

Snapshot of FAO's work related to forest and landscape restoration

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Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative - FERI

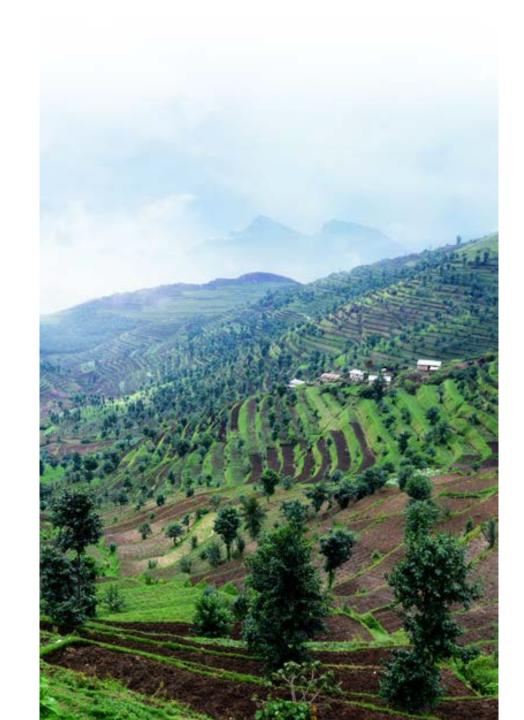
Objective:

To support developing country Parties as they develop and operationalize national targets and plans for ecosystem conservation and restoration

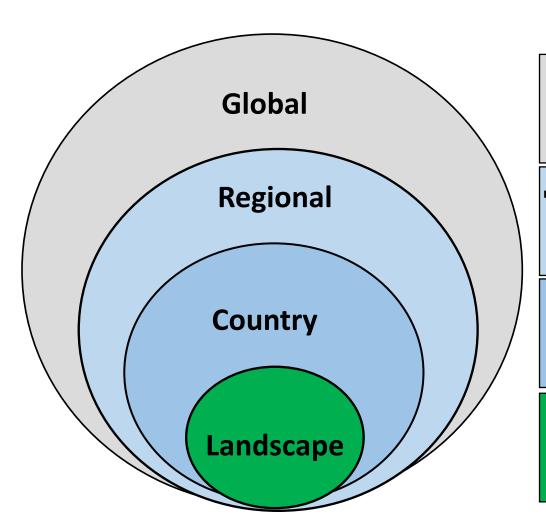




Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) Mechanism

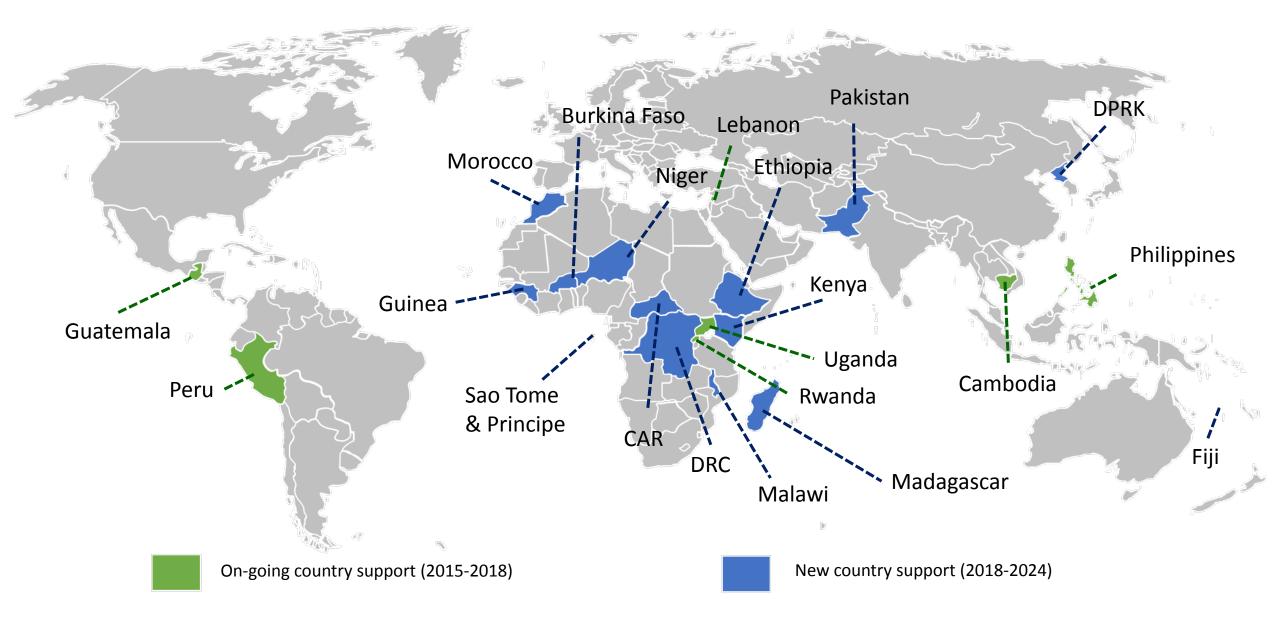


Components of FLR Mechanism Implementation



- Lead global initiatives with other Partners, create common guidelines, organize capacity development, capitalize knowledge, get finance and mobilization, and monitor FLR efforts.
- Support regional initiatives, organizations of events, facilitation of regional agenda and strategies and dissemination of knowledge in the decentralized process.
- Support institutional and operational work frame, enabling environment, sustainable financing, demonstration of pilot projects and implementation at large-scale in beneficiary country
- Establish pilot sites with innovative models replicable to other regions, consult technical and practical skills and monitor FLR efforts

FLRM country support



FLR approach at country level



FLRM support to Regional Initiatives



Latin America Initiative 20x20



MFNITFRRANFAN FORFST ANN I ANNSCAPF RESTORATION

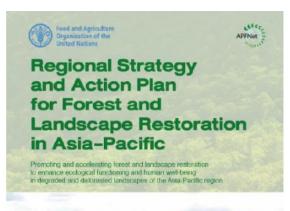
Mediterranean Region



Africa AFR 100



Africa
Great Green Wall Initiative





Asia-Pacific Region

Example: FLR in the Asia-Pacific region

Regional strategy and action plan on forest and landscape restoration endorsed at 27th APFC

Strategic priority 3. Build recognition for and support the use of various technical, social and institutional approaches as appropriate for different landscapes and restoration objectives

15. Build recognition of and support key actors in using various technical FAO & partners options and approaches for restoring and sustainably managing different types of forests and lands.

16. Assess the adequacy and accessibility of the existing information and FAO & partners guidance for the region, and provide support to fill in the gaps.

17. Develop guidelines for and support key actors in the implementation of FAO & partners FLR monitoring to enable tracking and reporting on restoration progress and outcomes, and for adapting targets and approaches when required.

18. Compile and share current global best practice and latest information on FAO & partners approaches and methods for FLR in a range of settings.





FLRM Activities - Global level

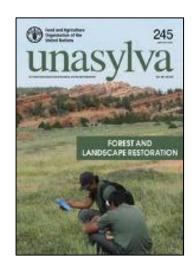
- FLR knowledge platform and community of practice
- FLR finance Local finance paper; GLF investment case;
 Cost/benefit
- FLR monitoring Collaborative roadmap; guidance document
- Resource mobilization GEF6/7; IKI; FFEM
- Outreach Web site and newsletter
- Advocacy COPs, Global Landscapes Forum, etc.
- Partnerships Inside/outside FAO

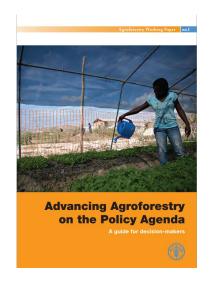


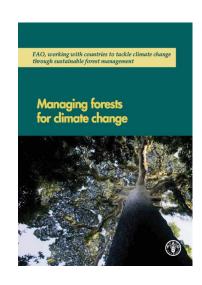


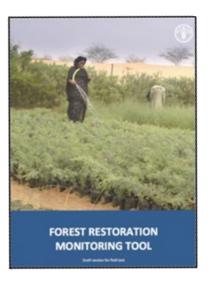
Using a wide variety of technical tools, guidelines and approaches

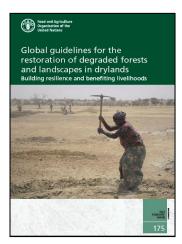


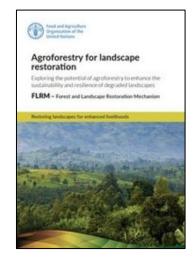




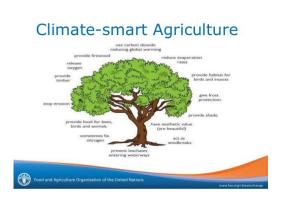


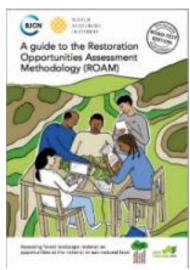




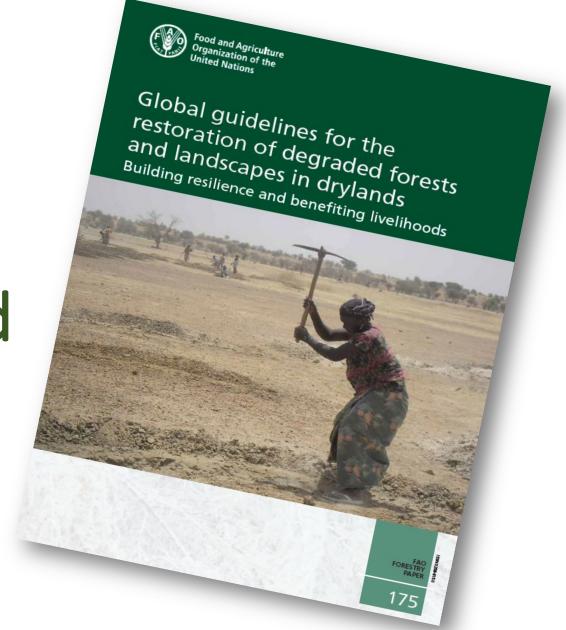








FAO's Global Guidelines for the Restoration of Degraded Forests and Landscapes in Drylands (2015)



Background

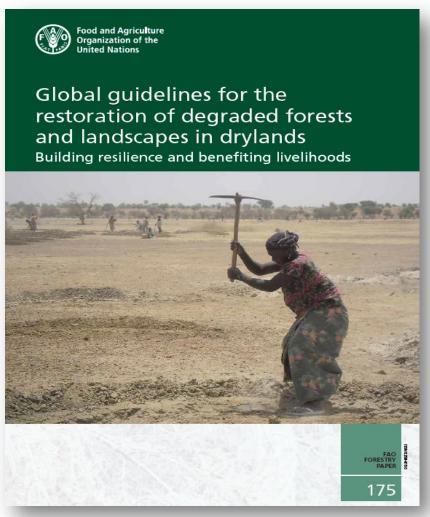
- 2011/12: FAO member countries' request → Drylands Restoration Initiative
- Dryland Guidelines (2015) as one output of that Initiative
- Draws lessons from many experiences in dryland restoration worldwide.
- Targeted at policymakers and practitioners





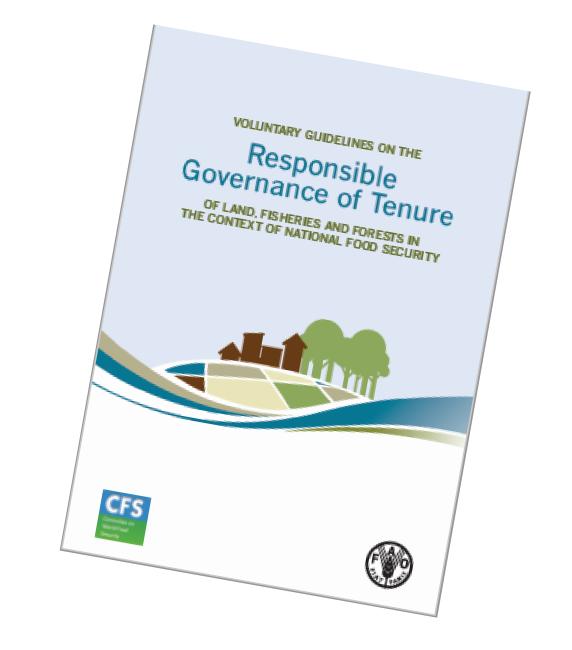
Content & uptake

- Three main chapters:
 - Guidelines for policy-makers
 - Guidelines for practitioners
 - Guidelines for monitoring and evaluation
- 27 Case studies, globally
- => Wide dissemination, yet too early to assess impact & lessons learned



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

FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (2012)



Forest Tenure Assessment Framework (2015)

- To support VGGT implementation by assessing a country's policy/legal framework, institutions and administration of tenure with respect to VGGT.
- 10 country assessments, helpful to understand tenure-related challenges, several with concrete follow up to align tenure systems to the VGGT, e.g.:
 - Uganda: the findings led to a 2-year program to test the forest rights formalization process;
 - In Tanzania the findings were used to inform the development of the new forest policy;
 - In Mongolia, the findings were used to raise awareness of the challenges faced in mgmt. of community forests and also to inform the development of the draft pasture law;
 - In China, the findings led to furthering research and dialogue on forest parcelization into small plots and a conference was hosted bringing European countries to share their experiences in addressing this;
 - In Sierra Leone, the findings are being used to inform the draft forestry bill

Concluding remarks

- FLR goes beyond "forestry", but needs solid forestry expertise
 - Important to connect restoration with sustainable management (time continuum)
 - Important to view restoration within the wider landscape (spatial continuum) comprehensive, multi-sectoral land planning at scale is an important pre-requisite for successful restoration (and SFM)
- Important to clarify what guidelines are for, and who will use them
 - Many guidelines exist already (cf. EGM Background Paper), need "a guide through the jungle of guides"
 - For field implementation, guidelines are usually too general unless specific to eco-type/regions
 - We should think more about what is needed to tailor global guidelines to local contexts and how to make them operational (through training courses, demonstration sites, etc.)
- Opportunities: restoring the production function of forests, FLR for secondary forests, etc.





Thank you!

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