



# Intersectoral landscape management- Global issues, national experiences

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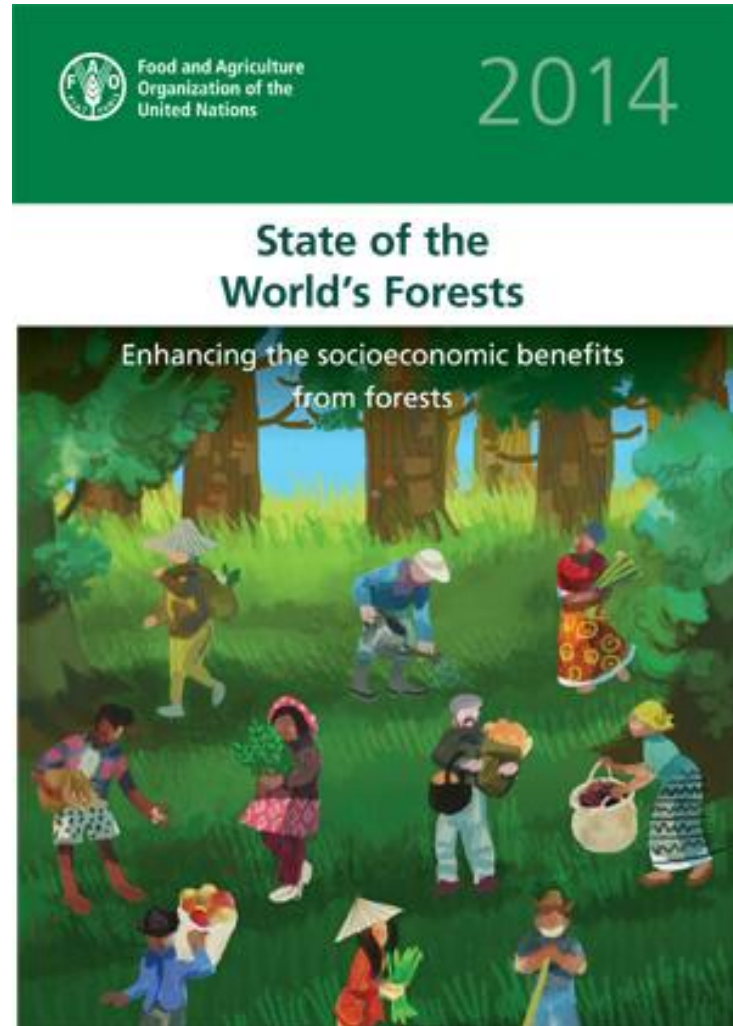
Forestry Department , FAO



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Summary of the findings

- Forests have a tremendous potential to contribute even more to sustainable FSN
- Forests are playing an important role in FSN at global level, but yet underestimated



# Challenges

Data, evidence at global and country levels

Knowledge gap

Data issues

Limited existing  
evidence

Definition; Indicators

Lack of  
awareness

**Lack of consideration  
at policy level**



# Challenges

## Current forestry policies

- Few cross-sectoral policies on FO & FSN
- Insufficient recognition of non-food aspects forests' contribution to FSN



# Opportunities: FAO's Latest Efforts

2017 HLPE report  
topic:

**“Sustainable  
Forestry for Food  
Security and  
Nutrition”**

International  
Conference  
on Forests for  
Food Security  
and Nutrition  
(May 2013)

Committee on  
World Food  
Security, CFS  
40 (October  
2013)

Committee on  
Forestry,  
COFO 22  
(June 2014)

Committee on  
World Food  
Security, CFS  
41 (October  
2014)



# FAO's work on forestry and FSN



1. Better understanding of non-food aspect of Forests' Contribution to Food Security and Nutrition for Policy Advice & Support

2. Improved Data Collection for Monitoring and Analysis of Forests' Contribution to Food Security and Nutrition



3. Development, Implementation and Monitoring of inclusive/Cross-sectoral Forestry Policies

4. FAO's Strategic Objectives and collaboration with partners



# SOFO 2016

**Title:** *“Forests and Agriculture – Land Use Challenges and Opportunities”*

**Focus of analysis:**

- competing demands for land for forests and agriculture; and
- the relationship between forest cover changes and food security



# SOFO 2016

- Using case studies to highlight the potential opportunities for countries to meet food security objectives without doing so at the expense of forest
- Select 10 countries for the case studies: countries that both achieved to increase or maintain their forest cover and to improve their food security





# SOFO 2016

## Scope and Content

- Trends in land use change
- The governance and management of land use change
- Making room for forests and food security
- Towards better governance of land use for forests and agriculture



# Case studies

1. Countries increasing or maintaining their **forest area** during the 1990 – 2015 period
2. Countries increasing or maintaining their forest area during the 1990 – 2015 period **that have also achieved MDG target**
3. Countries increasing or maintaining their forest area during the 1990 – 2015 period **that have both achieved MDG and WFS target**



# Methodology

- Data compilation using the latest FAO data available from FRA 2015 and SOFI 2015 ;
- Choice of the period of study 1990-2015
- Selection of the relevant indicators for the study :

## Food security

Suite of 40 indicators available.

Choice of **prevalence of undernourishment (MDG target)** and **number of people undernourished (WFS target)** from SOFI 2015.

Undernourishment : below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption

## Forest

Calculation of the **growth rate in forest area from 1990 to 2015**, using the forest cover data from FRA 2015.

$$GR\ 90 - 15 = \frac{\text{Forest area in 2015} - \text{Forest area in 1990}}{\text{Forest area in 1990}} \times 100$$

- Data compilation with Excel and use of filters.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	Countries			Forest area (1000 ha)					TSFOR	Growth rate in forest area (%)						Prev		
2	Name	Code	Region	Land area (1000 ha)	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015		1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	1990-2010	2010-2015	1990-2015	1990-92	2000-01
4	Albania	ALB	Europe	2,740.00	788.8	769.3	782.4	776.3	771.5	1	-2.47%	+1.70%	-0.78%	-1.58%	-0.62%	-2.19%	<5.0	<5.0
14	Australia	AUS	Oceania	768,230.00	128541	128841	127641	123211	124751	2	+0.23%	-0.93%	-3.47%	-4.15%	+1.25%	-2.95%	1990-2015: Greater than "-0.03"	
15	Austria	AUT	Europe	8 240 90	3776	3838	3851	3860	3869	3	+1.64%	+0.34%	+0.23%	+2.22%	+0.23%	+2.46%	<5.0	<5.0

# Case studies

## Tunisia

- Not a lot of forest in absolute value, but a growth rate in forest area from 1990 to 2015 of 62%.
- MDG target 1C achieved, WFS target close to being achieved (will be achieved before 2020 if observed trend persists according to the SOFI 2015).

## The Gambia

- Only low-income country to have a positive growth rate in forest area from 1990 to 2015, and good results in food security.
- Gambia has not achieved the WFS target (Status in the SOFI 2015: with slow progress), even though it has accomplished great improvements in food security within the last 25 years, achieving MDG target 1C.



# Case studies

## Chile

- Increase in forest area of 16% from 1990 to 2015, a lot of forests in absolute value. MDG target 1C and WFS target achieved.

## Turkey

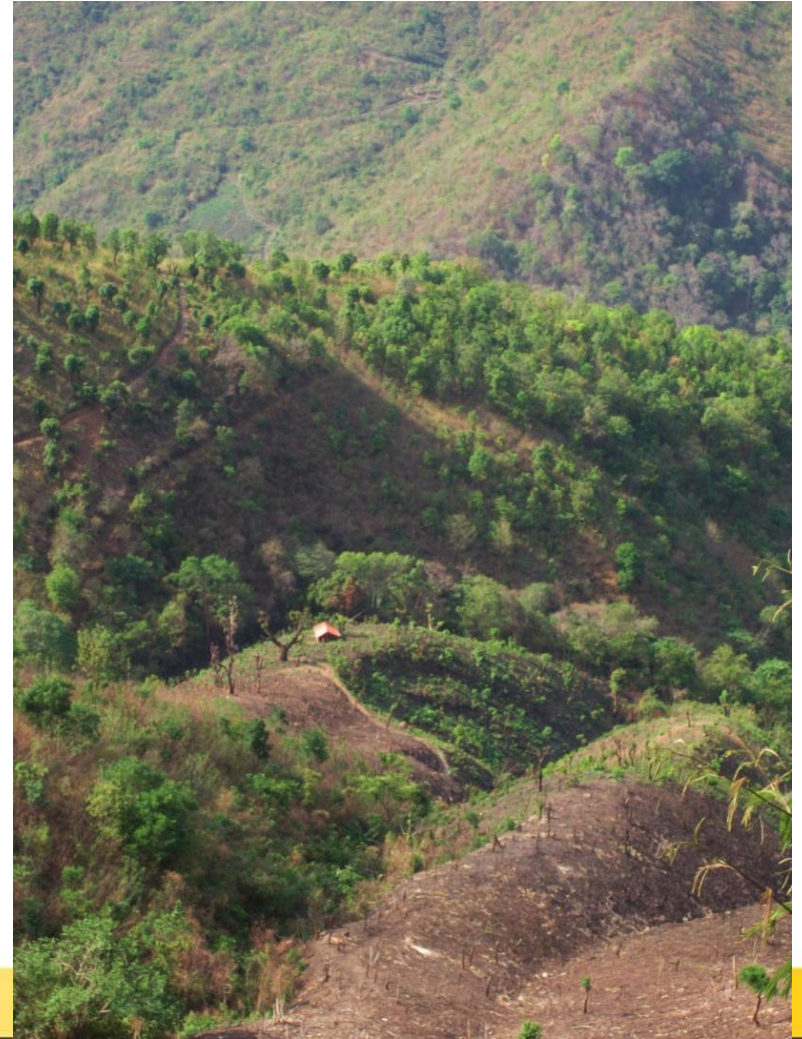
- Increase of 22% in forest area from 1990 to 2015. Nearly all the forests in Turkey are state-owned and administrated by the General Directorate of Forestry. The government is very involved in forest management. MDG target 1C and WFS target achieved



# Challenges

## Complex Landscapes

- Overlapping sectoral jurisdictions
- Investment and land use strategies not always aligned
- Differing values and norms and historical mistrust between sectors
- Forestry sector often neglected or forgotten in larger national development planning
- Forest and farm producers confused by conflicting policies and rarely included in investment planning



# The Forest and Farm Facility

Forests and family farms together  
sustaining livelihoods and landscapes



FOREST AND FARM PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS  
CONNECT, ENABLE AND AMPLIFY OPPORTUNITIES



## Strengthening Producer Organizations and Governments

# FFF – Partnership between FAO, IIED & IUCN, hosted at FAO

## Vision

*“Smallholders, communities, indigenous peoples and women’s organizations have improved livelihoods and decision-making over forest and farm landscapes”*

5 year multi-donor funded programme

Working in 10 countries and globally



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND



SWEDEN



Federal Ministry  
of Food  
and Agriculture





# Forests, trees and family farms *together* form productive agro-ecological systems

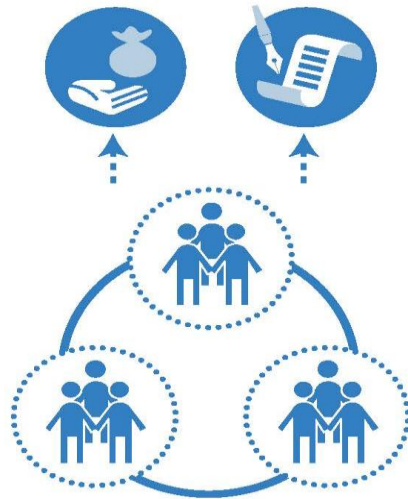
Forests and family farms together  
sustaining livelihoods and landscapes



FOREST AND FARM PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS  
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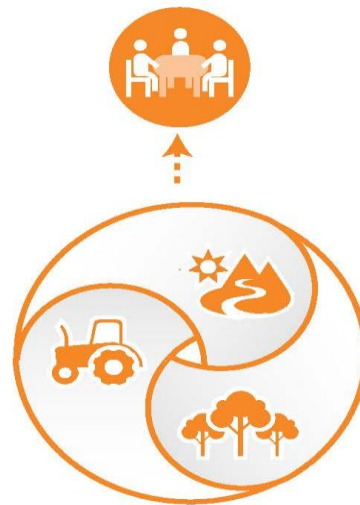
- Ensuring essential ecological functions and services
- Increasing food security and improving nutrition
- Providing a range of products for subsistence and markets
- Increase resilience and adaptation to climate change

# FOREST AND FARM PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS FOR LIVELIHOODS AND DECISION MAKING



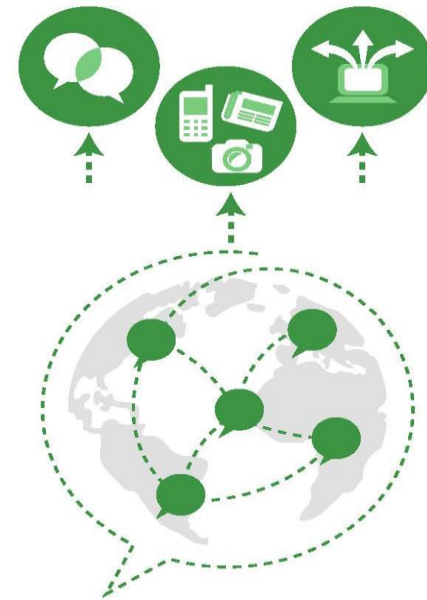
## PILLAR 1

**Strengthen smallholder, women, community and Indigenous Peoples' producer organizations** for improved business and livelihoods and effective engagement in policies



## PILLAR 2

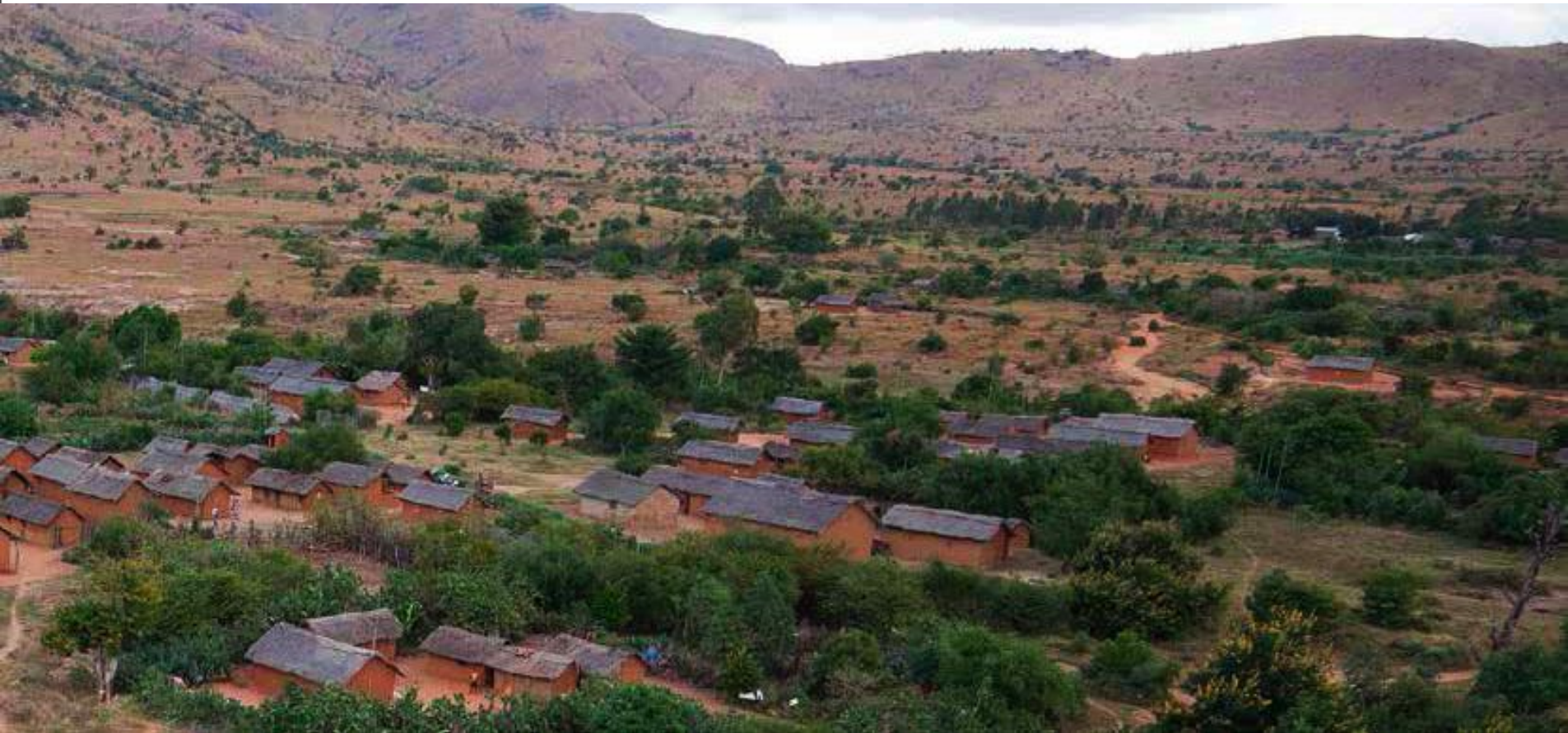
**Catalyze multi-sectoral stakeholder policy platforms with governments** for enhanced policy dialogue between stakeholders and government



## PILLAR 3

**Link local voices and learning to global arena** through communication, genuine participatory processes and information sharing

# Forest and Landscape Restoration



# Key Principle of FLR



Balancing ecological functions with human development needs (how to deal with multi-functionality of landscapes)



Enhancing resilience



Continuous learning process and trade-offs



Engaging multiple stakeholders

# Multiple benefits and commitments



**Bonn challenge (Restoration of at least 150 million hectares by 2020)**



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



**UN Climate Summit Declaration on Forest (New York) with 350 million hectares by 2030**



**Sustainable Development Goal and target 15.3 on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) as well as SDG 2 on food security + others**

# Main global initiatives on FLR



**The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)**



**Landscapes for People, Food and Nature (LPFN) led by Eco Agriculture Partners**



**The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) launched by FAO in 2014**



**The Forest and Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) launched by CBD in 2014**

# The Africa Great Green Wall (GGW)

- A people-centred approach to land management that seeks to capitalize on the dynamic linkages in the landscape between human and natural systems

