World Bank support to Forest Landscape Restoration Experience in Eastern and South East Europe

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Global Challenges
Challenge: Degradation of the Earth’s land surface impacts the well-being of 3.2 billion people; Costs of biodiversity and ecosystem losses estimated at 10% of annual global gross product (IPBES, 2018).

Opportunity: Restoration of 350 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 could generate US$9 trillion in ecosystem services and remove 13-26 gigatons of GHGs from the atmosphere (Bonn Challenge).

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030) underscores the urgency to scale up restoration of degraded ecosystems as a proven measure to fight climate change, enhance food security and conserve biodiversity.
**Challenge:** IPCC warns of increased risks to **ecosystems**, food security, livelihood, water supply and economic growth over 1.5°C global warming (IPCC, 2018).

**Opportunity:** All pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C include planting forests and protecting existing ones (IPCC, 2018).
**Challenge:** Biodiversity, essential to ecosystem health, has declined by 52% over the last 40 years (LPI, 2016). Habitat loss and stress, unsustainable natural resource use, pollution and climate change all contribute to the loss.

**Opportunity:** Integrated landscape management, protected areas, nature-based tourism, payments for environmental services, and prevention of wildlife crime can all help stop biodiversity loss.
Global Forest-Related Commitments

Paris Climate Agreement
Countries’ NDCs include forest and land use, with commitments for:
- 100 million hectares reforested/afforested
- 153 million hectares of protected areas
- 41

IPCC Special Report
IPCC warned against warming over 1.5°C. All pathways to limit warming to 1.5°C include forests
- 1.5°

Bonn Challenge
Million hectares of deforested and degraded land restored by 2030
- 350

United Nations Forum on Forests
Global Forest Goals by 2030
- 6

Post-2020 Biodiversity Targets
New ambitious targets will be adopted in 2020
- TBD

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
2021-2030 is the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
- 10

WBG Adaptation and Resilience Action Plan
By 2025, increase integrated landscape management in up to 50 countries
- 50

Covering up to 120 million hectares of forests
- 120

Sustainable Development Goals
WB experience in Central and SE Europe
Objective: support sustainable land management practices and increase communities’ benefits through:

- Strengthening institutional capacity to improve environmental services for integrated landscape management (National Forestry Inventory, ALFIS, registration, municipal structures)

- Planning and provision of Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD)–like grants to improve forest land management (Management plans, IPARD like forestry measures)

- Introducing payments for environmental services (2 watershed pilots, hydrological models, PES arrangements & mechanisms)

7,500 ha of forest and pasture lands restored; 1 million ha of forest and pasture lands registered; 140,000 ha covered with management plans
Objective: build capacity of forestry sector stakeholders and demonstrate approaches for Sustainable Forest Land Management (SFLM) through integrated management of vulnerable forest, shrub and pasture landscapes.

Planning and Monitoring for SFLM, which supported institutional strengthening and capacity building through forest certification, preparation of forest roads master plan and FMIS development.

Demonstration and Replication of SFLM Techniques in Vulnerable Areas to feed in BiH’s climate change mitigation and adaptation program.

Assisted Natural Regeneration and Stand Rehabilitation, including afforestation of fire-affected sites and karst areas

Fire Management which included rehabilitation of firefighting access roads, purchase of equipment and training.

Future: The World Bank is currently engaged with the BiH government to design a new project to:

- Address substantial investment needs in forestry sector and support the increased productivity of forestry and wood-based value chain in BiH
**Objective:** Enhance silvicultural management, reforestation and afforestation, increase the use of felling residues and improve the public good contribution from forests

- Support State Forest Enterprises to encourage forest thinning, improve fire management and increase nursery production;
- Provide key technical advice on developing climate change adaptation strategy for forest sector
- Support forest monitoring research on forest plants resistant to climatic stress
- 100% climate co-benefits
- Projected to mitigate 25.5 M tons of CO₂
- GFDRR/ WB grant assisted Belarus recover from the catastrophic windblow event of 2016, by supporting forest rehabilitation and improving the resilience of the forests to future catastrophic windblow and other weather-related events.
EU4Environment – will provide technical assistance and advisory services to support Ukraine in building capacity on four topics: i) protecting biodiversity and natural ecosystems (Emerald Network); ii) promoting sustainable natural resources management, economic development and participation at local community level; iii) promoting legal trade and preventing illegal trade in wood products and iv) enhancing strategic financing to the forest sector, in order to contribute to better conserving countries' natural capital and ensuring more resilient livelihoods.

Country Forest Note - provides analyses of the forestry sector expected to be finalized in January 2020. Potential: Landscape restoration and climate resilient forests and landscapes management.
Country-led Initiative

ECCA30
30 million hectares by 2030
Why the World Bank?

- Long-term involvement in forests, agriculture, REDD+, biodiversity, land restoration
- Expertise in national reforms (fiscal, financial, governance, trade)
- Convening power: Governments, private sector, Indigenous Peoples, NGOs
- Advisory services & lending
- Scaled up ambitions on climate change
- Experience supporting indigenous peoples and local communities
World Bank Partnership Experience

What We Have Learned:

• Knowledge and tools must be applied systematically.

• Putting knowledge into action requires technical assistance and project financing.

• Financing beyond grants is needed for transformative results.

• Participatory approaches work.

• Direct support to indigenous peoples and local communities to participate in country programs should be encouraged.

• Countries need support in developing REDD+ systems and policies to receive performance-based payments.
New funding Instrument
PROGREEN: MULTI-DONOR PLATFORM FOR LANDSCAPES

- Launched on September 23, 2019 by Germany and the World Bank at the UN General Assembly
- Germany provided seed funding of 200 million Euros to kickstart the program; aim to raise US$1 billion
- Boost efforts to stop deforestation
- Restore degraded lands
- Improve livelihoods in poor, rural communities
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Goal: *Maintain and improve ecosystem services in resilient production and conservation landscapes*

**ProGreen will catalyze** international dialogue, provide analysis and information and innovation, support policy reforms, and foster private and public investments in support of production and conservation landscapes.

**Knowledge, Technical Assistance**

**Grants**
ProGreen: Types of Activities

Knowledge and Policy Dialogue (BETF)
- Analysis
- Policy dialogue
- Communications

Technical Assistance (BETF)
- Institutional strengthening
- Investment planning
- Evidence-based policy design

Co-Financing (RETF)
- Catalyze & complement IDA/IBRD
- Support national level reforms
- Upfront investments for leveraging Emission Reductions Programs
- Maximizing finance for development (MFD)
- Financing programs coordinated with key partners
ProGreen Pillars

Goal: Maintain and improve ecosystem services in resilient production and conservation landscapes

Pillar 1: Management of Terrestrial Ecosystems

Pillar 2: Management of Land-Use Changes from Agriculture

Pillar 3: Management of Land-Use Changes from Other Sectors
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Vulnerable: Women, Youth, Indigenous

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Maximizing Finance for Development

Integrated landscape approach
Consistent governance, fiscal, financial, and trade national policies
Some Key Operating Principles

- Demand-driven program aligned with country engagement
- Result-oriented approach
- Coordinate with other donors
- Empower vulnerable & excluded
- Create and extend knowledge to shape the global agenda
- Use standard Bank process and project cycle
WB INSTRUMENTS

I. Advisory Services and Analytics
- Data, Knowledge, Innovation
- National/Regional Policy Dialogue
- Deep sector analyses
- Innovative Financing Resource Mobilization

II. Investment Operations
- Investment Lending
- Development Policy Lending
- Program for Results
- Multiphase programmatic approach