



Making Forest and Landscape Restoration Operational

The FAO FLR Mechanism

COFO22

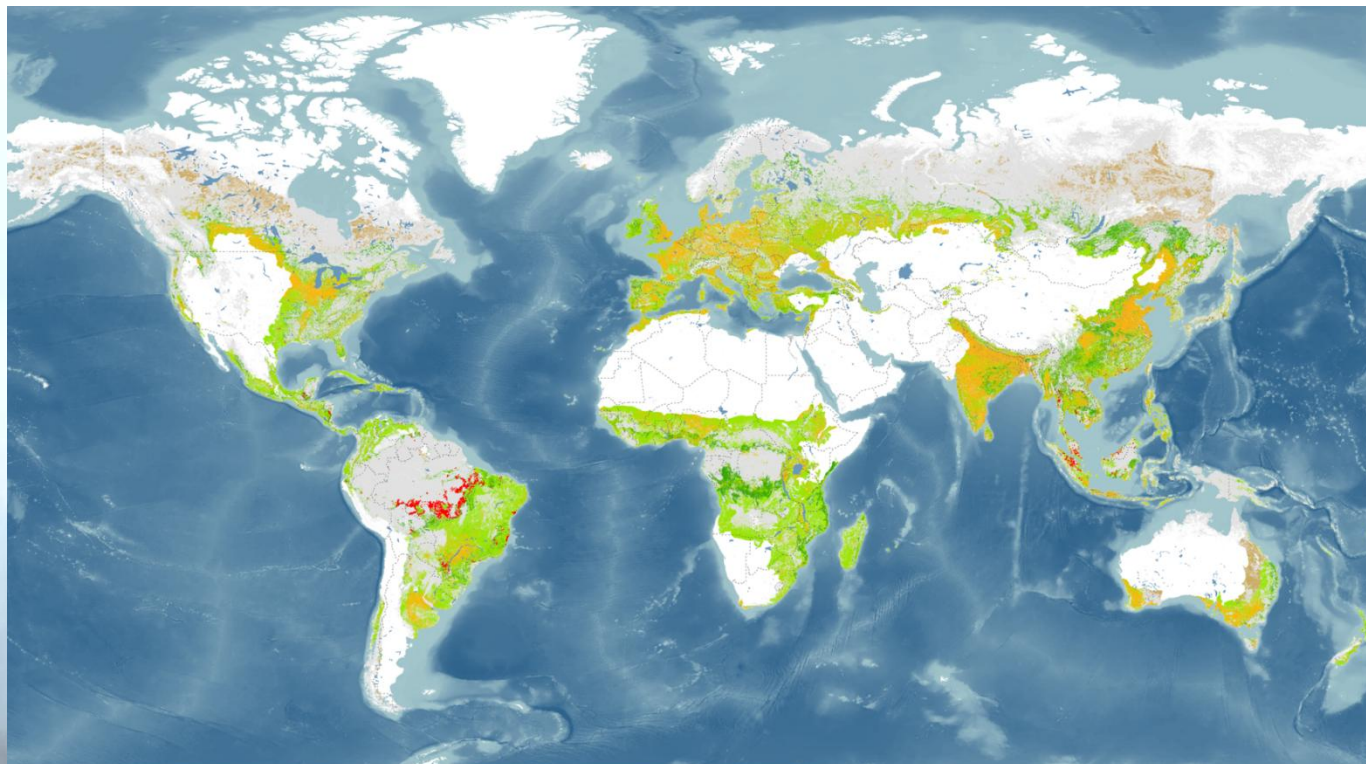
Philippines Room

Tuesday 24 June 2014

Scope of the Challenge



- ✓ Up to 2 billion hectares of deforested and degraded land – size of South America. Much can be restored (GPFLR)



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

* Source : GPFLR

- ✓ 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 15)



Why launch a new Mechanism?



Context

- ✓ FAO is GPFLR member – reflection on best possible role FAO could play to help GPFLR achieve goals and objectives
- ✓ GPFLR has had lots of success in raising awareness at global level – Bonn Challenge, Aichi Targets, etc.
- ✓ **But limited progress on the ground and huge need to scale-up**
- ✓ Mandate from FAO's governing body for Forestry Dept (COFO) to identify best role for FAO in GPFLR, and increase support to field programme - result is FLR Mechanism

Goal

To support the planning, funding and implementation of FLR mainly at country level

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’ efforts to **avoid duplication**
- ✓ Initial phase will span a seven year period (2014-2020)
- ✓ Mapped to SO2 **MAW-Ecosystem Services/Biodiversity and RNE Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity**

Process at country level



Process at country level



Key elements of process

- ✓ Connects all aspects of the FLR process – tailored to specific context in each country
- ✓ Long term perspective and much attention to mobilizing needed resources
- ✓ Depends on strong partnership - building on strengths and comparative advantage of each partner
- ✓ Fully linked to ongoing country planning processes (NBSAP, NAPA, NFP, etc.) and builds synergies at country level

Operations/Approach at global level

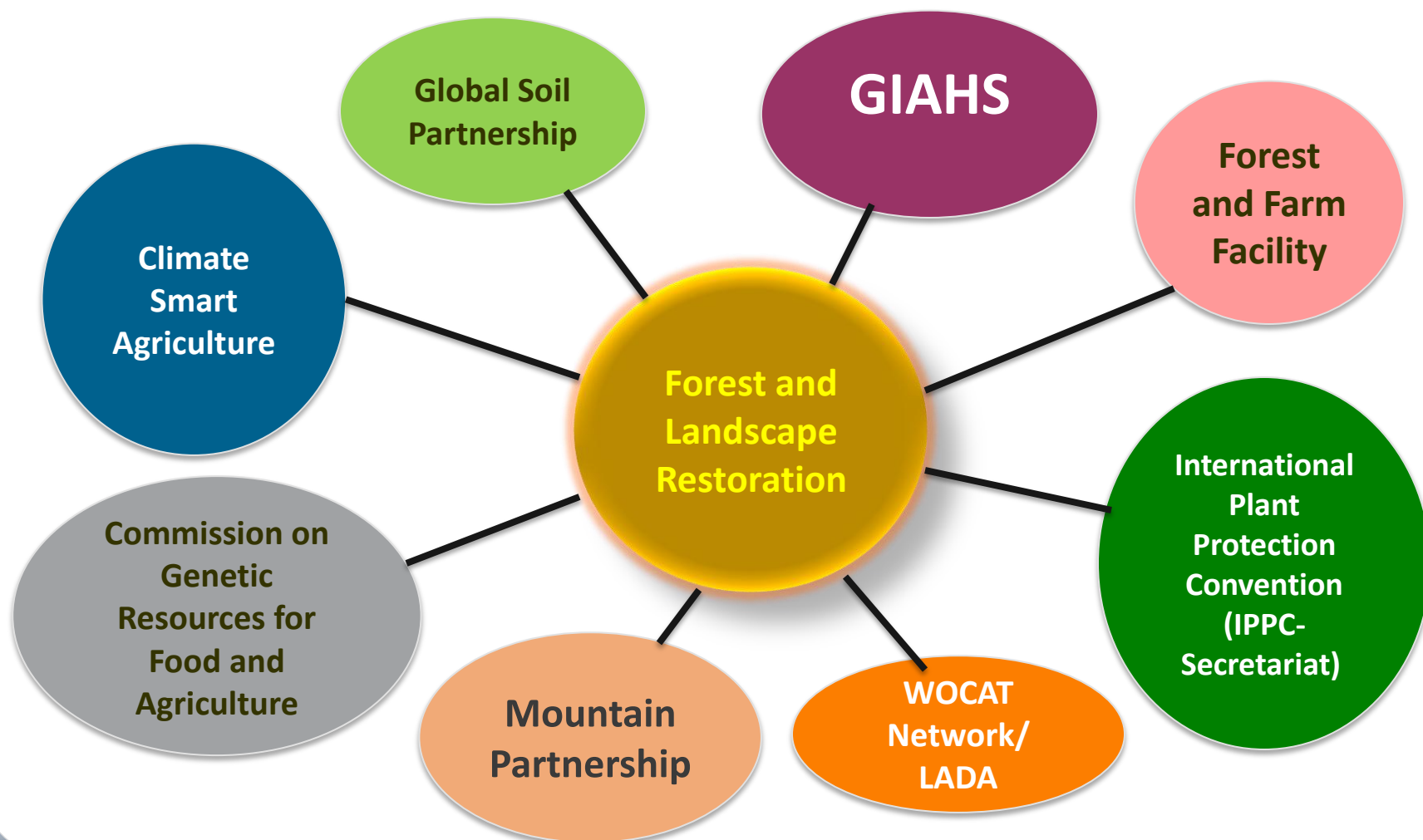
- ✓ **Financial intelligence** function
- ✓ Development of **guidelines & standards** for baselines and verification of successful efforts
- ✓ Contribution to **more effective reporting** to RIO Conventions and any other relevant international organizations, processes, initiatives.
(e.g. UNCCD, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.)

FAO's Comparative Advantage

- ✓ Strong field presence
- ✓ Convening capacity in key FLR sectors
- ✓ Long experience and technical competence in FLR, across many relevant land use sectors
- ✓ New FAO Strategic Framework fully supports FLR

But not FAO alone - **partnership** will be key to success

Major FAO Initiatives contributing to FLR



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 (GEF, TCP, bilateral donors)**
- ✓ High level event on FLR at **CBD COP 12** in October 2014 (RoK)



thank you!