Forest and Landscape Restoration

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Why FLR?

The bottom line:

With a finite land and natural resources and growing demands for products and ecosystem services, we simply cannot afford an estimated 2 billion hectares of degraded land.

Multiple commitments on forest and landscape restoration

Bonn challenge (Restoration of at least 150 million hectares by 2020)

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 (Restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020)

UN Climate Summit Declaration on Forest (New York) with 350 million hectares by 2030

Sustainable Development Goal 15.3 on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)

Scope of the Challenge

Forest loss
USD 2–5 trillion
each year*

Landscape degradation
3–16%
of agricultural GDP

* TEEB data

"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)

Up to 2 billion hectares of degraded land (source GPFLR)

FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION (FLR)

What it costs

Bonn Challenge
2011–2020
150 million ha
USD 36 billion/year

New York Declaration on Forests
2014–2030
350 million ha
USD 49 billion /year

Land degradation neutrality
(SDG Target 15.3)
2015–2030
2 billion ha
USD 318 billion/year

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

Key principles of Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR)

Balancing ecological functions with human development needs (how to deal with multi-functionality of degraded landscapes)

Enhancing resilience

Continuous learning process

Engaging **multiple stakeholders**

Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM)

Facilitation process at country level on the following key issues:

Private sector investment

Research needs

Institutional setting

Resource mobilization

Achieving Aichi Target 15 or Bonn Challenge Pledge

Assessment of Degradation and Restoration Opportunities

Governance issues (tenure, local community involvement, etc.)

Technologies and Approaches

Enabling Environment (policies/laws)

Launched in 2014 with the financial support from the Korea Forest Service (KFS) and Sweden (Sida)

Project submitted to France in 2015 (for Niger & Burkina Faso)

National Work Plans under preparation to support FLR initiatives in Cambodia, Philippines, Guatemala, Peru, Lebanon, Rwanda, Uganda and DPRK

EUROPEAN FOREST WEEK - SILVA2015

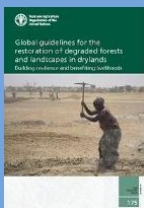# Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM)
Main actions of the FLR Mechanism at the global/regional levels

Financial resources mobilization function (projects proposals submitted to bilateral/multilateral donors, private sector mobilization, preparation of a Discussion Paper on Sustainable Financing for FLR with Global Mechanism, etc...)

Development of guidelines & standards for baselines and verification of successful Forest and Landscape Restoration efforts (in collaboration with other GPFLR members)
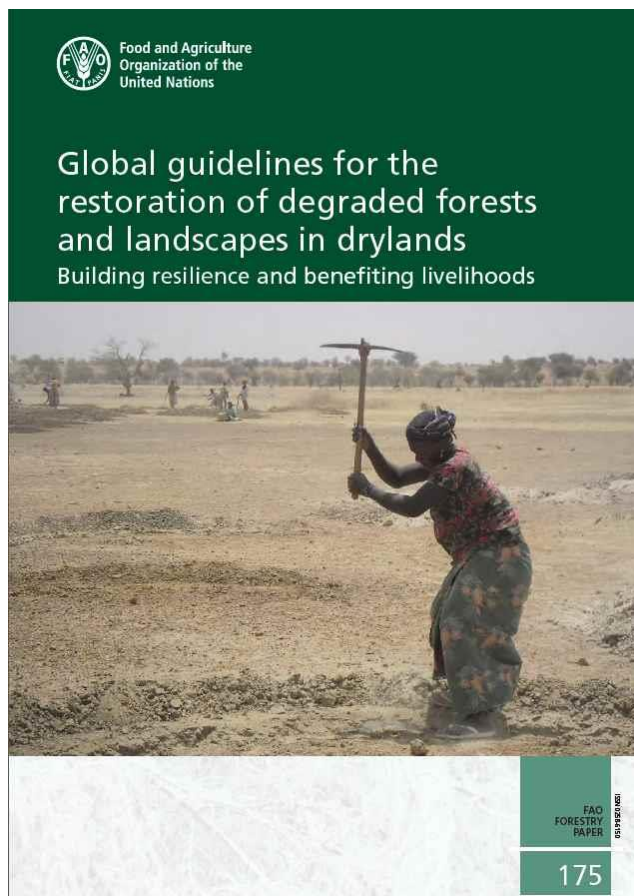
Dissemination of existing knowledge on Forest and Landscape Restoration at regional/country levels through existing regional networks/initiatives (*Silva Mediterranea*, Initiative 20*20 etc…)

Contribution to more effective reporting to RIO Conventions and any other relevant international organizations, processes or initiatives (e.g. UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, Bonn Challenge)

Global Guidelines for Restoration in Drylands

Global guidelines for the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands
Building resilience and benefiting livelihoods

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➢ Collaborative and country-driven process

➢ **Launched at the UNCCD COP 12, Ankara, October 2015**

➢ **Implementation of guidelines being supported** through capacity development and restoration initiatives at country, regional and international levels such as :
  - Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
  - FLR Mechanism
  - *Silva Mediterranea*
  - GPFLR, Bonn Challenge, SDG 15

www.fao.org/3/a-i5036e.pdf

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Points for consideration

The Commission may wish to invite countries to:

- develop or strengthen mechanisms to ensure **greater inter-sectoral cooperation** among agencies to support integrated landscape approaches
- consider **making pledges or commitments to undertake ecosystem restoration** to support the achievement of the Bonn Challenge and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- consider strengthening the **mobilization of innovative and enhanced levels of financing** for the restoration of degraded lands, including through GEF, GCF and the private sector
- provide financial and/or in-kind contributions to **support the FLR Mechanism**

The Commission may wish to recommend FAO to:

- **support country efforts** to plan and implement activities related to the restoration of forests and other degraded lands, in particular through activities of the FRL Mechanism;
- **seek further cooperation with partners** to promote the restoration of degraded lands, in particular through direct involvement in global partnerships and initiatives, including the GPFLR, International Model Forest Network, and the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature initiative, as well as with the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- **Further engage in cross-cutting and inter-departmental work** to support landscape approaches to achieve greater food security, poverty alleviation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- **pursue active engagement with multilateral, bilateral and private sector resource partners** (i.a. GEF, GCF, multilateral and regional development banks) to enable FAO to increase its support to member countries for capacity development in inter-sectoral planning, institutional development and application of landscape approaches on the ground.

THANK YOU!

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