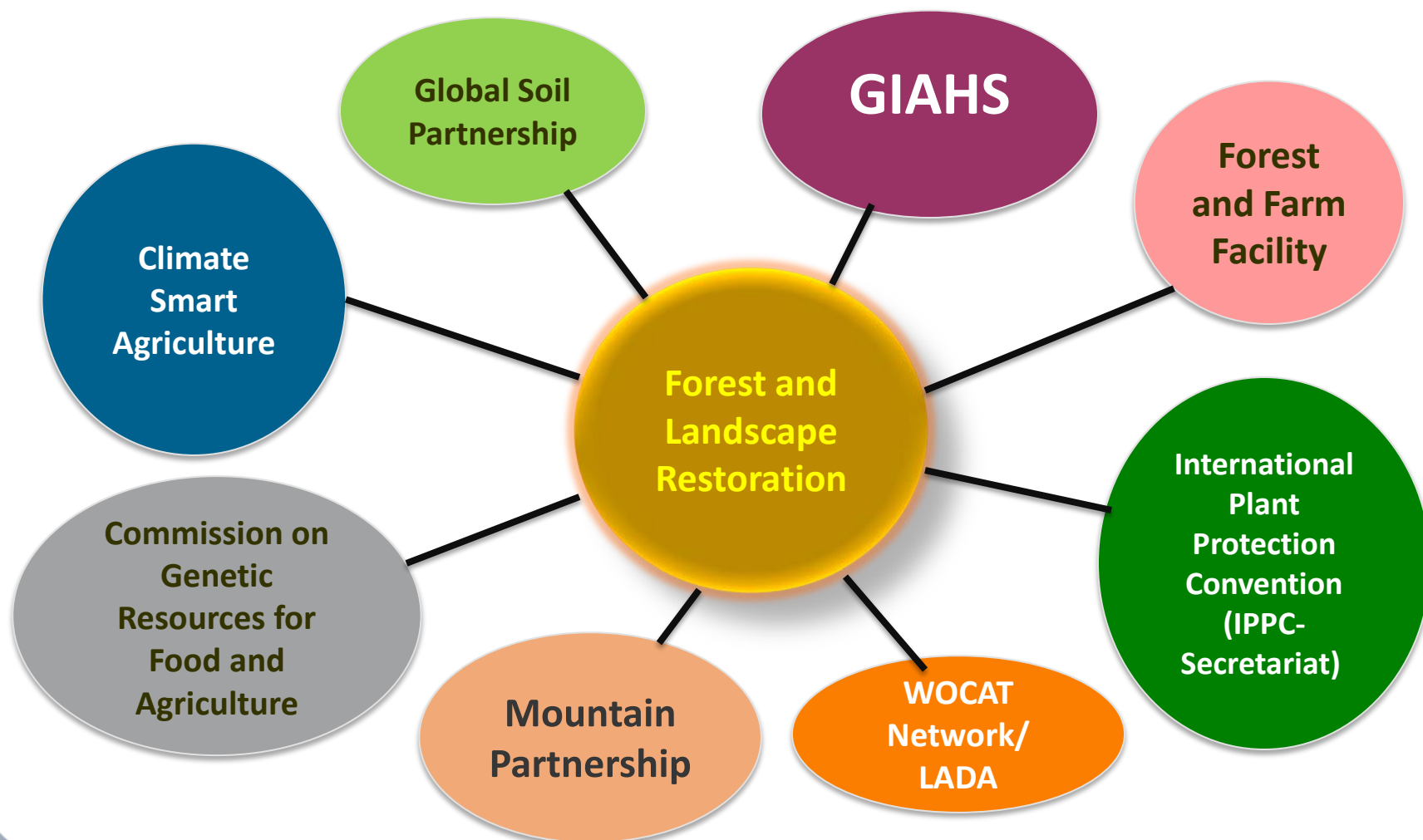
### Technical Tools:

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



## Major FAO Initiatives contributing to FLR



# FLR Mechanism



## Context

- ✓ FAO is GPFLR member – reflection on best possible role FAO could play to help GPFLR achieve goals and objectives
- ✓ GPFLR has had lots of success in raising awareness at global level – Bonn Challenge, Aichi Targets, etc.
- ✓ **But scattered progress on the ground and huge need to scale-up**
- ✓ Mandate from FAO's governing body for Forestry Dept (COFO) to identify best role for FAO in GPFLR, and increase support to field programme - result is FLR Mechanism

**Official launch of FLR Mechanism - June 2014 at COFO**

## Goal

To support the planning, funding and implementation of FLR mainly at country level

## Key considerations

- ✓ We know the “what”, now we need to **focus on the “how”**
- ✓ Will work mainly at country level to maximize impact **on the ground**
- ✓ Fully consistent with key partners to **avoid duplication**
- ✓ Initial phase will span a seven year period (2014-2020)

## Operations/Approach at country level

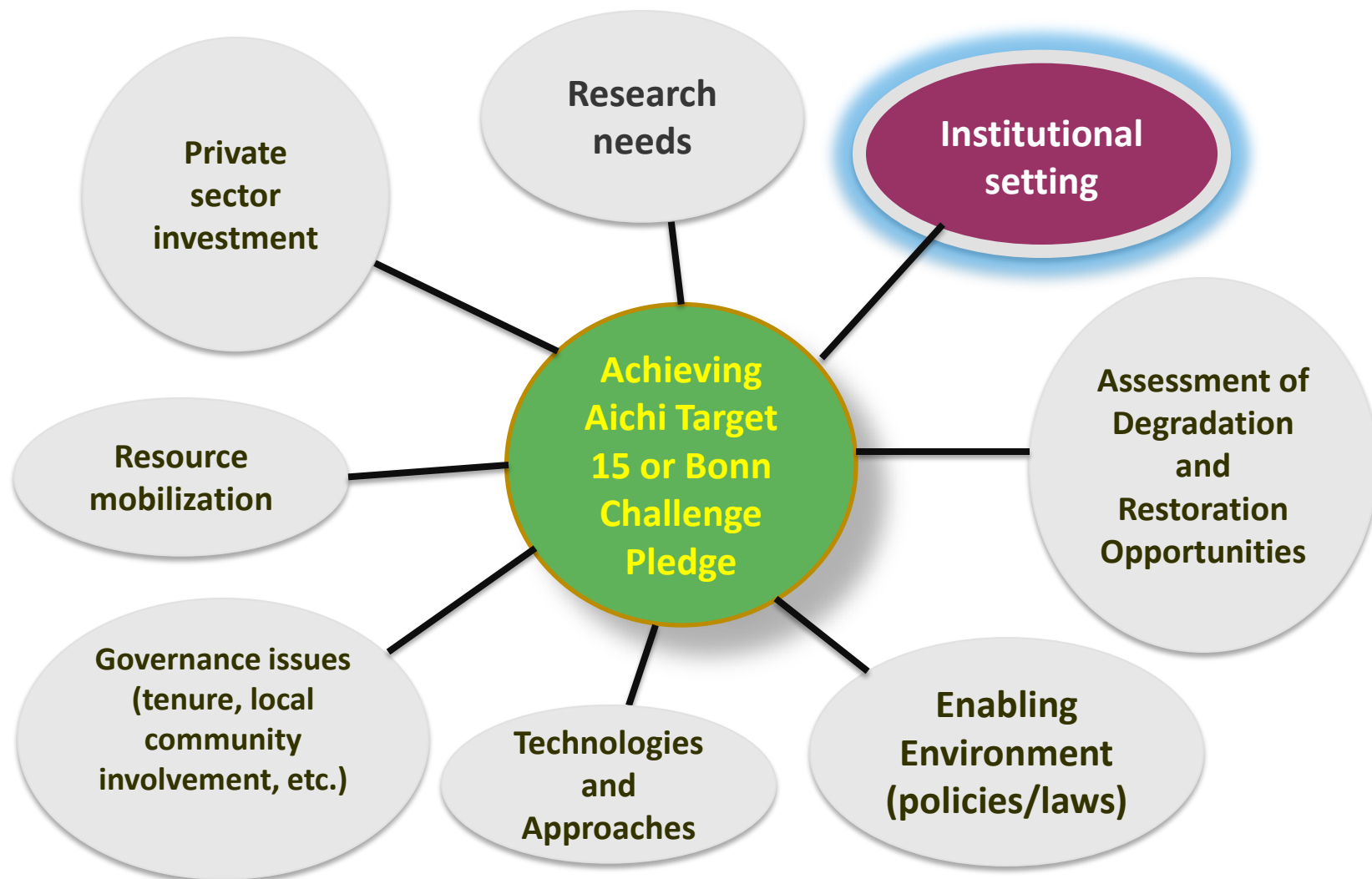
- ✓ Facilitating a **multi-stakeholder process** to define **the needs, challenges and opportunities for FLR** at country level
- ✓ Leading to establishment of a **national FLR Action Plan**
- ✓ **FLR Planning Phase**  
(Resources mobilization & identification of clear roles of all actors)
- ✓ **FLR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



## Process at country level



## Process at country level

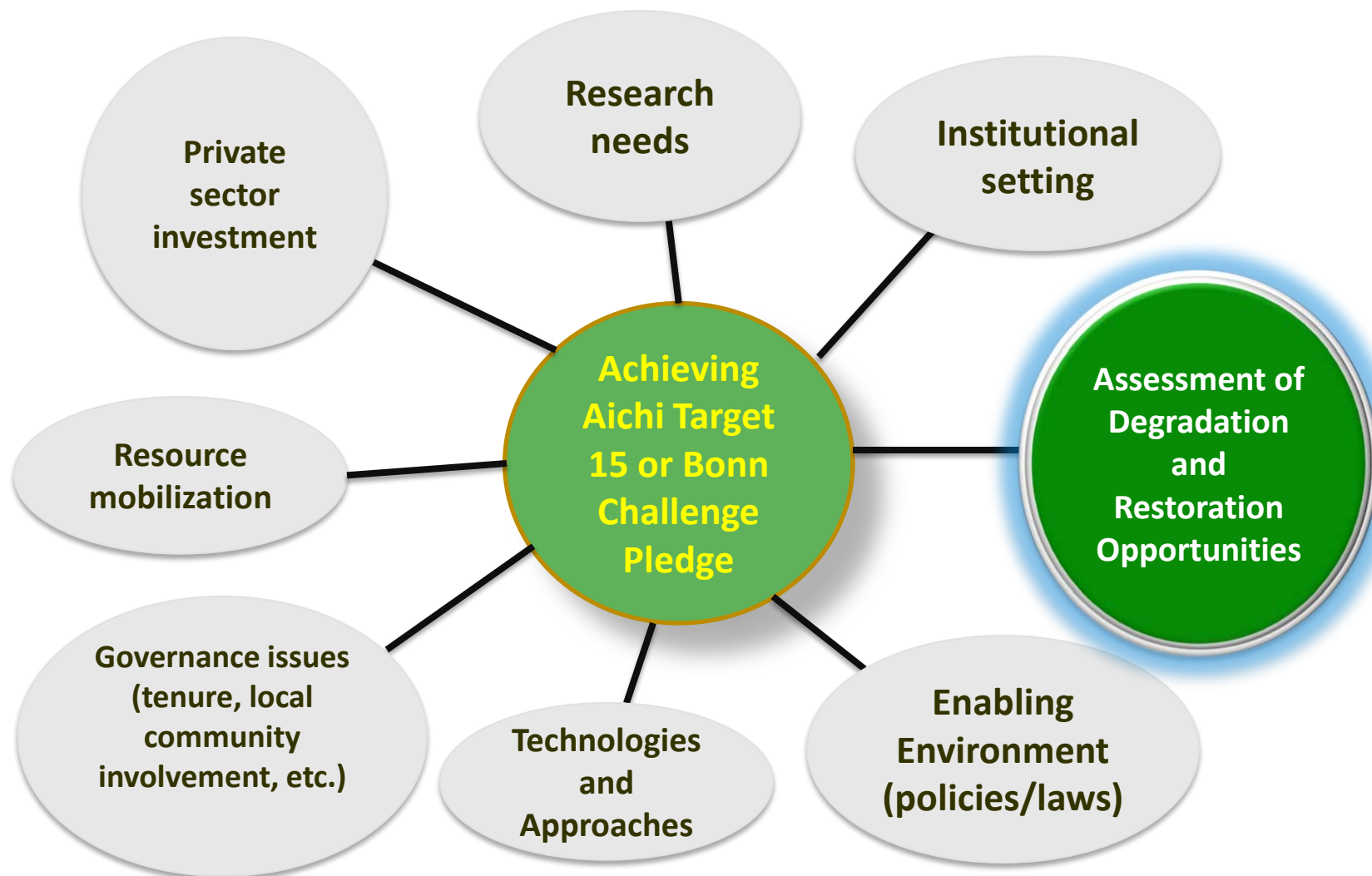


## Institutional Setting

- ✓ Identify relevant land use sectors and stakeholders for FLR (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock/Rangeland, Energy, Mining, etc.)
- ✓ What planning processes are under way (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, NFPs, etc.)
- ✓ What about other entry points? Food security, livelihoods, health, poverty alleviation?
- ✓ Are there existing mechanisms that allow different sectors/stakeholders to engage in dialogue?



## Process at country level



## Assessment of Degradation and Restoration Opportunities

- ✓ Identifying degraded lands and where is the greatest need/best opportunities for restoration efforts
- ✓ Different assessment methodologies exist (ROAM, LADA, etc.) – need to decide which is/are most appropriate
- ✓ Important to do stock-taking of successful interventions

## Process at country level





## Enabling Environment

- ✓ Analysis of Policies, Laws, Regulations across different sectors
- ✓ Are they adequate? Are they complementary/conflicting?
- ✓ What support would be needed to help draft, revise, harmonize legislation/policies?
- ✓ Specific support/activities/projects could be identified to improve enabling environment

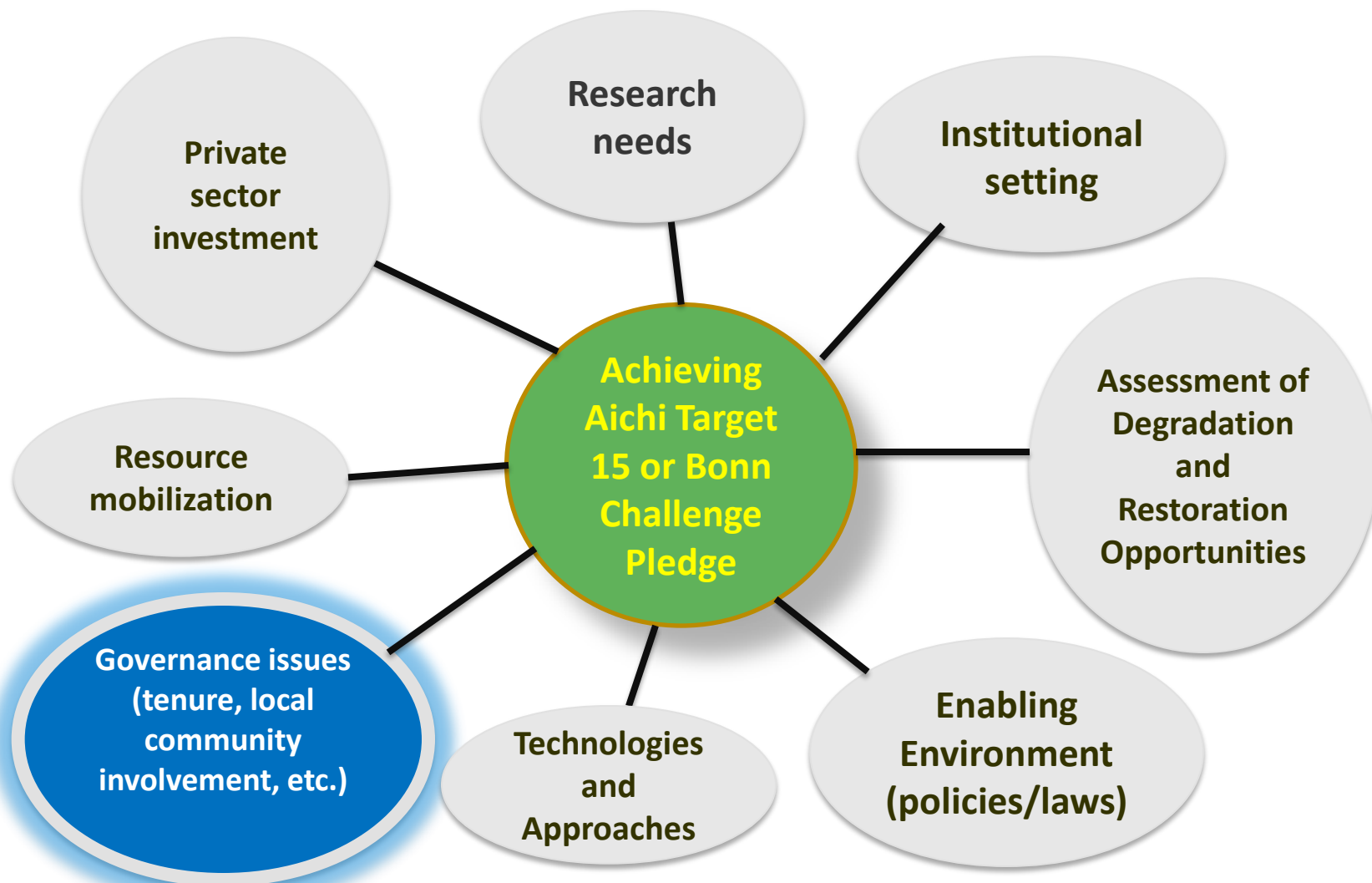
## Process at country level



## Technologies and approaches

- ✓ Stocking taking of existing technologies and approaches for sustainable land use (Reforestation, Assisted Natural Regeneration, Agroforestry, Climate Smart Agriculture, etc.)
- ✓ And successful experiences and approaches already carried out – build on what is already proven to work.
- ✓ Where are the gaps?
- ✓ Opportunities for new technologies?

## Process at country level

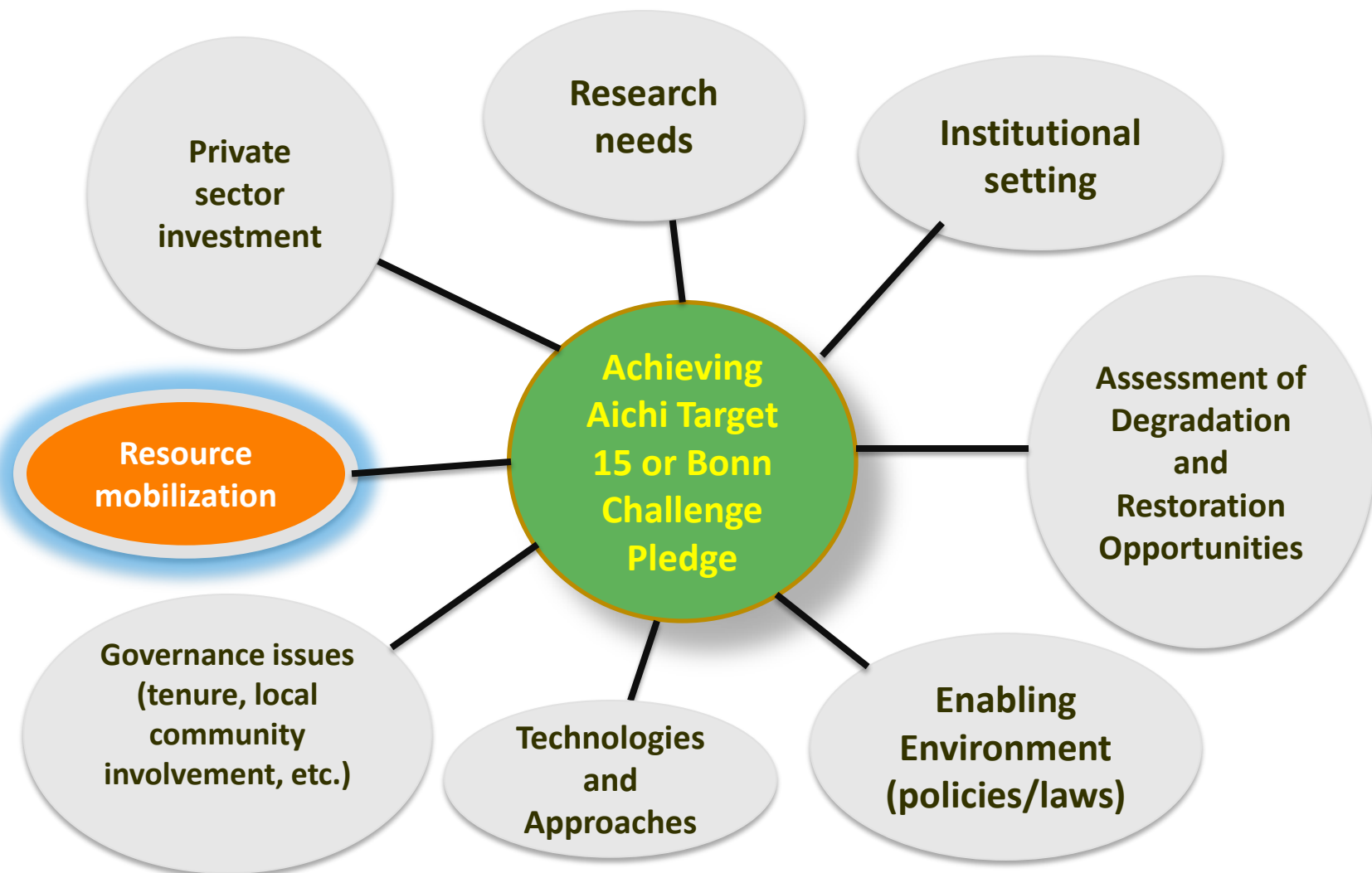


## Governance

- ✓ Assessment of Land Tenure
- ✓ Analysis of decision-making processes
- ✓ Engagement of all relevant stakeholder groups



## Process at country level



## Resource Mobilization

- ✓ What resources are already available through existing national/sub-national programmes/projects?
- ✓ Coordinated approach to informing/sensitizing potential donors (multi-lateral, bi-lateral, foundations)
- ✓ Support to develop new project concepts and proposals (could be comprehensive or specific to a single sector/type of support)
- ✓ Goal is to have a well-connected, cohesive and coherent set of projects and programmes that complement each other and collectively address the variety of interventions required

## Process at country level



## Private Sector role

- ✓ Understand scope of private sector involvement in FLR already underway in country
- ✓ Ensure that private sector is around the table early on in the process
- ✓ Seek to embed FLR activities in economically viable enterprises (from micro to large scale) as much as possible
- ✓ This will be key to sustainability!!

## Process at country level





## Research needs

- ✓ Are there gaps in knowledge that research institutions could address more effectively?
- ✓ Bio-physical, socio-economic, etc.

## Process at country level



## Process at country level



# FLR Mechanism – country level support



## The way forward

- ✓ As workshop follow-up, determine level of interest from countries for FLR Mechanism support
- ✓ Determine feasibility, potential partners, etc. in each country
- ✓ Develop PIFs/project proposals for funding under GEF6
- ✓ Provide start-up funding through FAO-TCP projects and/or FLR Mechanism where possible
- ✓ Launch country programmes starting in late 2014 and throughout 2015.
- ✓ Target: up to 20 countries globally

## Key elements of process

- ✓ **Systematic approach** that considers and connects **all aspects** of the FLR process – tailored to specific context in each country
- ✓ **Intensive effort** with **long term perspective** and much attention to **mobilizing needed resources**
- ✓ External **partners** working through **more effective and well connected collaboration**, building on strengths and comparative advantage of each
- ✓ Provides strategic planning framework **fully linked to ongoing planning processes** (NBSAP, NAPA, NFP, etc.) and **builds synergies at country level**



## 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, etc.)

## FAO's Comparative Advantage

- ✓ Convening capacity in key FLR sectors
- ✓ Strong field presence
- ✓ Long experience and technical competence in FLR, across many relevant land use sectors

But not FAO alone - **partnership** will be key to success

## Next Steps

- ✓ Partnering with CBD for remaining **Aichi Target Workshops** in 2014 (Central America and West Africa)
- ✓ High level event on FLR at **CBD COP 12** in October 2014 (RoK)
- ✓ **Initiate planning process** in selected countries
- ✓ **Resource mobilization**



***thank you!***