

Making Forest and Landscape Restoration Operational:

FAO's FLR Mechanism

CBD workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa on Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration Livingstone, Zambia 12–16 May 2014

Douglas McGuire

Team Leader

Forest Resources Management Team

FAO Forestry Department

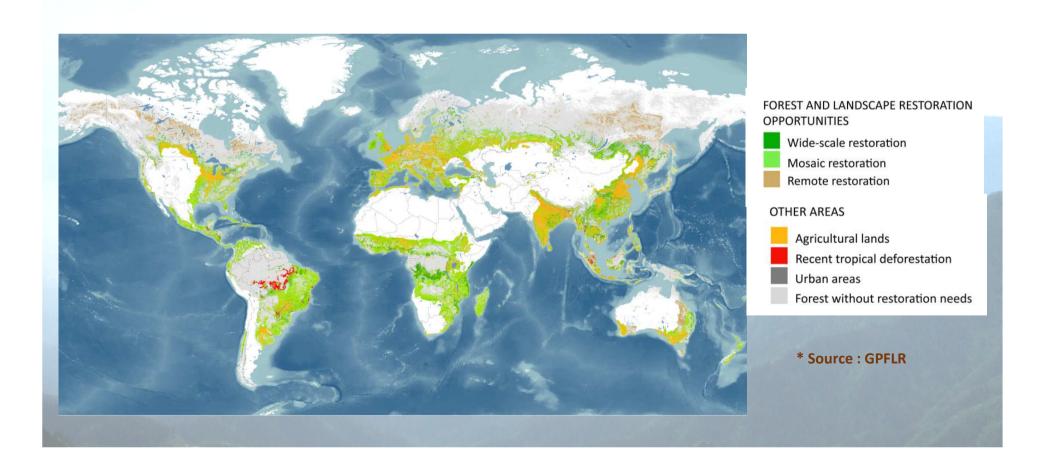
Summary



- I. Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) at a Glance
- II. Background: FAO and FLR
- **III. FLR Mechanism**



✓ Up to 2 billion hectares of deforested and degraded
 land – size of South America. Much can be restored (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 <u>15</u>)







FAO & FLR



FAO experience in FLR

Long History and Experience in Forest and Landscape Restoration

- Reforestation, Agroforestry, Conservation agriculture, Integrated watershed management etc.
- Great Green Wall in Sahara and Sahel Initiative
- Silva Mediterranea/Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests
- LADA Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands

FAO & FLR



FLR Tools/Manuals/Guidelines/Database available at FAO

Technical Tools:

Methodology; Policy; Guidelines; Framework; Manuals; Training modules;

Software; Database; Information system; e-learning

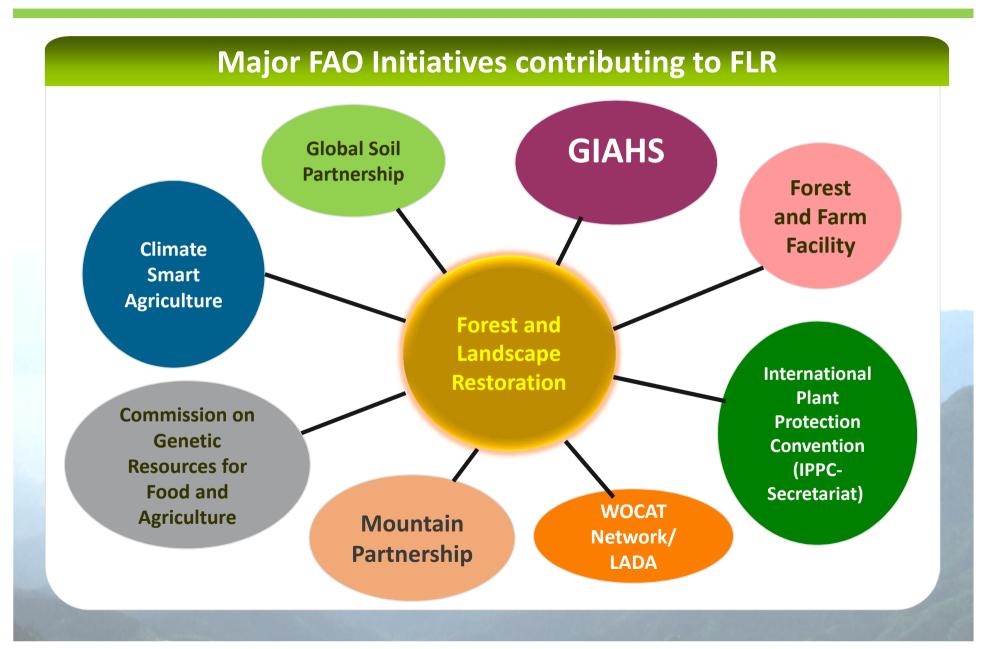
Thematic clusters: Land; Forestry; Fisheries; Agriculture; Climate Change;

Gender & local knowledge; Policy and Governance



FAO & FLR











Context

- ✓ FAO is GPFLR member reflection on best possible role FAO could play to help GPFLR achieve goals and objectives
- ✓ 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 (COFO) to identify best role for FAO in GPFLR, 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 <u>country level</u>

Key considerations

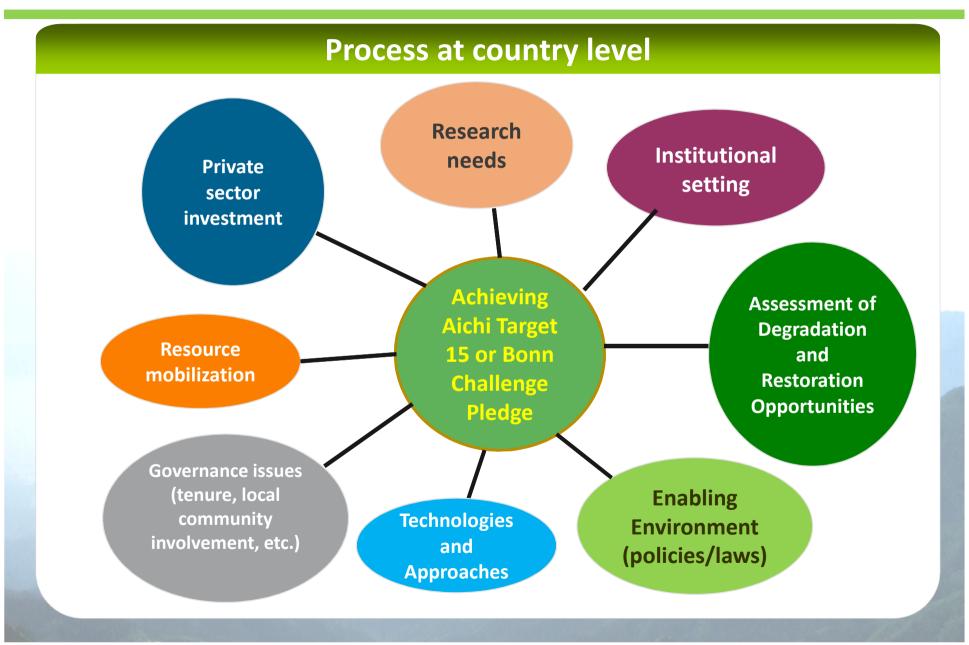
- ✓ We know the "what", now we need to focus on the "how"
- ✓ Will work mainly at country level to maximize impact on the ground
- √ Fully consistent with key partners to avoid duplication
- ✓ Initial phase will span a seven year period (2014-2020)



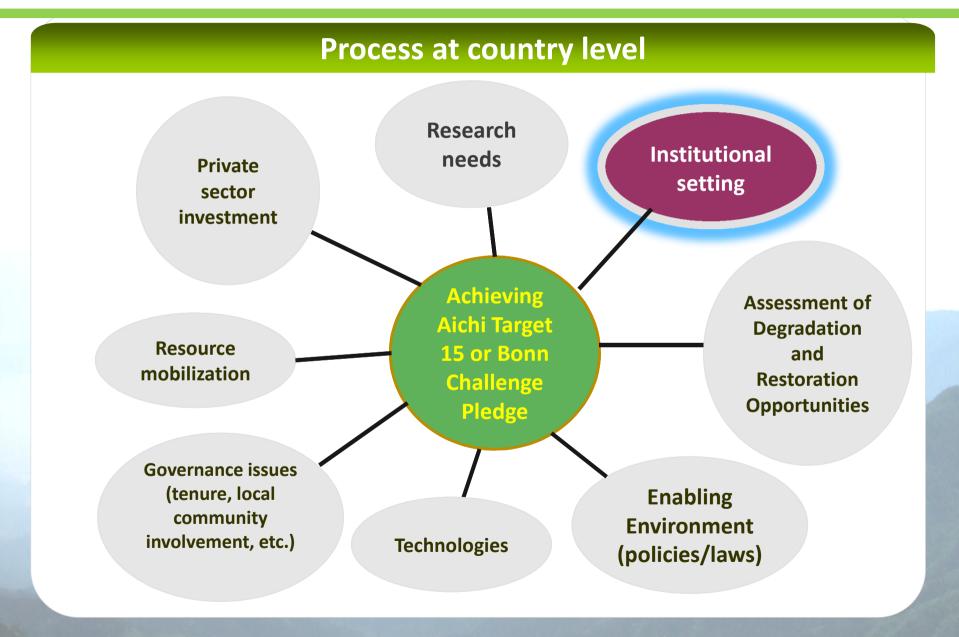
Operations/Approach at country level

- ✓ 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 Implementation Planning
 (Resources mobilization & identification of clear roles of all actors)
- ✓ FLR Implementation
 (Mosaic of activity & combined effort)
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluating (M&E)







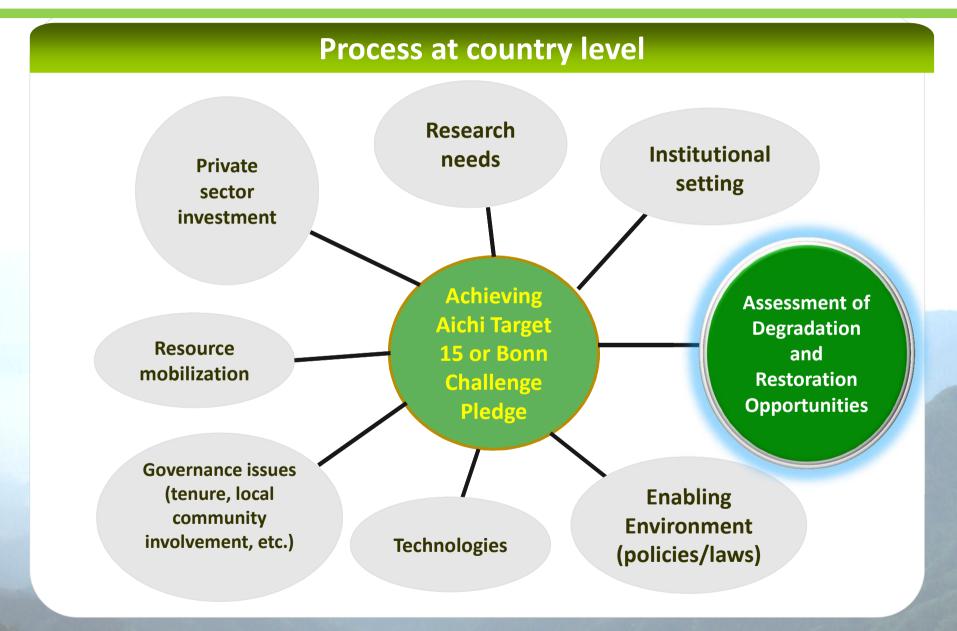




Institutional Setting

- ✓ 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 to engage in dialogue?



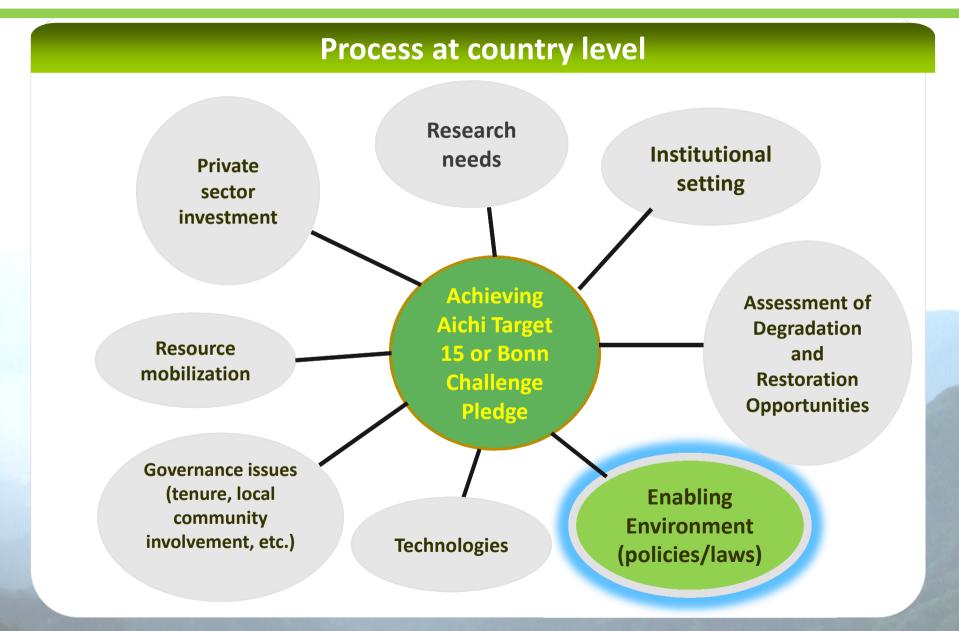




Assessment of Degradation and Restoration Opportunties

- ✓ ROAM, LADA, etc.
- ✓ Stocking taking of successful interventions



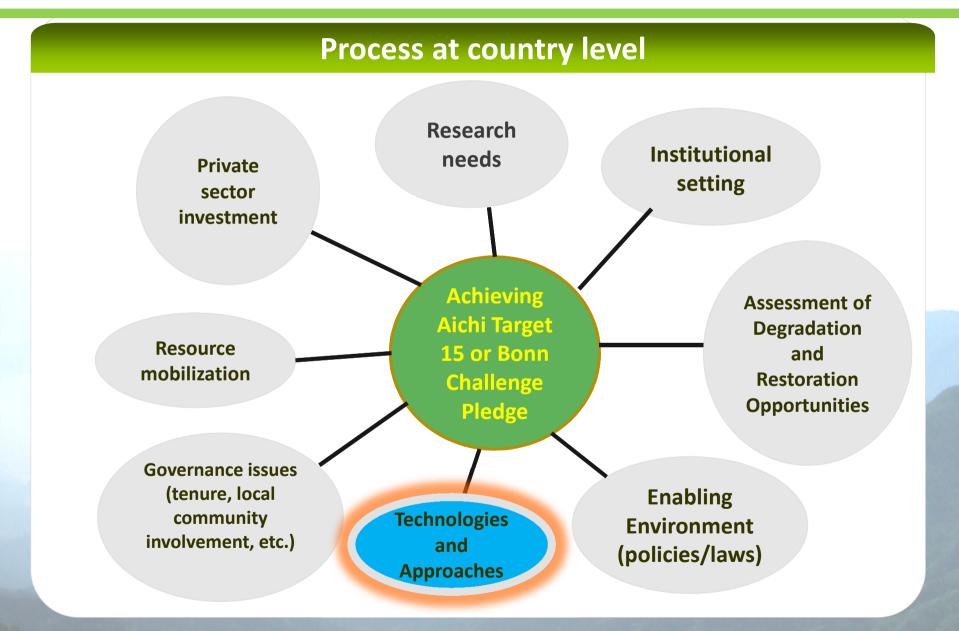




Enabling Environment

- ✓ Analysis of Policies, Laws, Regulations, etc.
- ✓ Are they adequate? Are they complementary?
- ✓ What support would be needed to help draft, revise, harmonize legislation/policies?



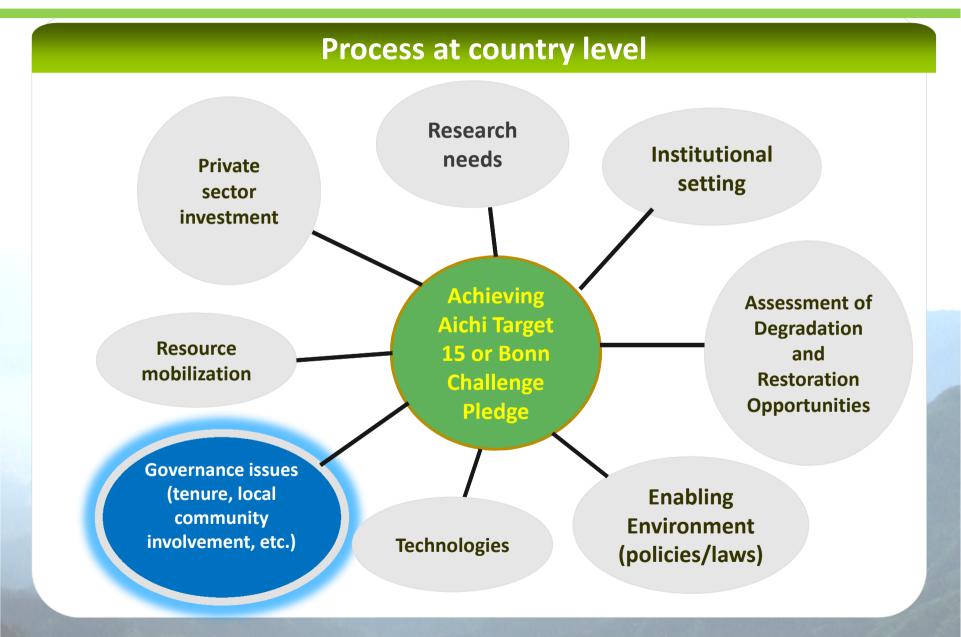




Technologies and approaches

- ✓ 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 (Water Boxx)?



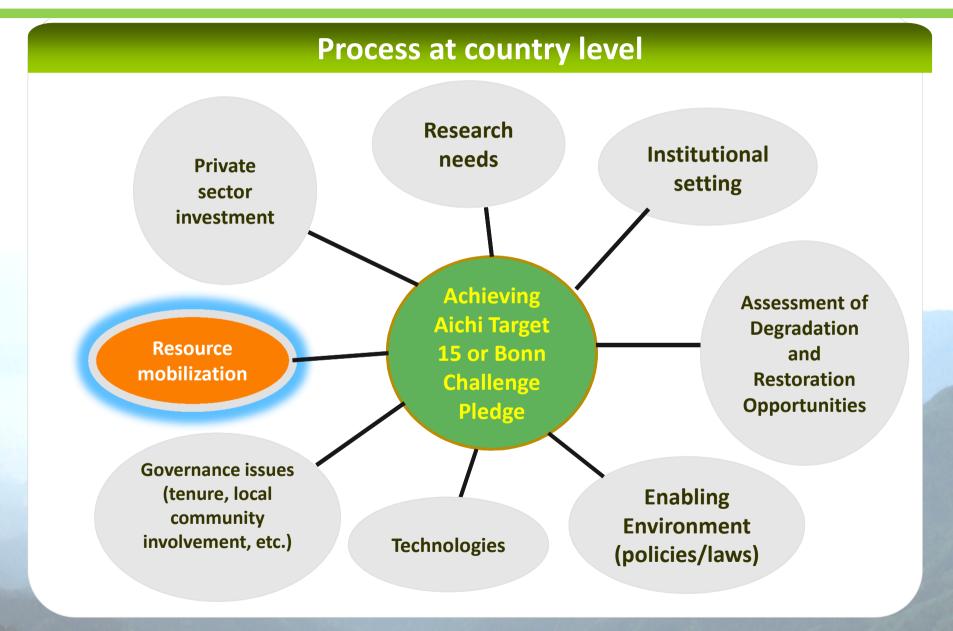




Governance

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



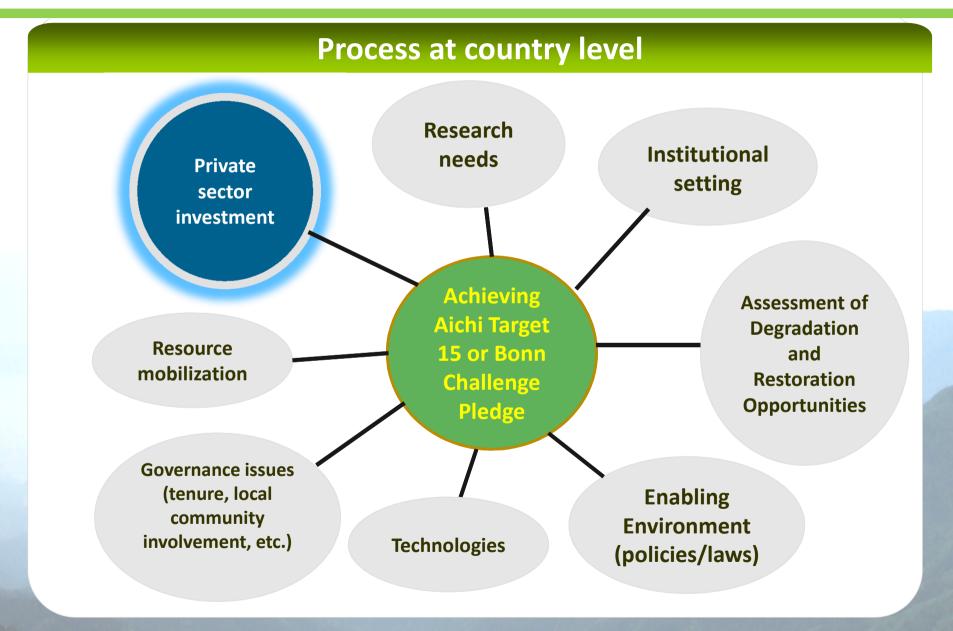




Resource Mobilization

- ✓ 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



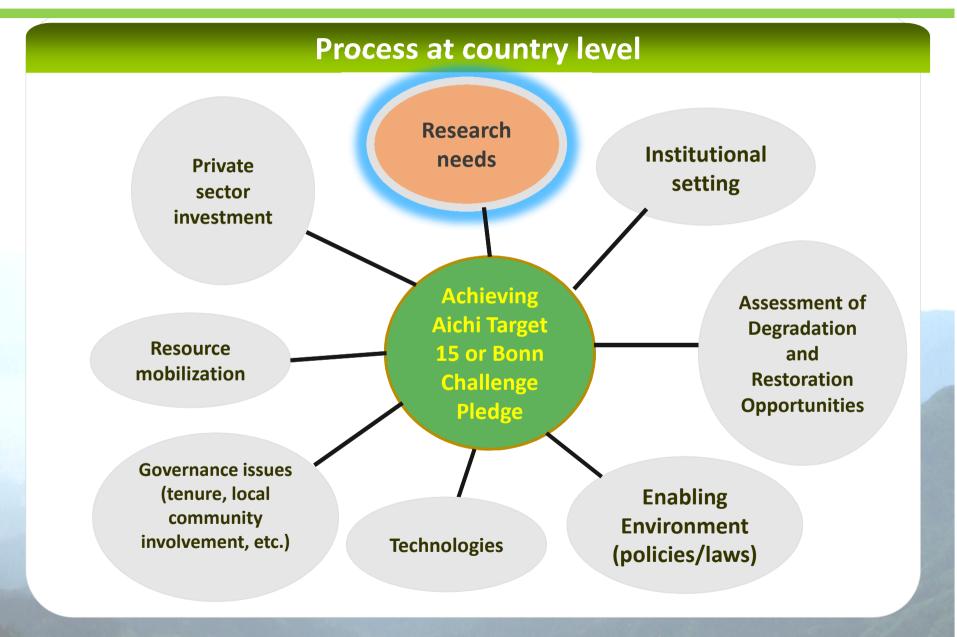




Private Sector role

- ✓ 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 (at all scales) as much as possible
- ✓ This will be key to sustainability!!



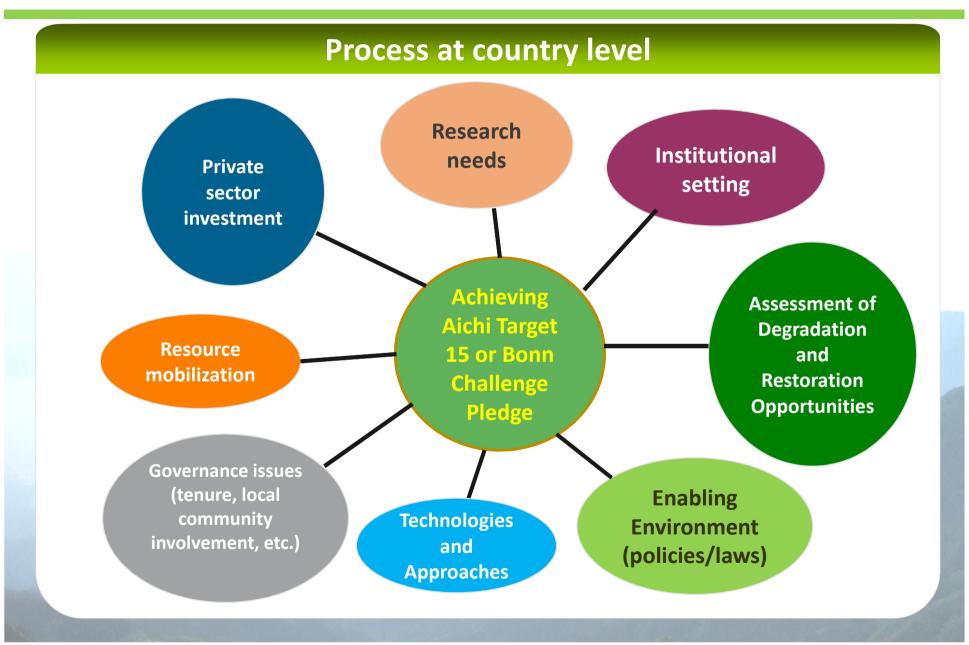




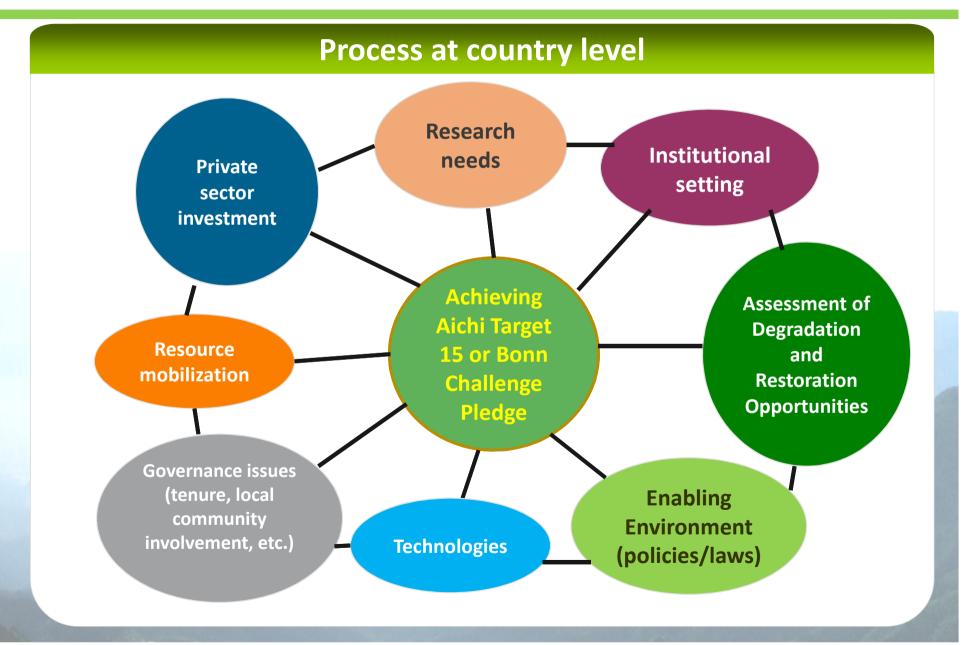
Research needs

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









FLR Mechanism – country level support



The way forward

- ✓ As workshop follow-up, <u>determine level of interest</u> from countries for FLR Mechanism support
- ✓ <u>Determine feasibility</u>, potential partners, etc. in each country
- ✓ <u>Develop PIFs/project proposals</u> for funding under GEF6
- ✓ Provide <u>start-up funding</u> through FAO-TCP projects and/or FLR
 Mechanism where possible
- ✓ <u>Launch country programmes</u> starting in late 2014 and throughout 2015.
- ✓ Target: 20-25 countries globally



Key elements of process

- ✓ **Systematic approach** that considers and connects **all aspects** of the FLR process <u>tailored to specific context in each country</u>
- ✓ 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, agroforestry, reforestation, fire mgt....



But not FAO alone - partnership will be key to success

Next Steps



Next Steps

- ✓ Official Launch of FLR Mechanism at COFO in June 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)



thank you!

