

# *FAO Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism*

Goal: To support the planning, funding and implementation of Forest and Landscape Restoration efforts mainly at country level

Launched at COFO in June 2014

Initial funding from the Korea Forest Service and Sida



# Main actions of the FLRM at **country level**



Facilitate a **multistakeholder process** and carry out an institutional mapping of key actors



Support the preparation of a **national strategy or action plan for FLR**



Support the establishment of **projects in pilot areas**



Help **negotiate new large-scale projects and programmes** with national, bilateral and multilateral donors and the private sector

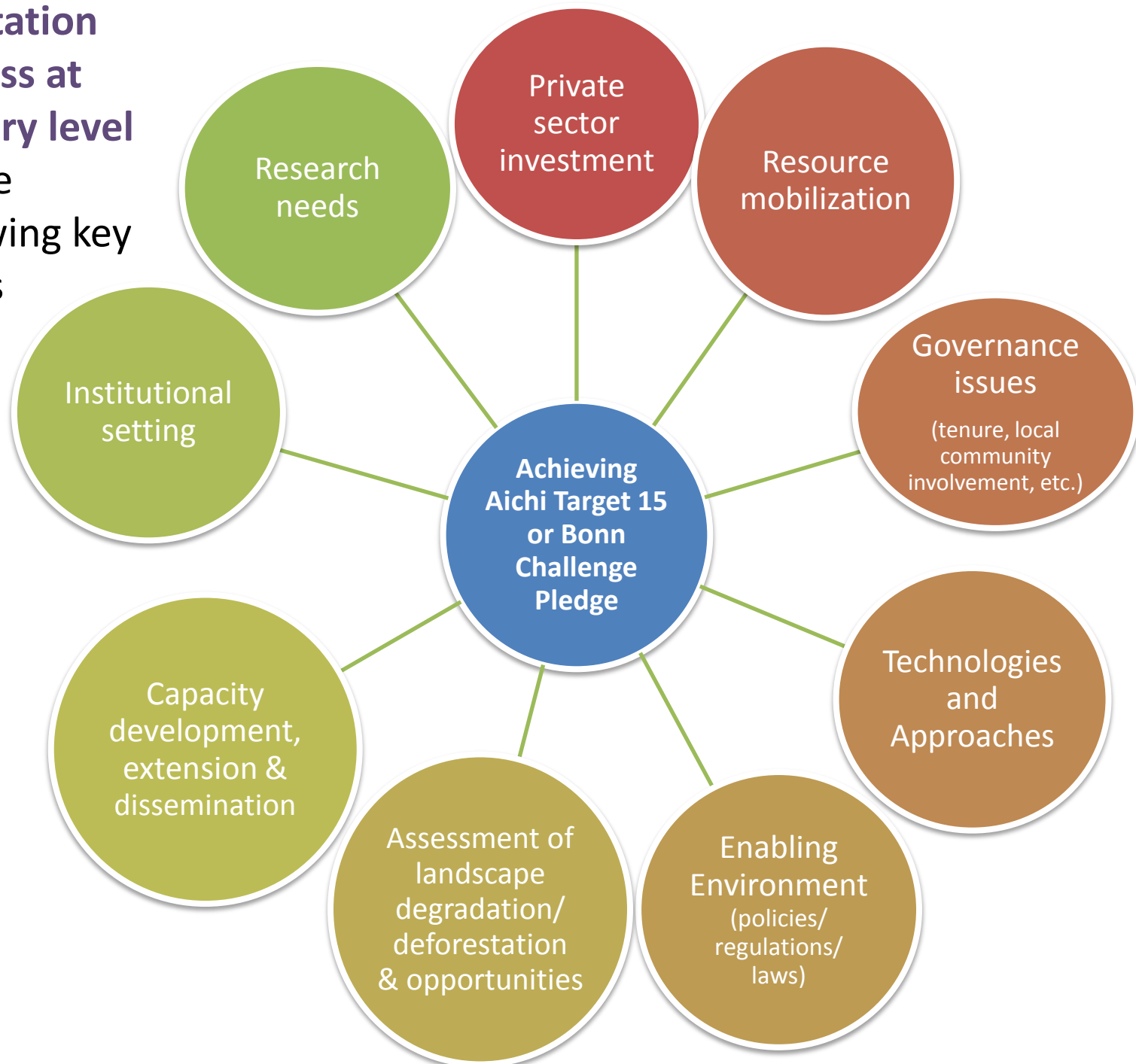


Develop, document and disseminate **tools and good practices** for FLR



Support the adequate **quality control of FLR efforts**

**Facilitation  
process at  
country level  
on the  
following key  
issues**



## Current and future support of the FLRM at **country level**

- Providing support in 7 countries: **Guatemala, Peru, Cambodia, Philippines, Lebanon, Uganda, Rwanda;**
- New project proposals for future support: **Burkina Faso, Niger and Fiji** (and possibly Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Jordan, Sudan and Vietnam)
- Development of a Programmatic Approach on FLR for funding under GEF6 (with IUCN with 10 countries involved with FAO as executing agency in **Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, CAR, DRC and Kenya**



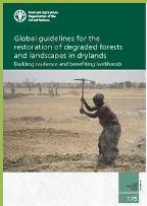
# Main actions of the FLRM at the **global/regional levels**



**Sustainable Financing and resource mobilization function** (project proposals submitted to bilateral / multilateral donors, private sector mobilization; preparation of a Discussion Paper on Sustainable Financing for FLR with the Global Mechanism ...)



**Development of guidelines & standards for baselines and verification of successful FLR efforts** (in collaboration with other GPFLR members)



**Dissemination of existing knowledge on FLR at regional / country levels** through existing regional networks / initiatives (e.g. Initiative 20x20, GGWSSI...)



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



Food and Agriculture  
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## Towards effective national forest funds



FAO  
FORESTRY  
PAPER

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## Sustainable finance for forest and landscape restoration

FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND  
THE WAY FORWARD

DISCUSSION PAPER



Targets set up at the international level for forest and landscape restoration (FLR) are ambitious: restoring 150 million hectares of degraded lands by 2020 under the Bonn Challenge, an additional 200 million hectares by 2030 under the New York Declaration on Forests, and achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 as Target 15.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To reach these objectives, the participation of a wide range of investors and FLR stakeholders will be necessary as

#### What is forest and landscape restoration?

The Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) defines FLR as “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 elaborates further:

*Forest and landscape restoration turns barren or degraded areas of land into healthy, fertile, working landscapes where local communities, ecosystems and other stakeholders can cohabit, sustainably. To be successful, it needs to involve everyone with a stake in the landscape, to design the right solutions and build lasting relationships. FLR is not just about trees.... The goal, in each case, is to revitalize the landscape so that it can meet the needs of people and the natural environment, sustainably.*

well as financing that could range from USD 35 billion (to meet the Bonn Challenge target) to more than USD 300 billion (for land degradation neutrality) per year. Public policy makers have a critical role to play in the mobilization and allocation of financial resources for FLR interventions. Having the ability to build and foster an enabling environment for FLR investments, they hold a significant part of the FLR financing solution in their hands.

## Public policy makers: FLR financing champions

Public policy makers from developed and developing countries, at all levels (national, regional, local), have the opportunity to take leadership as FLR financing champions. Even without controlling private capital, they can support resource mobilization in a number of ways:

- 1 Integrating FLR in state budgets and public investment funds, and proving these financing instruments against negative impacts on landscapes
- 2 Mobilizing official development assistance (ODA) funds for FLR (whether as donor or beneficiary) and adapting the wide range of ODA instruments to FLR
- 3 Developing monitoring systems for FLR expenditures and mechanisms for collecting data on the costs and benefits of FLR investments
- 4 Designing, adapting and implementing innovative national and local financing mechanisms for FLR, for example through national and local forest funds, microfinance instruments and credit lines in public and private banks
- 5 Using these financing instruments to implement public incentive schemes (e.g. payment for ecosystem services mechanisms) and coupling these schemes to investments in sustainable value chains to ensure a long-term self-sustaining financing strategy
- 6 Increasing engagement with the private sector, especially with pioneer private impact funds and other innovative initiatives such as layered funds that can benefit from the support of governments and public institutions
- 7 Investing in human capital at the landscape level to create a pool of local champions (e.g. local businesses, private operators, administrations) able to attract investors to FLR
- 8 Building a legal and regulatory framework that promotes landscape “readiness for investments” and attracts investors to FLR
- 9 Establishing risk mitigation mechanisms to engage FLR investors at scale
- 10 Promoting partnerships and alliances at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and contributing towards international FLR initiatives
- 11 Promoting FLR as a solution for joint climate change mitigation and adaptation, targeting climate finance, and advocating for an FLR window in climate change instruments such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund

This publication shares the experiences of some initiatives from around the world which public policy makers can learn from and adapt. It provides recommendations to help them improve their support to FLR financing by:

- Mainstreaming FLR in State budgets
- Setting up appropriate financing mechanisms
- Engaging the private sector
- Building alliances and partnerships

# Sustainable financing for forest and landscape restoration

## THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICY MAKERS