Forest Landscape Restoration Mechanism and Integrated land-use in Africa

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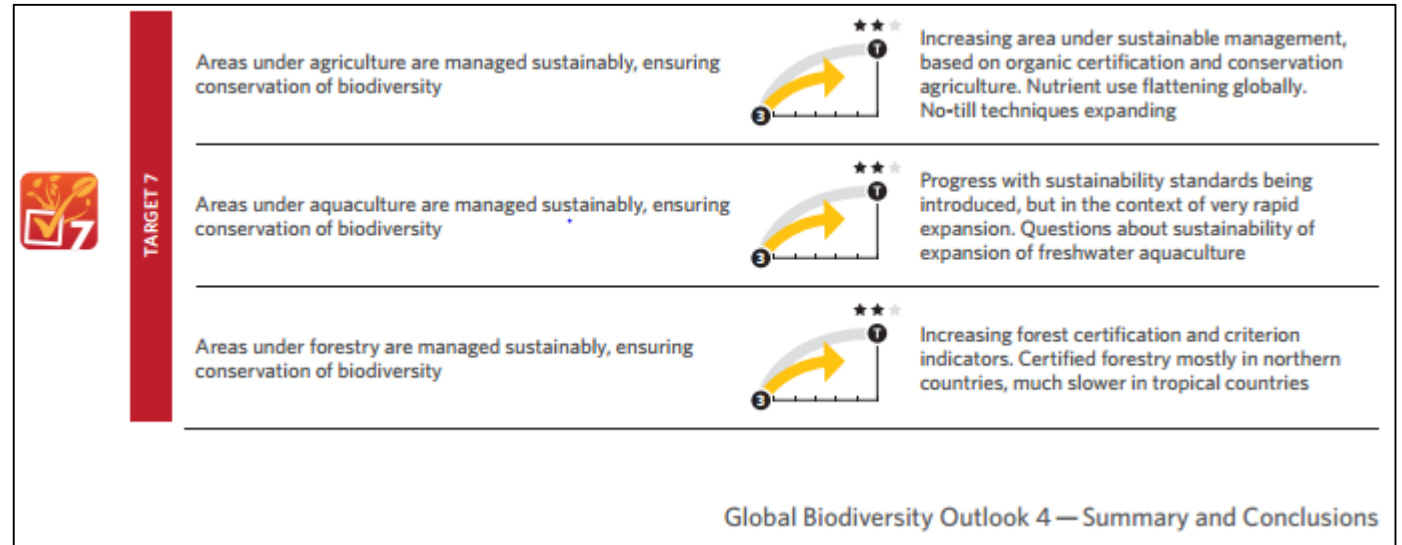FAO – Regional Office for Africa, Major Area of Work Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity
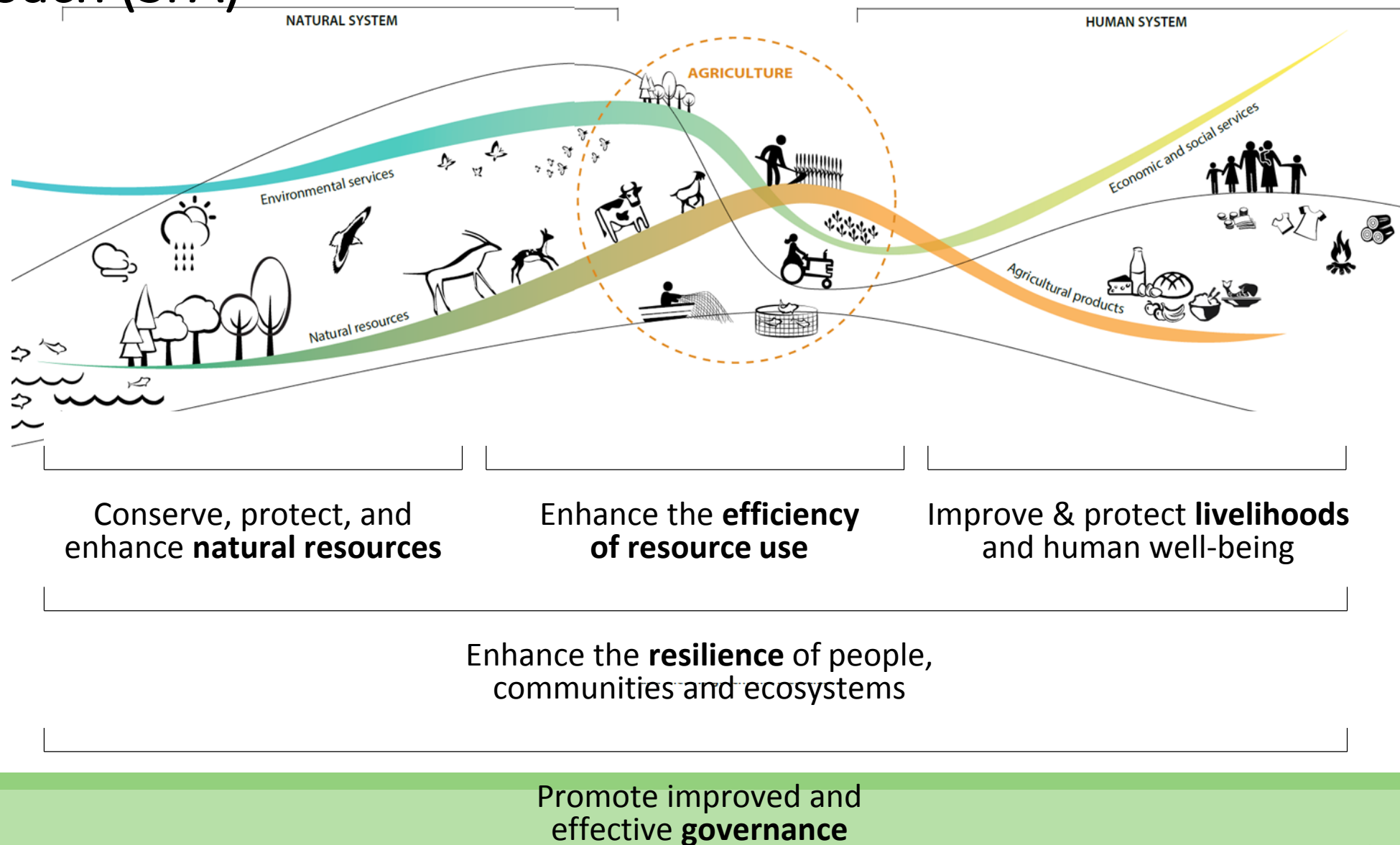
The food and agriculture challenge

- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries account for being the most important threats to ecosystems and biodiversity (GBO4)

Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 — Summary and Conclusions

- Still, we need to increase production to meet the growing demand for food, feed and bioenergy while conserving biodiversity and reducing the pressure on natural resources and ecosystems (FAO)

Five principles for the Sustainable Food and Agriculture approach (SFA)

NATURAL SYSTEM

HUMAN SYSTEM

AGRICULTURE

Environmental services

Economic and social services

Natural resources

Agricultural products

Conserve, protect, and enhance **natural resources**

Enhance the **efficiency of resource use**

Improve & protect **livelihoods** and human well-being

Enhance the **resilience** of people, communities and ecosystems

Promote improved and effective **governance**

FAO strives to harmonize the need for food with the need to protect natural resources through the development of an integrated approach to sustainability across agriculture, forestry and fisheries

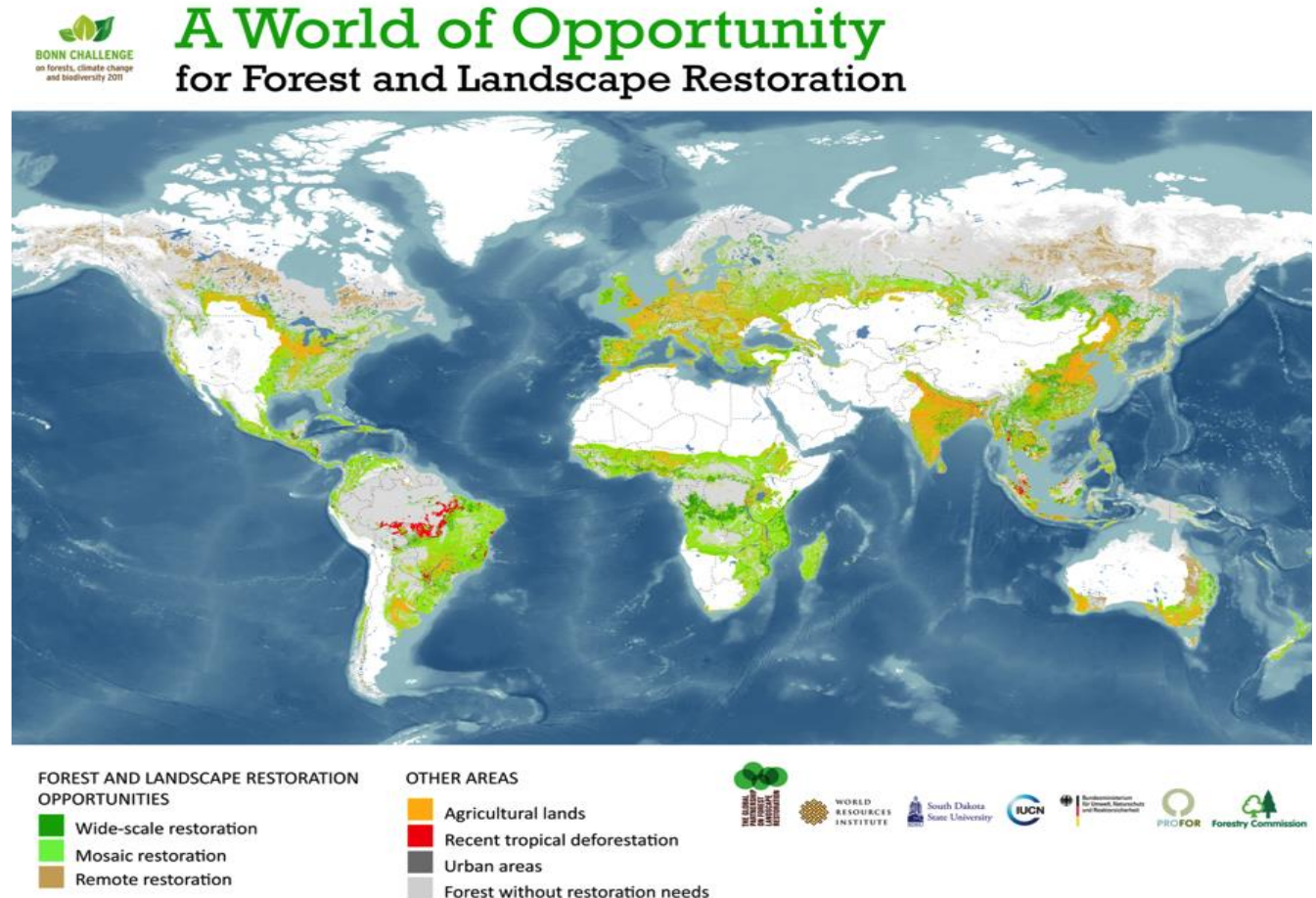# The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism
Focus on current activities in Africa

What is Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR)?

- According to the Global Partnership on FLR (GPFLR) **more than 2 billion ha worldwide offer opportunities for restoration:**

  - 1.5 billion ha would be best-suited for mosaic restoration, in which forests and trees are combined with other land uses, including agroforestry, smallholder agriculture, and settlements

  - Up to 0.5 billion hectares would be suitable for wide-scale restoration of closed forests

A World of Opportunity
for Forest and Landscape Restoration

BONN CHALLENGE
on forests, climate change
and biodiversity 2011

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

FAO's FLR Mechanism
What is the FLR Mechanism?

- A programme hosted by FAO and established in 2014 during COFO

- Member of the GPFLR and other initiatives such as LPFN

- **Goal:** Support country efforts to improve the resilience, productivity and socioeconomic value of forests and landscapes, benefiting human well-being, local livelihoods and the environment

- **Approach:** Integrated approach to FLR, addressing simultaneously:
  I. Governance, institutional support and enabling environment (capacity development, monitoring…)
  II. Sustainable financing of FLR
  III. Pilot actions focused on the implementation of innovative and scalable models, implemented in partnerships with other GPFLR members

FAO's FLR Mechanism
What are the activities of the FLR Mechanism?

- **Activities at various levels:**

  - **Country**: implementation of 3-year work plans in 7 countries (Peru, Guatemala, Rwanda, Uganda, Lebanon, Philippines and Cambodia) and development of projects in ~ten additional countries

  - **Regiona**l: involvement in different processes (Initiative 20x20 in Latin America, the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), preparation of a regional strategy and action plan on FLR in Asia-Pacific and FLR efforts under the Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests)

  - **Global**: contribution to several initiatives with other GPFLR members, e.g.: capacity development workshops co-organized with CBD, publications on sustainable financing, Collaborative monitoring roadmap…

FAO Forest landscape restoration in Africa

- Restoration of forest and other ecosystems in West Africa:
    - Capacity-building (a) the development of national targets and plans for ecosystem conservation and restoration;
    - Integration of these targets and plans into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and mainstreaming into broader national policies, plans and programmes;
    - Use of appropriate assessments, policy and planning tools to implement ecosystem restoration strategies at appropriate levels

- Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Ghana:
    - Workshop training of practitioners

- FLR in Rwanda (FLR and SFA) dialogue across sectors and stakeholders, investment fair, priority value chains, Incentives for ES…

FAO's FLR Mechanism
What are the current focus countries of the FLR Mechanism?

FLRM Achievements in Rwanda

Threats on natural resources

- Small country, high population density
- High dependence on agriculture
- "Land of a thousand hills" with severe erosion and reduced soil fertility

Opportunities for engaging towards FLR

- Bonn challenge: 2 million ha restored by 2020
- ROAM : 1 million ha suitable for agroforestry (IUCN & WRI)
- Cross-sectoral dialogue for sustainable agriculture & restoration of natural resources (FAO, IUCN, WRI, Wageningen)

FLRM focus

Enhancing the connections across agriculture and natural resources sectors, bringing together stakeholders to support the transition towards restored & sustainably productive landscapes

FAO's FLR Mechanism activities in Africa
Implementation of a 3-year work plan in Rwanda

1 **Cross sectoral coordination**
- Cross-sectoral taskforce
- Showcase successes and benefits
- Cross-sectoral integration in Rulindo

2 **Policies**
- Cross-sectoral dialogue
- Policy briefs
- Agroforestry strategy and action plan

3 **Capacity development**
- Knowledge-sharing event on FLR
- Mainstream SLM, ILM & agroforestry into FFS + FLR training curricula
- Needs assessment and training in Rulindo

4 **Finance**
- Two priority value chain analysis in Rulindo
- Sub-regional forum for FLR investment
- Pre-screening of priority value chains for investment + develop business plans

5 **Pilot site in Rulindo**
- Baseline and monitoring system
- Needs assessment and training FFS pilot site
- Support restoration AND income generating activities
- Disseminate knowledge beyond FFS

FAO work on Sustainable land management (SLM)/ Integrated land management (ILM)
for ecosystem services and biodiversity, climate resilience and food security

Knowledge management 2015-16

- Practices across production systems / agroecology/ cultures: Stocktaking, guidelines and actions to identify, assess and promote best/ appropriate Practices – SLM, CSA, for specific contexts

- Integrated production systems/approaches: for meeting multiple & growing needs of society and enhance ES (scarce /degrading resource base; increasing demands);

- Mechanisms /actions for enhancing delivery of ecosystem services and biodiversity-stocktake bring together
  - integrated landscape management (ILM) approaches
  - assessment + valuation tools and incentive measures
  - updating of land resources/use planning tools at all levels

- Develop guidance and decision support tools for practitioners and policy makers (experiences, products, case studies, tools, policy briefs…)

TerrAfrica Knowledge management Products/ processes

- SIP Stock take of lessons learned 2015 (Fr+En)- 36 projects, 26 countries, 5 country visits- SLM in practice in the Kageera region

- Decision support for SLM scaling out and mainstreaming – tools and capacity development- 15 countries LADA-WOCAT
  - Assessing LD and SLM at all scales
  - Use of WOCAT SLM best practices DB
  - Scaling up SLM through ILM & Land planning
  - Mainstreaming (policy, finance, legal, institutions)
  - Global Knowledge component with WOCAT

- GGWISS- Tools/Capacity to assess, plan, manage and

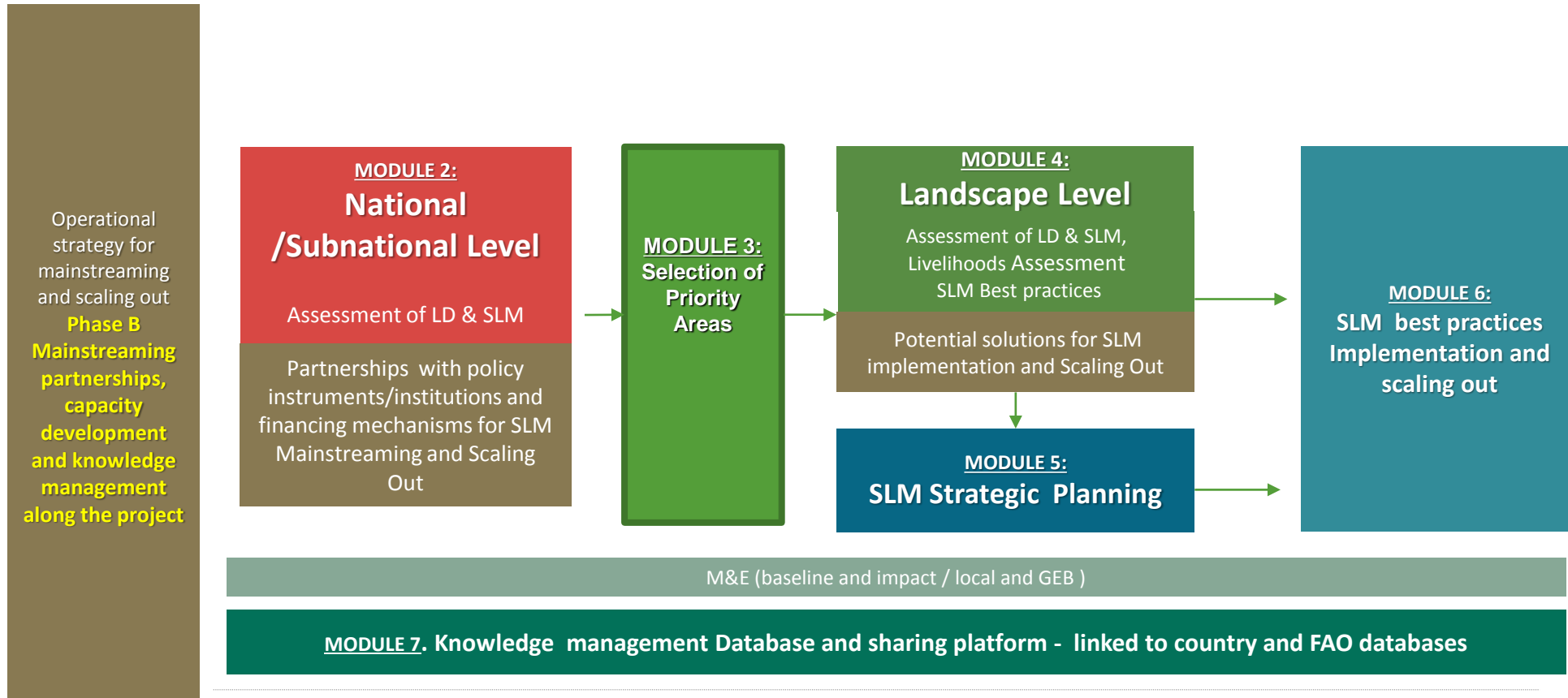monitor DLDD Catalogue of FAO Knowledge Management

- DS tools

DS-SLM Methodological Framework

MODULE 1
Operational Strategy and Action Plan for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out SLM PHASE A - OUTLINE

Operational strategy for mainstreaming and scaling out
Phase B Mainstreaming partnerships, capacity development and knowledge management along the project

MODULE 2:
National /Subnational Level

Assessment of LD & SLM

Partnerships with policy instruments/institutions and financing mechanisms for SLM Mainstreaming and Scaling Out

MODULE 3:
Selection of Priority Areas

MODULE 4:
Landscape Level
Assessment of LD & SLM, Livelihoods Assessment SLM Best practices

Potential solutions for SLM implementation and Scaling Out

MODULE 5:
SLM Strategic Planning

MODULE 6:
SLM best practices Implementation and scaling out

M&E (baseline and impact / local and GEB)

MODULE 7. Knowledge management Database and sharing platform - linked to country and FAO databases

Operational Strategy and Action Plan for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out SLM **PHASE C –PLANNING WIDER SCALING OUT**

Knowledge management

- Global Knowledge- WOCAT tools in development by the consortium and network partners
  - UNCCD best practices reporting; LD & SLM mapping at local level; Climate resilience of SLM practices, SLM interactions in a watershed
- Regional knowledge across institutions/sectors/actors
  - tools and Integrated NRM in various production landscapes (drylands, saline lands, wetlands, agro-silvo-pastoral systems etc.
  - Draft South-South cooperation proposal interested to further develop with country and institutional partners in Africa
- Global participatory assessment of grassland and pastoral areas (FAO with IUCN et al)

Linking other projects (SLWM, SFM, ILM and CSA)

- Sustainable management of inland wetlands, Cote d'Ivoire integrated approaches for sustainable agriculture intensification
  - (conservation agriculture, SWM/ fertility management, ILM - watershed approach, land tenure governance)
- Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Natural Resources Management Project:
  - 8 countries: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone . Conservation and sustainable management of mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation on ecosystems
- Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up (CASU) in Zambia:
  - to address problem of low crop production and productivity which are exacerbated by degradation of soils, high input prices, poor markets and poor farming practices

Key Messages – Opportunities

- More needed to merge Food & Agriculture & Environment agendas → in support of sustainable production landscapes → growth and stability

- FAO Knowledge management /Technical agency: How can we better support countries in Knowledge Management for planning and capacity development and monitoring impacts (SDG targets)
    - Global soil partnership has huge momentum, how do we link with TerrAfrica and GGWISS process

- Support not just country and regional driven process but empower local actors in land planning and ILM to meet their priorities and livelihood and development goals (Fouta Djallon)

- Forest and landscape restoration coherence with Sustainable food and agriculture agenda (Rwanda piloting)

![Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations]

FAO Major Area of Work

"SUPPORTING AND ENHANCING THE PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES"

Since 2014, FAO is giving special attention to the ecosystem services provided by agriculture, forestry and fisheries through its's major area of work on ecosystem services and biodiversity.

With a network of over 140 experts across its various departments, and in its decentralized offices across the Globe, FAO is working towards providing better tools for assessment and valuation of ecosystem services, to support stronger policies and incentives for transition to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries in production landscapes.

Find out more about FAO's work in sessions O4 and 5b and at our booth.

thank you!