

Catalyzing Investments in Landscape Restoration



Introduction

- GEF has since its inception championed a holistic approach to SFM for multiple ecosystem services, goods and products
- CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC, and the UNFF have all identified forest landscape restoration as important in reaching their goals – GEF is financial mechanism of the Rio Conventions
- Since GEF-5 (2010), countries increasingly started to request funding for Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR)
- In the current GEF-6 cycle (2014-2018), more than \$300 million of GEF grants have been approved towards projects and programs addressing FLR



Examples of GEF Ongoing Support for Forest Landscape Restoration



- Africa: Great Green Wall Initiative
- Rwanda: Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation
- <u>Brazil</u>: Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Southeast Atlantic Forest Corridor
- Global: Building the Foundation for Forest Landscape Restoration at Scale
- <u>LAC-region</u>: Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration (NGI)
- Global: The Restoration Initiative (TRI) with IUCN, FAO and UNEP in support of the Bonn Challenge

Common Features of GEF interventions

- Integrated approaches at scale
- Striving for multiple benefits
- Enable supportive policies and public sector role
- Flexible financial instruments (bundling of grants, NGI, co-funding of partners)
- Local economic benefits / revenue streams (sustainable food, timber, NTFPs, PES, and ecotourism)



Preliminary Lessons Learned

- Not simply adding up hectares but embedding FLR in broader development agenda of the countries
- Securing land tenure as a prominent feature of good governance
- Avoid perverse incentives / contradictory policies that hamper restoration or lead to deforestation
- Capacity building at different levels is important
- Technical assistance required to bring bankable projects to the investment phase



Future GEF Support to FLR

- For GEF-7 (2018 2022) a dedicated Impact Program on Landscape Restoration has been proposed to GEF donors
- Target 15 25 landscapes (60 100 million ha) either transboundary or subnational in scope
- GEF eligible countries that have made pledges towards the Bonn Challenge are main candidates
- Generate multiple environmental benefits, create jobs and secure livelihoods through the restoration of degraded land and important ecosystems, including forests.



Conclusion

- GEF is keen to promote FLR through the delivery of multiconvention, multi-sector and multi-benefit projects
- GEF has comparative advantage as a convener of multistakeholder partnership platforms and is able to catalyze necessary financial investments
- GEF is ideally placed in promoting synergies through partnership with countries, with international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector
- Countries need to prioritize FLR and express interest and demand with GEF donors in the current replenishment





Thank you for your attention

Questions?