



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Advisory Group meeting of the FLRM Achievements 2017-2018

17 July 2018, Rome, Italy

FLRM
Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism



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, GLF, regional initiatives, etc.
- Partnerships – Inside/outside FAO

Regional level:

- **Asia-Pacific**
 - Regional Strategy and Action Plan: consultation and formal endorsement at Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission
 - Technical workshop on “role of natural regeneration in large-scale FLR”
- **Mediterranean**
 - “Agadir Commitment” at Fifth MFW + new regional FLR initiative
 - ‘State of Mediterranean Forests’ – chapter on FLR
 - New project development: GEF7 + IKI (Lebanon, Morocco)
- **Latin America**
 - Initiative 20x20
 - Bonn Challenge meeting for Mesoamerica
- **Africa**
 - AFR100 meeting Niger
 - IKI project preparation for AFR100 support

National level: see posters prepared for each country



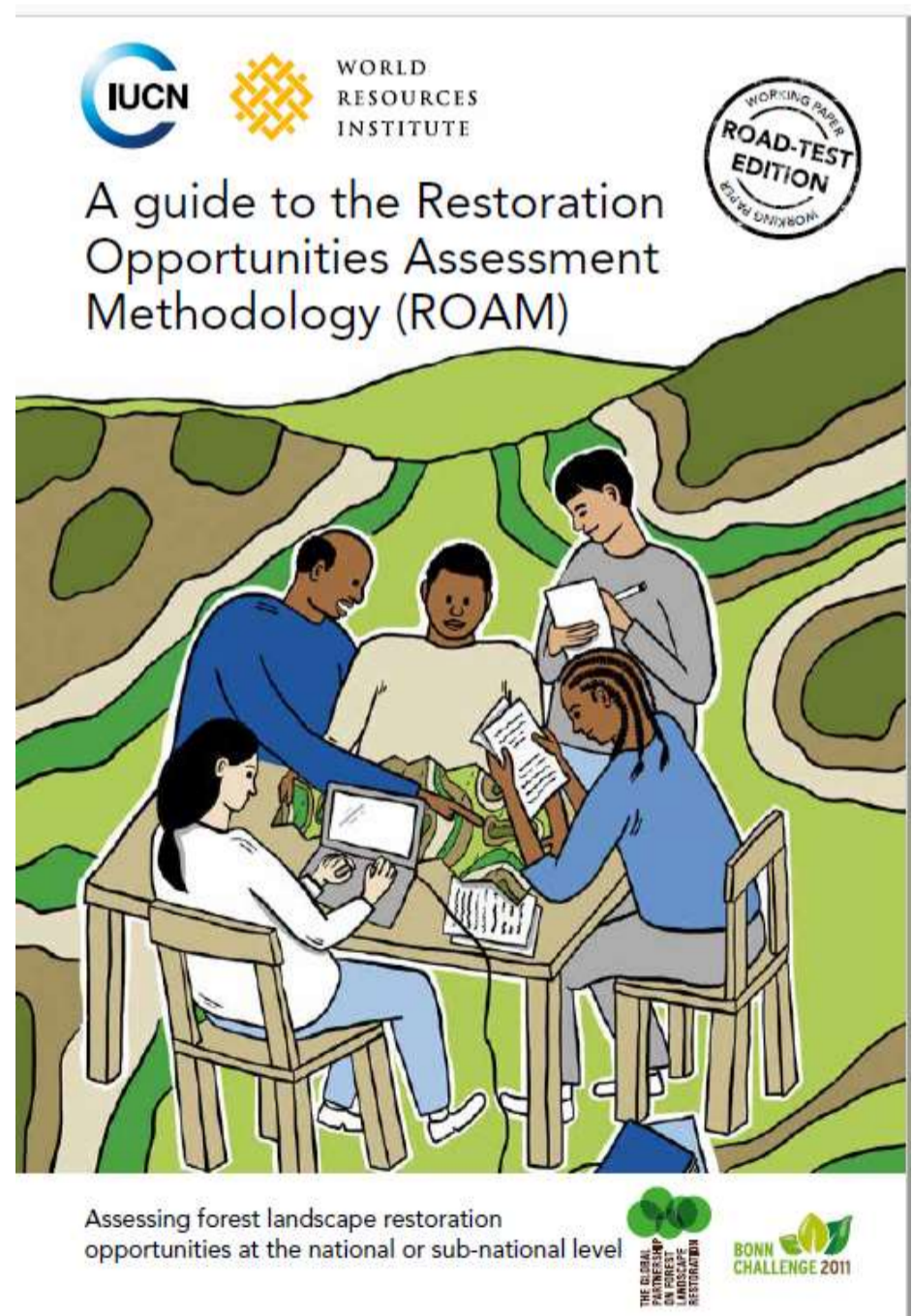
The FLRM in Cambodia

FIELD ACTIVITIES IDENTIFICATION

ROAM

Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology of selected landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihea and Sime Reap Provinces)

1. Assessment of restoration opportunity in about 460 000 ha of land
2. Determination of the objectives of the restoration intervention by local stakeholders
3. Identification of the main drivers of landscape degradation



RESULTS: opportunity for restoration for approximately 280 000 hectares of degraded land



The FLRM in Cambodia

INNOVATIVE FINANCING

Exchange visit on the Innovative Financing Mechanism in support of the Forest and Landscape Restoration



Contribute to the capacity building of the key government counterparts and relevant stakeholders on the innovative forest financing policies and mechanisms, including the financial and non-financial incentives to support the landscape actors promoting and implementing the Forest and Landscape Restoration activities.



Viet Nam from 8 to 12 January 2018 (14 participants)

Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology of selected landscape (Kampong Thom, Preah Vihea and Sime Reap Provinces)

Following the endorsed work plan 2016-2018 for Forest Restoration Mechanism in Cambodia, Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) carried out covering a landscape of three provinces including Kampong Thom, Preah Vihean, and Siem Reap covering the large Northern Part of the Tonle Sap' catchment area. The assessment covered 456,920 hectares of land within the three targeted provinces. The landscape includes the evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous dipterocarp, seasonally inundated flooded forests, as well as areas of settlements rice cultivation and upland agriculture. The objective of the restoration intervention sets by the local stakeholders includes increase forest cover, reduce soil erosion, increase NTFPs, improve livelihoods, improve water quality, increase timber, and improve biodiversity.

This assessment has identified the major underlying drivers of landscape degradation in the landscape including forest encroachment, illegal logging, land conversion for economic land concessions, and forest fires. Considering that many of the forest fires result of anthropogenic activities, principally land clearance, it becomes evident that these main drivers are largely the result of people needing new land and more natural resources to support their livelihoods. Forest encroachment and land grabbing are symptoms, not causes, of land degradation.

ROAM results suggested the opportunity for restoration approximately 280,000 hectares. Policy recommendations for FLR are suggested as the following:

- Prioritize the development and approval of Community Forest, Community Protected Area, and Community Fishery management plans with an emphasis on restoration of degraded forest and agricultural lands.
- Continue to increase the number of protected area rangers and efforts to professionalize the ranger force through training, equipment, and equitable salaries.
- Systematic registration of land titles in rural areas and expedited resolution of land tenure disputes.
- Development of a national payment for ecosystem services scheme that is equitable and well monitored.
- Develop short and long term financing plans for restoration activities by combining different local financing mechanisms

Exchange visit on the Innovative Financing Mechanism in support of the Forest and Landscape Restoration in Viet Nam from 8 to 12 January 2018

Through the global Umbrella of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM), FAO in cooperation with UNDP, the Forestry Administration, and the Ministry of Environment, organized a study visit on Innovative Financing Mechanisms in Support of Forest and Landscape Restoration and Payment for Ecosystem Services in Viet Nam from 8 to 12 January 2018. The main objective of the study exchange is to contribute to the capacity building of the key government counterparts and relevant stakeholders on the innovative forest financing policies and mechanisms including the financial and non-financial incentives to support the landscape actors promoting and implementing the Forest and Landscape Restoration activities.

The delegation of fourteen participants (4 women) expressed their great interest learning from the Viet Nam's experiences. The participants expressed their appreciation for organization of the study visit which contributed to the strengthening of the knowledge on PES scheme through practical experience sharing and learning process. They mentioned they have better understand on the policy development of Viet Nam Forest Protection and Development Fund (VNFF), Payment for Forest Protection and Ecosystem Services (PFES) policy at the pilot and scale up. They acknowledged the technical expertise of Viet Nam counterparts which may be able to support the future process in Cambodia. In addition, they expressed their interest supporting the pilot action for PES scheme in the Cambodia especially through the national initiation promoted by the Ministry of Environment and potentially the Forestry Administration.

The FLRM in Guatemala

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Policy, Legislation and Institutions

- Dissemination of the National FLR Strategy (ENRPF)
= technical, legal and advocacy process for the approval of the *PROBOSQUE* Law



PROBOSQUE Law

 Provide a favorable legal framework and economic incentives for the establishment, recovery, restoration, management, production and protection of forests

- 51 FLR projects in 2016-2017
- Covering 1 616 hectares
- Investment of US\$ 336 773

- Technical financial support for the functioning and operation of the *National Panel on FLR*
- Creation of the Department of FLR in the National Forest Institute (INAB)

The FLRM in Guatemala

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Capacity building and research

- Training courses for forest technicians, extensionists and rural promoters
- 3 pilot sites:
 - 2 sites restored with different FLR practices & used as training and awareness-raising events
 - 1 pilot site in collaboration with UNREDD :
 - 30 ha established for forest Restoration activities
 - 3 tree nurseries created
 - producers supported with the development of restoration plans
- Design of guidelines for the planning & implementation of FLR practices
- Facilitation of the proposal for a Research Program on Forest Landscape Restoration



The FLRM in Guatemala

MONITORING

Creation of the National Monitoring and Learning System of the ENRPF

- Measurement of indicators at 3 levels:
 - National
 - Landscape
 - Project
- Technical proposals for FLR with criteria and specific modalities for each ecosystem are being developed.



Validation course of the Restoration scheme in broadleaf forests

The FLRM in Lebanon

FIELD ACTIVITY

Restoration of abandoned stones terraces



Restore damaged terraces and their associated socio-economic and ecological functions in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR) and in Kadisha Valley

1. Selection of pilot sites for restoration depending on feasibility, impact on local livelihoods & geographic dispersal of good practices
2. Plantation of the terraces with a diversified set of species
3. Securing reliable water sources for irrigation + construction of wooden cottage



The FLRM in Lebanon

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Feasibility study for the establishment of a National Forest Fund (NFF) in Lebanon



Support the implementation of Lebanon's goal to increase forest cover from 13% to 20% by 2030

- 4 essential components for successful NFF establishment: Governance, Utilization, Capitalization, and Oversight.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Strengthened coordination between the various reforestation stakeholders

Creation of a coordination momentum between the various reforestation stakeholders, notably at the occasion of **3 technical days** which featured topics of interest to reforestation and natural resources management stakeholders



Restoration of abandoned stone terraces

Among its various activities, the FLRM in Lebanon implemented, in collaboration with the MoA, pilot restoration actions in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR) and in Kadisha Valley which consist of restoration of stone terraces.

The Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR) covers an area of approximately 50,000 hectares-or 5% of the overall area of Lebanon, making it one of the largest mountain protected areas in the Middle East. It is home to over 70,000 people living around the core and the buffer zone of the reserve and encompasses 22 different municipalities that stretch out over 3 districts. The area includes abandoned stone terraces formerly used for the cultivation of crops, mainly vineyards. Abandoned terraces are widely distributed in the western slopes of the SBR located mainly at altitudes of 1000m to 1200m above sea level. A large part of terraces is abandoned with significant amounts of collapsed stone walls; they are colonized by natural vegetation forming different successional stages – from small scrub to very dense secondary forest stands.

The Kadisha Valley is located within the Becharre and Zgharta districts in the North of Lebanon, at the foothills of Mount al-Makmel and west of the Forest of the Cedars of God. The agricultural terraces are located at altitudes ranging between 850 and 1150 m and are characterized by a system of stone wall terraces that were intensively cultivated with vineyards, olives, figs, apples, citrus, apricot trees and mulberry. However, the different economical and socio-political crises that occurred in the region, in addition to the difficult accessibility, increase cost of production, and lack of marketing opportunities forced people to abandon their villages, negatively affecting the agriculture terrace production and maintenance.

The stone terraces in the selected pilot sites have been abandoned and ill-maintained. As a result, sections of the walls have collapsed. The work conducted by the FLRM in collaboration with the MoA aimed to restore the damaged terraces and their associated socio-economic and ecological functions. The selection of the pilot sites was based on the results of an assessment conducted in both the SBR area and the Kadisha valley. The assessment determined the sites where restoration is feasible and can have a positive impact on the livelihoods of the local communities. Furthermore, the sites were dispersed over several areas to help in promoting the value of stone terrace restoration and encourage farmers to follow the model presented by the project.

In addition to the restoration of stone walls in SBR, pre-existing stone ponds that were no longer functional were cleaned and restored to support farmers in securing reliable water sources for irrigation. Wooden cottages that integrate well in the landscape were constructed in few beneficiaries' lands. These were used to support farmers stay in their lands and store basic tools and equipment.

All restored terraces were planted with a diverse set of trees, shrubs, and aromatic plants. The list of plant chosen depended on the site's characteristics and on the interest of the landowners. Planting with a diversified set of species presents many benefits, such as:

- Provision of a wider range of marketable products.
- Resilience to adverse biotic and abiotic factors (for ex, if one crop is affected by diseases, other can still supply farmers with yields).
- Diversity of agricultural landscapes that is more attractive and can harbour more local fauna and flora.

The implementation of the project in the SBR faced some challenges that include the commitment of landowners to the project activities and the availability of water to irrigate during the dry summer months. The most important challenge is that the Kadisha valley is listed as a World Heritage, a fact that complicated the implementation of restoration works. The project partners had to respect the regulations and laws set for a World Heritage site. Therefore, special procedures with UNESCO, need to be met, in order to undertake any activity in the valley.

The FLRM project in both regions raised the interest of numerous farmers and landowners in the restoration of abandoned stone terraces. Some landowners who have the means to restore their lands have done so inspired by the project's successful model.

Institutional Support and Coordination

- The National Forest Fund (NFF) is envisaged to support implementation of Lebanon's goal to increase forest cover from 13% to 20% by 2030, in line with the country's National Forest Program (NFP), 40 Million Trees Program (40-MTP) and related international commitments.

The study framework includes four essential components for successful NFF establishment: Governance, Utilization, Capitalization, and Oversight.

- In close collaboration with the RDNR Directorate, FLRM supported the revision of forestry related laws within MoA and linked to relevant institutions during a set of workshops and working sessions. An amended version shall be drafted at the end of the process and submitted for parliamentary review and approval.
- FAO Lebanon provides constant support for local institutions to better manage the country's natural resources such as forests and rangelands. Of the many projects FAO has implemented to this end, two stand out in their reach and their complementarity:

Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM)

Smart Adaptation of Forest Landscapes in Mountain Areas (SALMA).

The SALMA project is a five year project funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by FAO in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment. This project aims to enhance climate resilience of vulnerable forest ecosystems while promoting the resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities in mountain areas through the sustainable forest management of 1000 hectares, and the restoration of another 1000 hectares.

Both the FLRM and the SALMA projects respond to the needs of Lebanese forests that continue to face significant threats affecting their integrity such as urban sprawl and forest fires among others. Faced with continued degradation, the Government of Lebanon developed the "National Afforestation Reforestation Program" and the "National Forest Program (2015-2019)" to express national desires for the increase of the forest cover from 13 to 20% in the coming decade.

FLRM and SALMA create a coordination momentum between the various reforestation stakeholders. The FLRM technical days, which feature topics of interest to reforestation and natural resources management stakeholders, managed to create an informal coordination mechanism on matters of common interest. The SALMA project capitalizes on this momentum and works on sustaining it by engaging reforestation stakeholders in various capacity-building sessions.

Significantly, FLRM and SALMA have raised national interest in the restoration of multi-faceted landscapes of Lebanon that are rich in their cultural and natural significance. While FLRM champions the cause of Lebanon's impressive, yet neglected, cultural landscapes, SALMA advocates the restoration of its expansive and majestic natural mountain landscapes. In this respect, both projects are offering solutions that converge towards a holistic approach for the rehabilitation and restoration of the country's landscapes.

The FLRM in Peru

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

National Contest on Best Practices on Restoration of Degraded Areas (RDA) and Systematization of RDA



Bring about and make visible mostly unknown experiences of good practices to restore degraded areas in the 3 ecoregions of Peru:

the coast (desert), the mountains (Andes) and the jungle (Amazon)

- 32 initiatives applied
- 47 good practices were compiled in typical scenarios of Peru ecosystems



Preparation of the National Program for Restoration of Degraded Land and Ecosystems - (PRO-REST)



Design of an official Program to guide restoration activities nationwide

- Built through a long participatory process involving consultations at different levels, including a national workshop
- Now under last revision

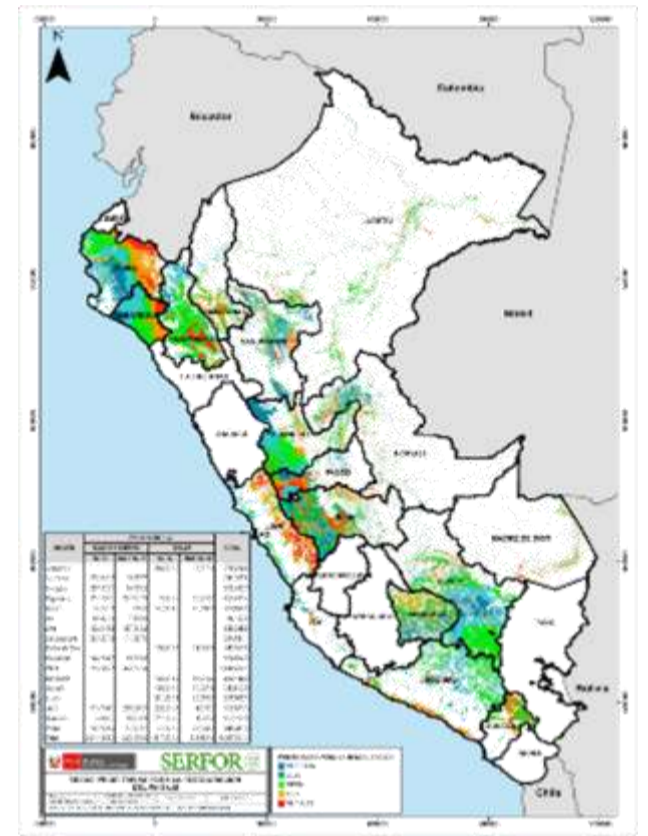
The FLRM in Peru

FIELD ACTIVITIES IDENTIFICATION

Mapping of Potential Areas for Restoration

➤ Preparation of 17 regional maps detailing potential areas for restoration following the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

RESULT: 6.4 million hectares of high and very high restoration priorities



PLANNING & INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Elaboration of scenarios for restoration of a micro-basin

(Pacucha lake micro-basin in the Apurimac Regions)



Build a participatory planning tool that will facilitate a common vision of the territory by different stakeholders and promote institutional arrangements for the implementation of the agreed restoration scenario



National Contest on Best Practices on Restoration of Degraded Areas (RDA) and Systematization of RDA in the three ecoregions of Peru

The contest was designed to bring about and make visible mostly unknown experiences of good practices to restore degraded areas in the coastal (desert), mountains (Andes) and jungle (Amazon) regions. In coordination with decentralized offices of national agencies, 32 initiatives applied. The pre-assigned jury selected the initiative entitled “Restoration and value of degraded land through commercial plantations and ecosystem services in Ucayali (Amazonia)”. The award to the winner was a trip to Colombia for a course on restoration and attendance to the 3rd Colombian Restoration Congress.

The systematization study of experiences on RDA took into account those applications in the National Contest but also many more, including some already published or reported elsewhere. One key value of the study is that the experiences were classified according to the landscape in which they took place. Forty-seven good practices were compiled in typical scenarios of valley and pampas (coast); Andean valleys and hills; and highlands and lowlands of the Amazon. The study prompted additional studies lead by the National Forest Service (SERFOR) and other institutions that included additional variables.

Proposal of the National Program for Restoration of Degraded Land and Ecosystems - (PRO-REST)

The National Program for Restoration of Degraded Land Ecosystems -PRO-REST (as pro-restoration) is a programmatic and orientation tool for the promotion and implementation of restoration activities both by the public and by private sectors in Peru. It was built through a long participatory process involving consultations at different levels, including a national workshop. The last version has gone through a process of successive revisions and is now being considered for official approval within SERFOR. It proclaims a landscape approach so that development on territories are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. One strategic point of PRO-REST is that it considers an Operating Unit composed of a professional team will in charge of taking it forward. In addition, PRO-REST should be launched with a co-financing approach since it includes public investment projects already in implementation and in the pipeline, so that existing resources will be mobilized from the start at the national and sub-national levels.

Mapping of Potential Areas for Restoration

FAO, through FLRM, assisted SERFOR in the preparation of 17 regional (sub-national) maps detailing potential areas for restoration following the Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) designed and promoted by IUCN and WRI. SERFOR will complete the remaining 7 priority regional maps before year-end. The available maps today show 6.4 million hectares of high and very high restoration priorities. The methodology combines cartographic and other zoning materials together with the perspectives of local representatives so the resulting maps show a realistic prioritized scenario as an orientation for public and private investors. These maps are also important inputs required by PRO-REST.

Three-dimensional visualization of future restored scenarios in a micro-basin as a planning participatory tool (Pacucha lake micro-basin in the Apurimac Region) to restore landscapes

The study, highly innovative and experimental, proposed the elaboration of scenarios for restoration of specific areas (landscapes or micro-basins) based on technical baseline information and participatory planning. The purpose is to build a tool that will facilitate a common vision of the territory by different stakeholders and promote institutional arrangements for the implementation of the agreed future (10 years) restoration scenario. This was built taking into consideration alternatives of the sustainable use of land, such as sustainable agriculture, commercial forest plantations, ecological restoration, agroforestry systems, silvo-pastures, among others.

The technical model has been frequently upgraded in light of the actual use of land in the micro-basin, but also in terms of the true (and visually correct) image of the future scenario. It is expected that the methodology will assist government institutions, particularly those in charge of distributing funds, in their foresight with respect of the changes that can be expected in the territory. In addition, a 3-D vision of the territory should persuade municipalities and other institutions at the landscape level to work together towards the common vision at sight. Based on the selected scenario, a number of economic and environmental variables may then be predicted.

The FLRM in Philippines

TRAINING

ROAM training

**Restoration Opportunities Assessment
Methodology Training**



- 4-day interactive learning programme on ROAM, covering basic concepts and the various steps & tools needed



(22-25 May 2018, Quezon City)

The FLRM in Philippines

FIELD ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION

Vegetation Inventory & Analysis, Vulnerability Assessment and formulation of FLR Development Plan for Bataan Site



Identify and implement FLR in other FLR locations in the Philippines



- In Community-Based Forestry Management (CBFM) areas

The FLRM in Philippines

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Development of FLR sites in Carood Watershed

- Assisted natural regeneration in 7 municipalities with emphasis on
 - control & eradication of cogon grass
 - nurturing of regenerants
- Firebreaks established in large tracks of FLR areas in the watershed
- Demonstration and training examples (= “starting point” for replication and expansion)



Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Training

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB), as the government focal point on Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR), with support from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO UN), took the lead in organizing the conduct of Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) Training in the Philippines. Said training was held on 22-25 May 2018 in Quezon City. It was actively participated in by men and women representatives from DENR- FMB, DENR-Regions 3, 7, 11 and Cordillera Administrative Region, partners from Carood Watershed Management Council (CWMC), and FAO Philippines and FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. This event was graced by key Officials of DENR FMB and FAO Philippines.

The four-day training course offered an interactive learning programme on ROAM, covering some of the basic concepts, principles, steps and tools needed such as stakeholder mapping, landscape restoration degradation and opportunity mapping, prioritization of restoration interventions, cost benefit analysis, ecosystem services assessments and decision support mechanisms.

Staff from International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - the Global Forest and Climate Change Program, and Asia Forest Landscape Restoration were tapped for the overall development of technical course content and materials as well its technical delivery during the training.

Vegetation Inventory & Analysis, and Vulnerability Assessment/FLR Development Plan for Bataan site

To fully realize the goals and objectives of the Philippine National Action Plan on FLR, particularly the proposed activities under **Output 4** of the Action Plan, which is **identification and implementation of FLR in other FLR areas/locations in the Philippines**, the DENR-Forest Management Bureau (DENR-FMB), with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO UN), had facilitated the conduct of intensive Vegetation Inventory & Analysis, and Vulnerability Assessment and formulation of FLR Development Plan for Bataan Site. The activities were conducted in the proposed FLR areas encompassing Community-Based Forestry Management (CBFM) areas being managed by concerned People's Organizations in Bataan Province (i.e. Alangan Farmers Producers Association, Inc. (AFPAL), Bilolo Upland farmers Association, Inc (BUFAL), and Samahang Magsasaka sa Kagubatan ng Limay, Inc. (SAMASAKA), inclusive of the adjoining National Greening Program (NGP) established areas, previously established assisted natural regeneration (ANR) site, as well as adjoining natural forests.

The FLR Development Plan for Bataan site aims to provide the necessary prescriptions for the restoration of three CBFM sites and adjoining areas in the Province of Bataan. While the emphasis is on the 70 hectares of land identified for forest restoration, the plan also includes the rest of the CBFM sites within the five years planning period. The description of the project site also included the entire watershed covered by the three CBFM sites in the area in the Municipalities of Orion, Limay, Pilar, and Mariveles, Province of Bataan. The different projects of the FLR plan include the following: Forest Fire Control, Construction of Water System for Forest Fire Control and Farm Use, Rainwater Harvesting, Assisted Natural Regeneration, Tree Planting Program of the Department of Agriculture (National Convergence Initiative Program), Implementation of Conservation Farming Villages Approach, Livelihood Programs and Opportunities, Forest Protection within the CBFM Areas and the Adjacent Forests, to name a few.

Development of FLR sites in Carood Watershed

FLR implementation in Carood Watershed was commenced in the later part of 2017. Carood watershed is located in the Municipalities of Alicia, Anda, Candijay, Guindulman, Mabini, Pilar and Ubay in Bohol. Assisted natural regeneration (ANR) approach was applied in the FLR sites within the seven (7) municipalities with emphasis on the control and eradication of cogon grass (*Imperata cylindrica*) competing with the vegetation in the areas and nurturing of regenerants in the area.

The communities involved in FLR had established firebreaks (or gaps in vegetation or other combustible material that act as barriers to slow or stop the progress of forest fire) in large tracks of FLR areas in watershed. To maximize the use of firebreaks, Sisal (*Agave sisalana*) species were planted for future source of raw materials for the livelihood/enterprise of communities. Total areas encompassed by firebreaks varied in each municipality and depending on site conditions. Thus, the Ubay demonstration site and the "pocket forests" at the other six (6) Carood municipalities has demonstration and training examples that provide a nucleus or "starting point" for replication and expansion throughout the watershed. Further, other FLR sites were planted with Kakawate (*Gliricidia sepium*) along with coffee, cacao (*Theobroma cacao*), pigeon-pea (*Cajanus cajan*), and tree species.

The FLRM in Rwanda

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING

Forest and Landscape Investment Forum (FLIF)



Showcase business opportunities and promote investments in forests and landscapes



The FLRM in Rwanda

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Support to Rwanda government in developing a National Agroforestry Strategy and Action Plan



Increase the adoption and development of agroforestry at national scale

- The 10 year strategy (2018 -2027) document has been finalized and is due to be adopted by the government of Rwanda.



The FLRM in Rwanda

MONITORING

Monitoring land cover, land use and land use change with Collect Earth

Rulindo district senior technical staff was trained through a *mapathon* in the use of “Collect Earth”.

Resulting data used

- as baseline scenario to monitor restoration progress
- to inform and guide the elaboration of the District Development Strategy



CAPACITY BUILDING

Farmer Field School (FFS)

- Trained 37 FFS facilitators & 14 local government staff from Rulindo on technologies and practices about
 - Agroforestry; FFS methodology; production of key crops; gender equality; income generating activities management; nutrition; etc.
- Facilitated 13 FFS in 3 sectors



The FLRM in Uganda



COORDINATION

Support to the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in establishing mechanisms to coordinate monitoring of forestry and landscape restoration by:

- Putting in place a strategy to effectively coordinate key government agencies responsible for implementation of FLR programmes.
- Developing a database to on FLR projects and programmes
- Development of FLR indicators to measure progress of implementing FLR
- Facilitation of operationalization of the One Stop Data Centre (OSDC) and development of programme to test data collection and consolidation.

The FLRM in Uganda



IMPLEMENTATION

Support to the implementation of FLR in Priority Landscapes

- Preparation of a concept note for a GCF programme to increase Climate Resilience and Mitigation in the Albertine Rift Landscape
- Facilitation of two landscape-level pilot platforms for collaboration, exchange of information and consolidation of data for enhanced monitoring and coordination



- Testing the measurements of FLR performance indicators and consolidation of FLR data at catchment level in 2 pilot sites: Albertine (Mubuku catchment) and Kyoga (Awoja catchment)



The FLRM in Uganda



FINANCING

Operationalization of the national Tree Fund

- Major national level opportunity to sustain financing for FLR
 - Tree Fund Feasibility report, including a roadmap for implementation, officially presented to government
 - Preparation of a plan to engage key stakeholders at national level to support Tree Fund operationalization
 - Government has put in place a Task team to fast-track operationalization of the Tree Fund.
 - In 2017, FLRM supported nine (9) government and private sector to participate in Forest Landscape Investment Forum-FLIF meeting in Kigali Rwanda.

Coordination of large-scale investments in FLR: Consolidated monitoring and reporting of restoration interventions and benefits

- With FAO-FLRM Support under this project, the capacity of the government of Uganda to monitor and measure progress of implementation of FLR has been built by providing Support to the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in establishing mechanisms to coordinate monitoring of forestry and landscape restoration by:
- Putting in place a strategy to effectively coordinate key government agencies responsible for implementation of FLR programmes.
 - Developing a database on FLR projects and programmes
 - Development of FLR indicators to measure progress of implementing FLR
 - Facilitation of operationalization of the One Stop Data Centre (OSDC) and development of programme to test data collection and consolidation. This OSDC is under Ministry of Water and Environment and is linked to key agencies and institutions of the government through the Performance Measurement Task Team (PMTT).

Support to implementation of FLR in Priority Landscapes

FAO-FLRM continued to work with Partners (the WB and AfDB) to prepare the country to increase investments in Forestry and Climate Change. After the formulation of the Forestry Investment Plan (endorsed in June 2017 by major global stakeholders), the following are on-going:

- Preparation of a concept note to increase Climate Resilience and Mitigation in the Albertine Rift Landscape which is part of FIP is nearing submission.
- Reconnaissance as been done for Albertine region and potential stakeholders to engage in detailed assessment and planning implementation of FLR identified and issues.
- Creation of platforms to empower actors and partners in implementation of FLR and integrated monitoring is being tested in two pilot catchments. The pilots are in Albertine (Mubuku catchment) and Kyoga (Awoja catchment) Water Management Zones. Currently, the FLRM is facilitating the pilot activities to test the measurement of FLR performance indicators, consolidation of FLR data at catchment level, and transmission to the OSDC.

Sustainable financing mechanisms & bankable projects: Opportunities for innovative financial instruments for FLR

FLRM is facilitating government to operationalize the Tree Fund as a major national level opportunity to Sustain financing for FLR.

- Tree Fund operationalization (study report submitted to government).
- Government has put in place a Task team to fast-track operationalization.
- Last year FLRM supported nine (9) government and private sector to participate in FLIF meeting in Kigali Rwanda.
- Plan to engage key stakeholders at national level to support Tree Fund operationalization prepared.

Tree Fund Feasibility report officially presented to government, and the following were deduced from the launch of this study:

- The Ministry of Finance is very vital in decision making and operationalization
- Important to have key financing partner to provide Seed for Capitalization
- Beyond incentive to plant trees, align to national priorities/commitments/drivers of deforestation
- Several Funds and investment plans under ENR; option of merging or building synergies.
- Address barriers (e.g. administrative costs/bureaucracy, macroeconomic stability, tax regime).
- Benchmarking with other countries using similar Funds to finance SFM is key for advocacy.
- As source for additional resources, capacities, and investment- not a budget based expenditure.

Project « Forest and Landscape



- Budget : US\$ 2 M from FFEM + multiple co-financing sources
- Duration : 4 years
- Implementation: FAO with national authorities and technical partners

Restoration and Sustainable Land



Objective :

Contribute to the holistic deployment of FLR / SLM to sustainably deliver multiple social, economic and environmental goods and services and achieve the goal of land degradation neutrality by 2030



Banquettes



Half-moons

Management in the Sahel »

Through :

1. Local actions implemented in an innovative and decentralized way in 3 communes in Niger and 3 communes in Burkina Faso
2. Sub-regional actions: planning, monitoring and impact assessment, capitalization / dissemination
3. Global actions: monitoring, innovative financing solutions, capitalization / dissemination solutions

3 niveaux d'activité

Le Niger a adhéré à l'initiative Africaine de Restauration des paysages forestiers (AFR100) en s'engageant à restaurer 3,2 millions d'hectares à l'horizon 2030. Les activités de terrain programmées dans le cadre du programme travail et budget annuel 2018, de par leur caractère catalytique et démonstratif, permettront de contribuer significativement à l'atteinte de cet objectif.

Le projet RFP/GDT a pour objectif : **De contribuer au déploiement de la RFP/GDT de façon holistique, afin de fournir durablement de multiples biens et services sociaux, économiques et environnementaux et atteindre l'objectif de neutralité en termes de dégradation des terres d'ici 2030 :**

- Actions globales : suivi-évaluation, solutions de financements innovantes, de capitalisation/diffusion.
- Actions sous régionales : planification, suivi-évaluation et estimation des impacts, capitalisation/diffusion ;
- Actions locales mises en œuvre de façon innovante et décentralisée ;

Le projet se propose de réaliser 1500 ha pour la récupération des terres dégradées pendant sa durée à travers les trois communes d'intervention (500 ha par commune).

Les activités d'accompagnement sont les activités génératrices de revenus (AGR) et le renforcement de capacité de tous les acteurs locaux.

Environnement favorable

Le projet se met en place dans un contexte marqué par le transfert des compétences et des ressources aux régions collectivités territoriales. Le domaine de l'environnement et du développement durable fait partie des quatre domaines pilotes dans le cadre de ce transfert. Les communes auront ainsi, un rôle prépondérant à jouer dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des activités de ce projet dont elles ont la maîtrise d'œuvre.

En outre, ce projet s'inscrit et s'aligne dans les priorités nationales à travers les documents de programmation stratégique (Programme de Développement Economique et Social, Initiative 3N (les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens), le Cadre Stratégique National de Gestion Durable des Terres, l'Initiative de la grande muraille verte pour le Sahara et le Sahel et d'autres stratégies nationales et internationales de gestion durable des terres).

Financement

Le financement du plan de travail se fera à travers l'ANFICT (Agence nationale de financement des collectivités territoriales) qui assurera un encadrement rapproché pour les financements des activités de gestion durable des terres et des activités génératrices de revenus. Elle dispose de quatre guichets dont deux opérationnels pour la mise en œuvre du projet: fonctionnement des collectivités et investissement des collectivités.

Les communes à travers leur (PDC) Plan de Développement Communal, intègrent la dimension environnementale et gestion durable des terres avec les moyens financiers conséquents pour la mise en œuvre. Les PIA (Plan d'Investissement Annuel) prennent en compte tous les moyens financiers qui seront déployés dans la commune par les partenaires techniques et financiers.

Le financement du projet se fait par le FFEM (Fonds Français à travers la FAO qui fait signera un protocole d'accord avec l'ANFICT.