Forest Landscape Restoration and the African Restoration Initiative AFR100
in the context of German development cooperation

Ragna John, Sector Programme International Forest Policy (GIZ)
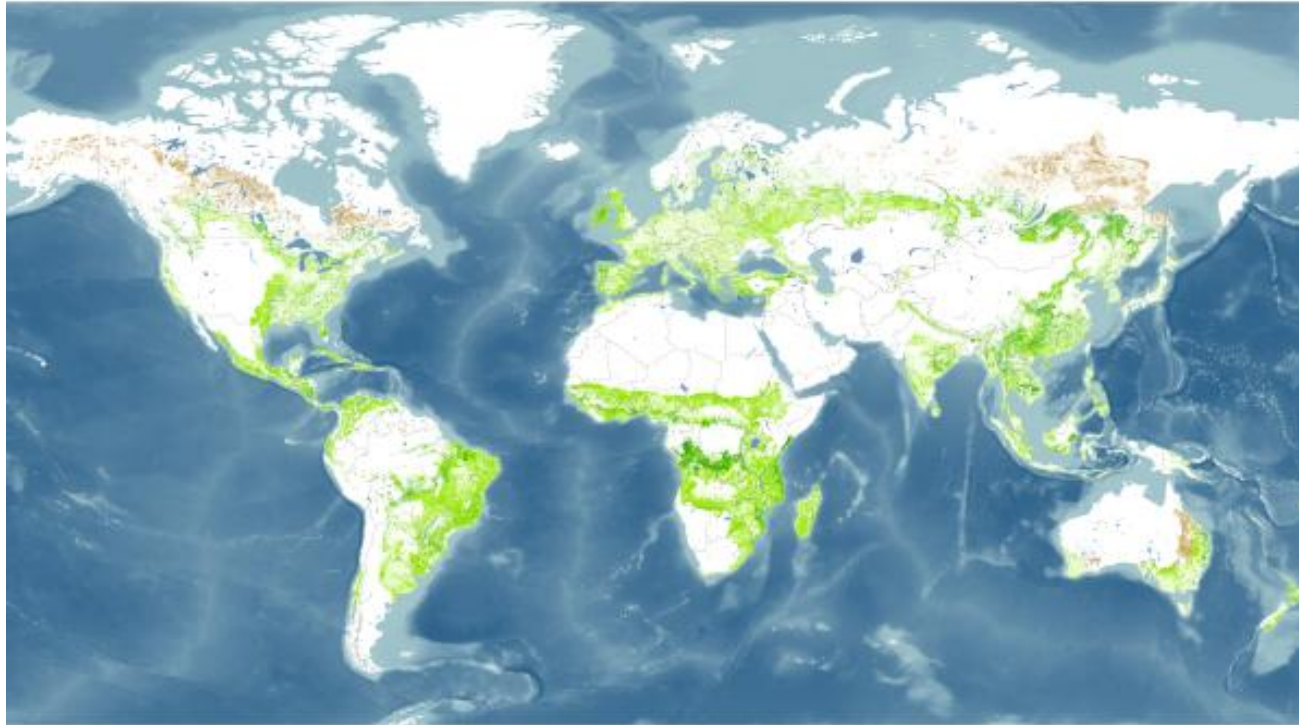Göttingen, 7 November 2016

Global deforestation and forest degradation

- Up to date roughly 30% of forest cover cleared, 20% degraded globally (Bonn Challenge)

- **Natural forests reduced by 33.1 mio ha from 2010 to 2015**
  - Major losses in **Africa**: 15.6 mio ha
  - South **America**: 11.9 mio ha
  - **Asia**: 5.0 mio ha
  - **North- and Central America**: 2.2 mio ha

- Cultivation processes of **small-scale agriculture** are the main driver of deforestation **in Africa**. The second largest driver is **large-scale commercial agroindustry** (31%).

- **Production of fire wood and charcoal** is the main driver of forest degradation in Africa (48%).

A World of Opportunity for Forest and Landscape Restoration

FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Wide-scale restoration
- Mosaic restoration
- Remote restoration

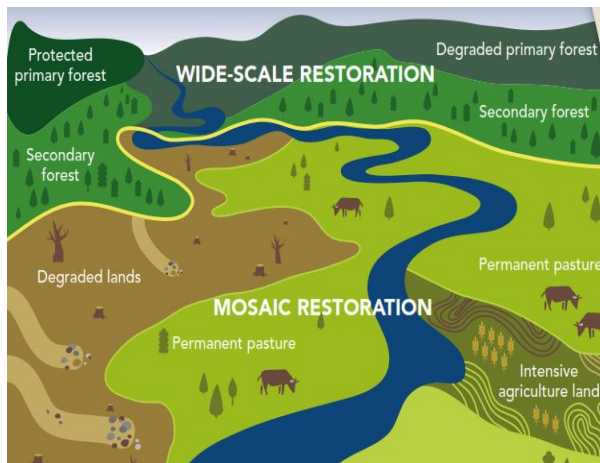# Forest Landscape Restoration: What is it about?

Objective: Restoration of ecological and productive functions of degraded ecosystems

- Comprehensive landscape approach that considers all interests and stakeholders and addresses the reasons for deforestation

- Cross-sectoral approach

Outcome:
- Coordinated use and protection of mosaic landscapes

- Increased proportion of forests and trees

Forest Landscape Restoration: What is it about?

Activites:

- Natural regeneration of degraded land

- Sustainable Forest Management

- Sustainable Value Chains

- Reforestation / Afforestation

- Agroforestry measures

- Sustainable farming (e.g. CSA)

- Improvement of political framework conditions

- Participatory landuse-planning

- Capacity Building

- Governance / Land Tenure

Why Restoration of Forests?

FLR contributes to …

- Restoration of **ecosystem services** (Aichi Target 15)

- Protection of **biodiversity** (CBD)

- **Sustainable development** (SDG Goal 15)

- improvement of **living conditions** for population (SDG Goal 1,2)

- **climate change** mitigation (UNFCCC)

- climate change adaptation / strengthening ecosystem resilience (UNFCCC)

- **combat desertification** and rehabilitation of degraded land (UNCCD).

History of FLR Concept

- **GPFLR:** Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (since 2002)

- **Bonn Challenge (2011):** Restoration of **150 million ha** until 2020

- **New York Declaration on Forests (2014) :** Enhancing restoration target to **350 million ha** until 2030

  - ➢ Promotion of political interests

  - ➢ Mobilisation of finance and private investments

  - ➢ Establishment of strategic partnerships and donor coordination

FLR and related forest and land initiatives

- **SFM** (Rio Principles on Sustainable Forest Management, Rio 1992)

- **CBD Aichi Target 15** (Restoration of 15% degraded ecosystems by 2020)

- **REDD+** (Cancún Agreements, UNFCCC COP16, 2010)

- **NDCs** (Nationally Determined Contributions, UNFCCC COP21, 2015)

- **Landdegradation Neutrality** (SDG Target 15.3 adopted by GM in 2015)

AFR100: African FLR-Initiative

- *Country Lead* – Initiative

- Restoration of **100 mio ha until 2030** in Africa

- Contributes to Bonn Challenge & New York Declaration on Forests

- Pledges till now: **63,3 mio ha**

- Support through German Development Cooperation and various international partners (e.g. WRI, African Union, World Bank)

- First Regional Conference in Addis Abeba from 10 – 12 October
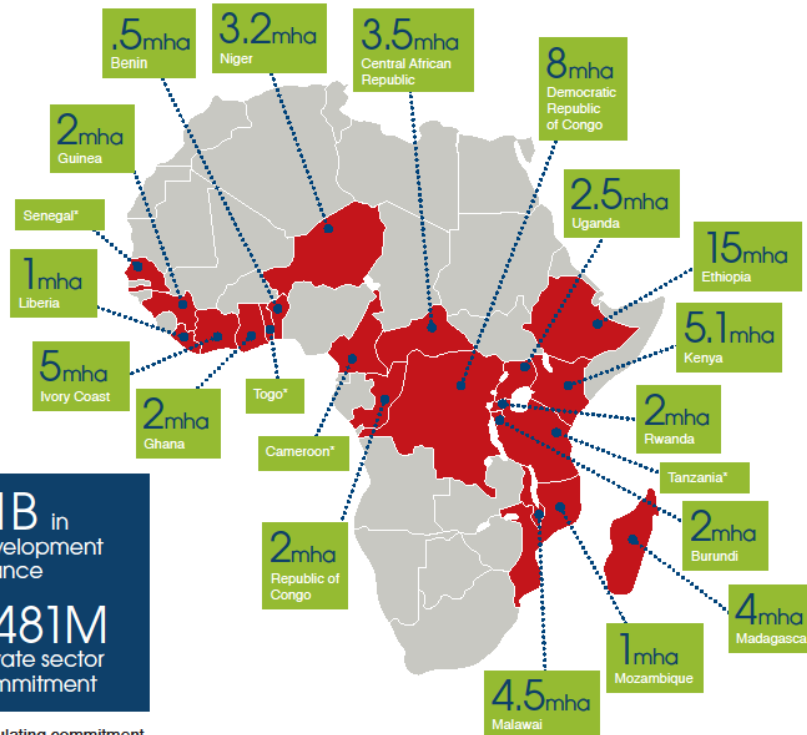
Current Commitments of Partner Countries

Africa restoring 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded land by 2030

21 countries have committed to restore **63.3mha** AS OF SEPTEMBER 2016

$1B in development finance

$481M private sector commitment

*formulating commitment

Map labels:
- .5mha Benin
- 3.2mha Niger
- 3.5mha Central African Republic
- 8mha Democratic Republic of Congo
- 2mha Guinea
- Senegal*
- 2.5mha Uganda
- 1mha Liberia
- 15mha Ethiopia
- 5mha Ivory Coast
- 5.1mha Kenya
- Togo*
- 2mha Ghana
- Cameroon*
- 2mha Rwanda
- Tanzania*
- 2mha Republic of Congo
- 2mha Burundi
- 4mha Madagascar
- 1mha Mozambique
- 4.5mha Malawai

AFR100-Countries:
1. Benin
2. Burundi
3. Cameroon
4. Central African Rep.
5. Congo, D.R.
6. Congo, R.
7. Côte d'Ivoire
8. Ethopia
9. Ghana
10. Guinea
11. Kenya
12. Liberia
13. Madagascar
14. Malawi
15. Mozambique
16. Niger
17. Rwanda
18. Senegal
19. Tanzania
20. Togo
21. Uganda

AFR100 Partner – Strategic Partners and Private Investors

Work of GIZ, Sectorprogramme International Forest Policy

- **Consulting BMZ:** Establishment and Coordination of AFR100 and FLR synergies with other forest initiaves

- **Technical support** of particular **partner countries** (Madagaskar, Kamerun, Äthiopien, Togo) and **AFR100 Secretariat** based in South Africa,

- **integration of FLR in portfolio of development cooperation**

- **In-depth studies** and **sensitization for FLR** in the international context; **elaboration of FLR experiences** in German Development Cooperation

- Jointly with international Partners work on FLR **conepts and methodologies** (e.g. monitoring, principles for safeguarding ecological and social integrity

- Building **partnerships and cooperations** with private sector, mobilisation of resources

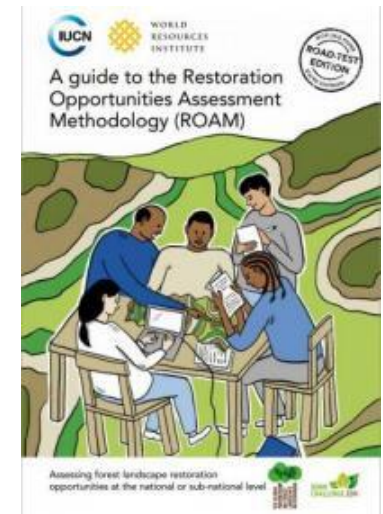- **Capacity Development** (Trainings, regional exchange, workshops etc.)

ROAM-Assessment

The ROAM-Assessment provides a framework to identify and analyse areas that are primed for FLR and to identify specific priority areas at a national or sub-national level.

ROAM Outputs:

- Identified **priority areas** for restoration

- **Shortlist** of most relevant and feasible restoration **intervention types**

- Quantified **costs and benefits** of each intervention type

- Estimated **values of additional carbon sequestered** by intervention types

- Analysis of **finance and investment options** for restoration in the assessment area

- Diagnostic of 'restoration readiness' and strategies for addressing major **policy and institutional bottlenecks**.

ROAM-Assessment

ROAM outcomes can be helpful for decision-makers and stakeholders:

- **Better information** for improved land-use decision-making

- High-level **political support** for FLR

- Inputs to **national strategies** on FLR, REDD+, climate and disaster risk adaptation and mitigation, and biodiversity conservation and restoration, among others, for a mutually reinforcing convergence between such strategies

- Basis for better **allocation of resources** within restoration programs

- **Engagement of and collaboration** among key **policy-makers and decision makers from different sectors**, as well as other stakeholders

- Shared understanding of **FLR opportunities and the value of multifunctional landscapes**

Further Links

- [IUCN: Forest Landscape Restoration](#)

  - [ROAM-Asessment](#)

- [Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)](#)

- [AFR100](#)

- [Bonn Challenge](#)

- [GIZ: International Forest Policy](#)