



LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

6 - 10 September 2021

FAO REPORT ON FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Executive Summary

This document describes the follow-up activities of recommendations made during the Thirsty-First LACFC Session (Uruguay, 2- 6 sept 2019). The document is organized according to recommendations to FAO, to the Regional Conference and to COFO. Under each of these three, different themes are identified which group related recommendations.

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS TO FAO'S WORK

Theme: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs)

*Develop evidence-based materials on the contribution of forests to **climate change adaptation and mitigation**. (Paragraph 95)*

Flagship publications related to forests and climate change mitigation and adaptation:

- [From reference levels to results reporting: REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [Framework Methodology for Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments of Forests and Forest Dependent People](#)
- [Los pueblos indígenas y tribales y la gobernanza de los bosques - Una oportunidad para la acción climática en Latina América y el Caribe](#)

Indigenous people and communities' participation approaches to strengthen the contribution of the forests to mitigation and adaptation to climate change:

- [Panama and Paraguay exchange knowledge on community monitoring and territorial planning](#)
- [The Indigenous Approach to National Forest Monitoring in Peru](#)
- [Rescuing ancestral knowledge around pine nut cultivation in Chile](#)
- [The Sound of the Forest: Community forest management and the legal timber trade in Colombia](#)
- [Indigenous peoples paving the way for inclusive forest monitoring](#)

*Provide national capacity building on updating **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**. (Paragraph 53)*

*Provide technical assistance to develop carbon estimates and resource mobilisation to expedite the implementation of the **NDCs**. (Paragraph 95)*

- Under the global CBIT-Forest project FAO supported:
 - Webinars about [Open and Transparent Forest data - Innovation and Technology for Climate Action](#).
 - Two editions of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Forests and Transparency under the Paris Agreement were held. The MOOC was held simultaneously in 3 languages (English, Spanish and French) with participation from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Chile.
 - Development and launch of the course [Forest and transparency under the Paris Agreement](#) (available in English and Spanish at the FAO e-Learning Platform).
 - [Webinars](#) carried out together with the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) team, with the objective of raising awareness and consolidating ties between forest-related reporting processes with participation from Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Dominican Republic.
 - [6 case studies on forests and data transparency](#) including one from Chile and one from Costa Rica.
 - In Honduras data sharing and accessibility of forest data of the Information system for forest management and monitoring and in Guatemala the national monitoring system for the AFOLU sector in coordination with the GCF readiness project. Brazil has recently joined as beneficiary.
- FAO provided support to capacity development for Enhanced Transparency Framework of Paris Agreement in 2 countries (Cuba and Nicaragua).
- FAO is implementing the global project "Country support to the enhancement of the Nationally Determined Contribution in the AFOLU sector", of which six countries in the region -Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Grenada, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay- are beneficiaries.
- FAO provided capacity strengthening on National Forest Inventory, Satellite Land Monitoring Systems and Greenhouse Gas Inventory to Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Mexico and Nicaragua.

Theme: FOREST MONITORING AND REDD +

*(...) consolidate the **forest monitoring and inventory network**. (Paragraph 95)*

*Promote capacity building for **inventories, forest monitoring** of plantations and native forests and facilitate monitoring of national **REDD+** initiatives. (Paragraph 95)*

*Facilitate South-South cooperation mechanisms on (...) **forest monitoring and inventories**. (Paragraph 96)*

- National Forest Inventory and Monitoring Network:
 - Working sessions held with national forest inventory managers from 22 countries and territories in the region (Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, French Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname and Virgin Islands) to harmonise definitions of forest, volume and biomass.
 - [First publication on National Forest Inventories in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) developed collaboratively. With the support of the CBIT-Forest project, it is expected to be launched in October 2021
- Forest monitoring and National Forest Inventories and REDD+:
 - Strengthened capacities of the institutions responsible for planning and implementing the second measurement cycle of the National Forest Inventories of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Ecuador, including carbon stocks from native forests and plantations for REDD+ reports.

- Capacity strengthening of those responsible for the National Forest Monitoring Systems for the application of methodologies and tools in data collection and analysis (Silvometricus, Open Foris, and SEPAL) for the implementation of the National Forest Inventory in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Ecuador and the use of remote sensing to improve the reporting of emissions on deforestation and degradation in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Panama and Peru.
- Under the CBIT-Forest Project, a [Tool for the assessment and planning of National Forest Monitoring Systems](#) applied in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico.
- The process of building data repositories linked to the FAO [Agriculture Microdata Catalogue \(FAM\)](#) to facilitate access to open data of Forest Inventories of Brazil, Guatemala and Honduras (pilot countries) is underway.
- Technical assistance in the updating of the forest reference levels for the basis of REDD+ initiatives in [Ecuador](#), [Honduras](#), and [Perú](#) and in the generation and presentation of emissions reduction results from deforestation in Honduras.
- With the organization of a global Webinar by the CBIT-Forest project, launched the publication entitled [Institutionalization of forest data: Establishing legal frameworks for sustainable forest monitoring in REDD+ countries](#), that highlight case studies of four countries of the region (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Honduras).

Facilitate the virtual participation of countries to broaden the visibility and outreach of COP 25 (Climate Change). (Paragraph 51)

Facilitate discussions on updating the NDCs and the implications between increased ambition and required funding. (Paragraph 95)

- FAO has supported the Governments of Costa Rica and Chile in the preparation and implementation of the pre-COP and COP25:
 - Support provided to the Government of Costa Rica in the organisation of four events relevant to the forestry sector and the increased ambition and funding required¹ for the pre-COP:
 - During COP25, FAO supported the Chilean Presidency in organizing various thematic events on the day dedicated to forestry and agriculture (Silvoagropecuaria Day).
 - On the same day, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile and with the support of FAO, the [Plataforma de Acción Climática en Agricultura de Latinoamérica y el Caribe](#) (PLACA) was launched, which is a regional mechanism for voluntary collaboration on agriculture and climate change, aimed at agricultural development that is adapted to the effects of climate change, resilient and low in greenhouse gas emissions. PLACA is currently composed of 10 countries (Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), six Partners (World Bank; Conservation International; the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture; the Natural Resources Institute of Finland; and the World Meteorological Organization), and a Secretariat composed of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and FAO.
 - FAO co-organized and engaged in the “Land Use Action Event” during COP25,
- In preparation for COP26, during the virtual thematic sessions of the Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week 2021 (11-14 May 2021), FAO contributed to the organisation of three events related to the recommendation.
- For information on financing, see document FO: LACFC/2021/6 "Access to climate and environmental finance", available at the [LACFC website](#).

Theme: FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

*Facilitate access to existing guidelines for the **restoration of forest landscapes** with environmental and productive considerations, including other effective conservation areas. (Paragraph 46)*

*Compile practices and systematise **restoration** success stories, manuals, techniques, mechanisms and policies to be shared in the region. (Paragraph 61)*

*Develop guidelines for the **restoration and preparation of management plans for mangrove forests and wetlands**, and facilitate international cooperation to address this matter, promoting linkages between the forestry, fisheries and aquaculture sectors. (Paragraph 64)*

*Develop guidelines and knowledge exchange on **ecological and productive restoration** techniques. (Paragraph 95)*

¹ <http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/es/c/1208557/>

*Support countries to access financial resources to support **restoration, reforestation and afforestation programmes and material collection and production.** (Paragraph 95)*

- For more information, see document FO: LACFC/2021/7 "Forest and Ecosystem Restoration", available at the [LACFC web site](#).

Theme: FIRES AND FOREST HEALTH

Revitalise previous **regional fire and forest health initiatives and strategies**, update them and implement them in the new context of climate change, land tenure and land-use change conflicts. (Paragraph 69)

Revitalise **regional networks related to fire, health and invasive alien species** in the forest sector (...). (Paragraph 95)

- Fires and fire management
 - For information on fires and fire management, see document FO: LACFC/2021/10 "Integrated Fire Management", available at the [LACFC web site](#).
- Forest health
 - FAO, in coordination with the Regional International Organisation for Agropecuarian Health (OIRSA) and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) developed the Sub-regional Action Plan for the Prevention, Surveillance and Management of forest pests in the sub-region (SICA countries) for the next 3 years, including specific activities for the pine bark beetle. This work contributed to the Regional Forest Health Strategy for Central America.
 - FAO is supporting Chile and Argentina with the implementation of GEF projects to manage invasive species and develop corresponding national strategies
 - A regional network on invasive species is foreseen in the near future

Theme: SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT, COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND AGROFORESTRY

*Update the **Sustainable Forest Management Toolbox** to make it more accessible and adapted to the new international context. (Paragraph 29)*

- Offline versions of the Sustainable Management Toolbox are now available in three languages (English, French and Spanish).
- Educational aspect has been strengthened with the development of [a dedicated section on eLearning](#) linked to the [FAO eLearning Academy](#).
- [The modules page](#) has been reorganized by broad themes of SFM. Modules on protected areas, wildlife management, forest restoration, and management of planted forests have been updated.
- New resources including tools, case studies and online courses are continuously being added to the Toolbox.

*Support programmes aimed at implementing **community forestry** as a tool to promote sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, promote food and nutrition security and reduce migration. (Paragraph 76)*

*Resume programmes associated with **trees, farms, agroforestry and social forestry** which provide income opportunities for communities, supply ecosystem services, water and soil, mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change and natural disasters. (Paragraph 95)*

- Within the UN-REDD framework:
 - [Exchange of experiences on community forest management](#) between Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru, to learn about the main advances in each country, and to identify the main challenges to their sustainability.
 - A [Model of community forestry implemented in Colombia](#).
- FAO has provided technical assistance to forestry and agricultural producer organisations through the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) at the regional level and to two countries in the region -Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Ecuador:-
 - [Knowledge sharing on inclusive value chains and agroforestry and ancestral systems](#) between 30 forest and agricultural producer organisations from 12 countries - seven in the region: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua-, collectively representing 725 000 producers and a number of senior government officials.
 - Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Technical assistance provided for the formulation of national programmes and a national strategy: "Programa Nacional de apoyo a la producción y recolección de Cacao (National Programme to Support Cocoa Production and Harvesting)"; "Plan Nacional de respuesta y rehabilitación

para el sector agropecuario ante los efectos del Covid-19 (National response and rehabilitation plan for the agricultural sector in response to the effects of Covid-19)"; "Estrategia Nacional de la Agricultura Familiar formulada, en el marco de la Propuesta del Comité Nacional de la Agricultura Familiar (National Strategy for Family Farming formulated within the framework of the Proposal of the National Committee for Family Farming)" and the "Programa Nacional de fortalecimiento a la Caficultura (National Programme to Strengthen Coffee Growing)."

- Ecuador: Technical assistance provided to nine organisations of forestry and agricultural producers through training in agro-ecological production models
- Additionally:
 - A Forestry Working Paper [on forests, human health and well-being](#) including examples from the Latin American and Caribbean region, has been published.
 - Forest tenure assessments were conducted in 10 countries, including Honduras.
 - Community-Based Forestry assessments were conducted in 20 countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and Peru. The Honduras case was published: [Status of community-based forestry and forest tenure in Honduras](#).
 - A comprehensive analysis of the findings of both assessments, entitled [Tenure reform for better forestry: An unfinished policy agenda](#), was published in the Forest Policy and Economics Journal.
 - A global study to explore the feasibility and usefulness of a forestry field school methodology including successful experiences from Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras is under preparation.
 - An assessment of the regulatory framework and identification of options to facilitate the formalisation and operation of formal and informal forest producers' organisations in the Central American Integration System (SICA) region is under formulation.

Theme: BIODIVERSITY AND FOREST GENETIC RESOURCES

Provide information, technical assistance and access to financial mechanisms for the development of national reports on forest genetic resources. (Paragraph 35)

Use SDG indicators and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to monitor the implementation of the FAO Biodiversity Strategy. (Paragraph 35)

- FAO organized a virtual regional meeting on the preparation of country reports for the second global assessment on forest genetic resources on 11-12 March 2021. The meeting was attended by 17 National Focal Points and other national experts on forest genetic resources from Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Uruguay.
- FAO's Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors:
 - The Action Plan to guide the implementation of FAO's Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors was adopted by the FAO Council in April 2021. Existing targets and indicators established aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - On 6-7 July 2021, FAO and Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity convened a Global Dialogue on the Role of Food and Agriculture in the Global Biodiversity Framework.
 - FAO Forestry Division has partnered with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) to prepare a joint study on "biodiversity mainstreaming in forestry". The study is planned as a Forestry Paper for launch at the World Forestry Congress in 2022.
 - FAO divisions have partnered with EcoHealth Alliance to prepare a joint study on "Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risk in Forest Ecosystems", expected for publication by the end of 2021.
 - From 2021, with an additional 2 million euros from the European Commission, the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme will strengthen One Health aspects in selected sites.
- FAO is implementing the regional project "The Amazon Vision of REDPARQUES: a regional contribution to meeting the targets of the CBD Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework."

FAO acts as Technical Secretariat of the [Latin American Network for Technical Cooperation in National Parks, other Protected Areas, Wild Flora and Fauna \(RedParques\)](#). Currently FAO, together with WWF, UN Environment and IUCN, implements the European Union funded project "The Amazon Vision of RedParques: a regional contribution to the fulfillment of the goals of the CBD Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework ". The project supports the implementation of actions that favor integration, effective management, good governance and local participation in protected areas.

Theme: URBAN AND PERI-URBAN FORESTRY, BIO-ECONOMY

Facilitate knowledge sharing on urban forestry, green areas and forestation. (Paragraph 95)

- In November 2019, FAO and the Universidad Javeriana (Bogota, Colombia) promoted the second [Latin American and Caribbean Forum on Urban Forests](#), where more than 300 participants identified concrete actions to achieve greener, healthier and happier cities in the region.
- From September to October 2020, FAO organized the [Virtual Seminar on Urban and Peri-urban Forestry](#). More than 120 participants exchanged experiences and knowledge in this space for cross-sectoral dialogue, which allowed for the identification of common elements and practical solutions to support the achievement of the objectives of member countries regarding urban and peri-urban forestry.
- The [Tree Cities of the World Programme](#), a joint initiative of FAO and the Arbor Day Foundation, aimed at recognizing cities that are particularly committed to urban forestry, continued to grow. Twenty-one Latin American cities from eight countries were recognized as Tree Cities in 2020.

*Further assess the **bioeconomy** to achieve the 2030 Agenda, promote sustainable production and use of wood and non-wood forest products and explore measures to promote this practice in other countries. (Paragraph 83)*

- FAO has supported Argentina in the implementation of the [Project for the promotion of energy production from biomass - PROBIOMASA](#).
- The Forestry Division has engaged with Argentina to discuss upcoming support to the use of wood in construction and is assisting Suriname to formulate a forest finance strategy, based on the value chain approach.
- FAO provided support to:
 - develop and/or strengthen national wood traceability systems in 11 tropical timber producing countries, including Colombia, Guatemala, Guyana and Panama.
 - Draft and/or adopt public procurement policies promoting legal and sustainable wood products in 4 tropical timber producing countries including Honduras and Guatemala. Private sector procurement policy for legal and sustainable wood adopted by 29 companies in Colombia.
 - Develop and launch digital tools for e-commerce, to increase access to domestic and international markets for legal wood products and facilitate trade in 5 tropical timber producing countries. These tools particularly improved fair access to markets for micro, small and medium-sized companies' producers.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS TO THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE

*Systematise **successful experiences related to the forestry sector** to be presented during the Regional Conference, in order to ensure the level of political attention on this sector. (Paragraph 29)*

*Showcase **successful experiences of the forest sector and highlight the importance of forests** for the reduction of socio-environmental conflicts including human migration, land tenure, food and nutrition security, income generation and well-being. (Paragraph 93)*

*Address the **contribution of the forest sector to the implementation of the NDCs**. (Paragraph 94)*

- The document "[Sustainable and climate change resilient agriculture](#)" of the Thirty-sixth Regional Conference highlights the value of forests, among other resources such as water and cultivated land, as a natural wealth that serves as a basis for abundant and diverse agricultural and food production (Paragraph 1). It also highlights their importance as a source of goods and services essential for human wellbeing and biodiversity conservation, as well as livelihoods for forest-dwelling communities - such as indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and other traditional communities (Paragraph 14). In addition, it highlights the following
 - The role of forests, forest management and forest restoration in achieving sustainable land and marine production systems (Paragraph 14-15).
 - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) as effective in terms of net mitigation of GHG emissions, implementation of the NDCs and increased access to financial resources (Paragraph 15).
 - The Green Climate Fund projects: Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change (PROEZA), in Paraguay; and Increasing Climate Resilience in the Agroecosystems of the Dry Corridor of El Salvador (RECLIMA), which has a restoration and reforestation component, as examples of a transformative model that promotes the adoption of inclusive territorial approaches to ensure the resilience of the most vulnerable producers.
- Another paper from the conference "[Hand in hand to achieve prosperous and inclusive rural societies](#)":

- Points out forests as strategic for the sustainable and inclusive development of the various rural territories in the region, recommends to give priority to measures focused on forest-dependent territories and populations, such as the implementation of strategies for the development of indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, and the strengthening of access to and sustainable management of forests, water and land within the framework of responsible governance plans. (Paragraph 22)
- Sets as priorities for the creation of new opportunities in rural territories, community-based forest management, the recognition and protection of indigenous territories, and the strengthening of land registries and the formalisation of land tenure rights.
- Points to the need to improve governance of land tenure at all levels, building on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Committee on World Food Security in 2012. (Paragraph 35)
- In relation to Paragraph 94, the Regional Conference recommended that FAO "provide support to Members, upon request, to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for agriculture and the rural sector and other commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as appropriate and possible, through the development of cross-sectoral transformational strategies tailored to the contexts, priorities and capacities of different countries and territories, and considering common but differentiated responsibilities." (Paragraph 25-i-c of the [Report of the Thirty-sixth Regional Conference](#))

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS TO COFO

On issues related to the climate change agenda, the Commission recommended the following:

- *Compatibilise and harmonise environmental and forestry agendas related to actors, financing and targets and the inclusion of the **role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation**, which are essential for the fulfilment of **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**;*
- *Lead discussions on **reduced emissions from the forest sector** and its contribution to the targets set out in the Paris Agreement, in particular with regard to the international transaction and accounting regime under **Article 6** that may be related to the sector.* (Paragraph 88)

- COFO25 considered "Forests: nature-based solutions to climate change" as a specific agenda item. Several recommendations were agreed upon, after in depth discussion on this topic. For more details, see paragraphs 18-22 of the [COFO25 Report](#).
- COFO25 requested FAO to "strengthen its collaboration with the private sector and facilitate dialogue, including by providing opportunities to share knowledge and lessons learned, aimed at mobilizing climate finance for forests and enhancing the role of the private sector in efforts to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation while contributing to job creation, livelihood resilience and poverty reduction" (Paragraph 22-b of [COFO25 Report](#)). Based on this, workshops were held by FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF) under the climate finance seminar series "[Opportunities and challenges associated with emerging carbon finance in forestry and land use](#)" Thirty-four countries from Asia, Latin America and Africa participated in the exchange and eleven countries shared specific insights.
- For more details of FAO's work on reduced emissions, see narrative under "Climate Change and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)" and "Forest Monitoring and REDD" above.

*Discuss the opportunity of the **circular economy and the bioeconomy** to promote sustainable forest management, including aspects of marketing of non-traditional forest products, technology, innovation, value chains and origin marking.* (Paragraph 89)

- This subject was partially addressed under the agenda item "Transforming agriculture and food systems: halting deforestation and promoting sustainable production and consumption of forest products". COFO invited Members to "promote sustainable production practices and responsible consumption of forest and agricultural products to this end and their contributions to resource-efficient economies, ensuring that policies and incentives are in accordance with multilateral trade rules and taking into account the need to avoid creating unnecessary or inappropriate barriers to trade" (Paragraph 23-b of [COFO25 Report](#)).
- For more details of FAO's work on this issue, see narrative under "Urban and Peri-urban Forestry, Bioeconomy" above.

*Facilitate dialogue mechanisms in this forum related to **SDG 12 on responsible production and consumption to strengthen legal trade in forest products and by-products**, including wood traceability process.* (Paragraph 90)

- The next [International Day of Forests](#) in 2022 will be held under the theme “Forests and Sustainable Production and Consumption”. It will be an opportunity for discussion and dialogue on SDG 15 and 12.
- SDG 12 was one of the objectives under in-depth review during the High-Level Political Forum 2021. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests, for which FAO is the permanent Chair, highlighted the importance of forests during periods of crisis and showcased how responsible consumption and production can contribute to turning the tide on deforestation at [a side event](#) to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2021.

*Facilitate spaces for dialogue in this forum to receive **guidelines related to the contribution of indigenous peoples, the inclusion of issues of gender equality, youth, peace and human well-being.** (Paragraph 91)*

- This subject was partially addressed under the agenda item “UN decades: family farming and ecosystem restoration” of the [COFO25 Report](#)). The following recommendations are related to the subject:
 - “Increase the engagement of the private sector, family farmers, smallholders, communities and entrepreneurs as active agents of change, as well as forest and farm producer organizations and other relevant stakeholders in activities related to the two UN Decades and scale up its support to forest and farm producer organizations through the Forest and Farm Facility” (Paragraph 29-d)
 - “Support Members, upon request, with tools, methodologies and best practices in line with national priorities and capacities to scale up forest and landscape restoration efforts and monitor progress” (Paragraph 29-e).
- For more details of FAO's work in this area, see narrative under "Sustainable Forest Management, Community Forestry and Agroforestry" above.

*Pay special attention to **coastal forests, including mangroves**, for their importance in resilience to extreme climate change events, particularly for the Caribbean islands. (Paragraph 92)*

- This subject was partially addressed under the agenda item “Forests: nature-based solutions for climate change”. COFO requested FAO to “assist Members, upon request, to conduct vulnerability and impact assessments of climate change on forest ecosystems to develop informed policy interventions” (Paragraph 22-f of [COFO25 Report](#)).
- GEF proposals on mangrove restoration are being prepared for Jamaica and Trinidad. [MW1]