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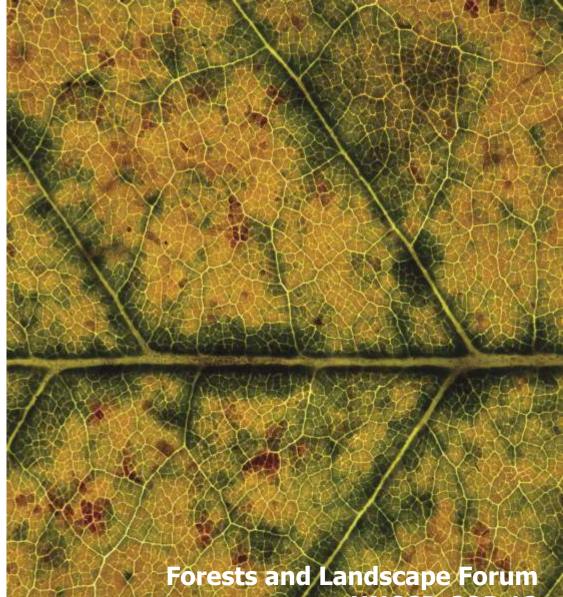


## **Forest and Landscape Restoration Financing**

Joint discussion paper on sustainable financing for FLR. Policy brief for public policy makers (GM & FAO)

Christophe BESACIER

Forest and Landscape **Restoration Mechanism** (FLRM) FAO



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## Sustainable financing for Forest and Landscape Restoration

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICY MAKERS

THIS POLICY BRIEF PROVIDES SEVERAL RECOMMANDATIONS TO PUBLIC POLICY MAKERS TO HELP THEM TO IMPROVE THEIR SUPPORT TO FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION FINANCING BY:

- 1) Mainstreaming FLR in States budgets ;
- 2) Setting up appropriate financing mechanisms ;
- 3) Engaging the private sector and attracting investors to FLR ;
- 4) Building alliances and partnerships.



## **Mainstreaming FLR in State budgets**



**Integrating Forest and Landscape Restoration** (FLR) in state budgets and public investment funds and proofing these financing instruments against possible negatives impacts on landscapes



**Mobilizing Official Development Assistance** (ODA) **funds for Forest and Landscape Restoration** (FLR) (whether as donor or beneficiary) and adapting the wide range of ODA instruments to FLR



Developing monitoring systems for Forest and Landscape (FLR) expenditures and mechanisms for collecting consistent data on the costs and benefits of FLR investments

## Setting up appropriate financing mechanisms



Designing, adapting and implementing innovative national and local financing mechanisms for Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) with, for example, national and local forest funds, microfinance instruments and credit lines in public and private banks

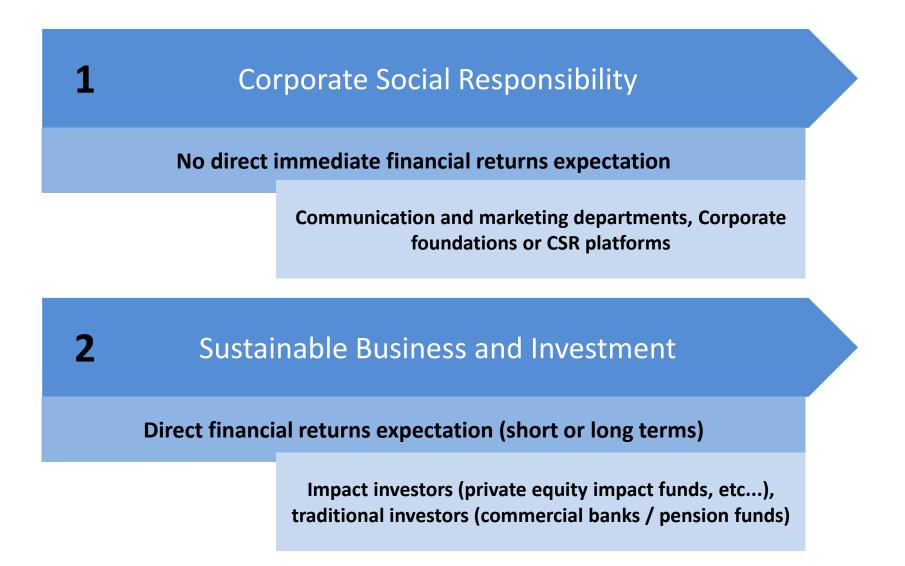


Using these financing instruments to implement public incentive schemes (e.g. payment for ecosystem services mechanisms) and coupling these schemes to investments in sustainable value chains to ensure a longterm self sustaining financing strategy on FLR

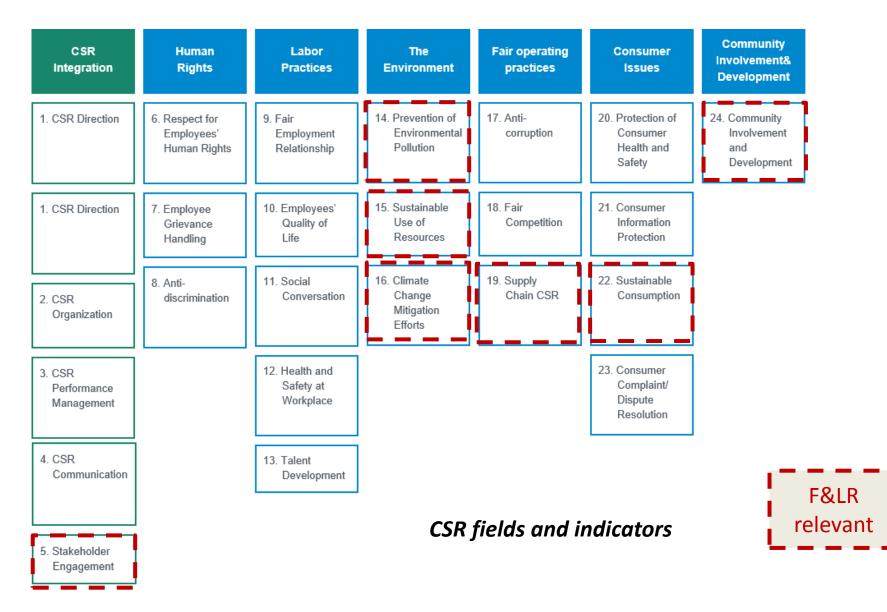


Promoting Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) as a solution for joint climate change mitigation and adaptation, targeting climate finance, and advocating for FLR windows in climate change instruments such as Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

**Engaging the private sector in FLR** 



## **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) principles & Forest** and Landscape Restoration (FLR)



## Innovative private impact funds already engaged on FLR

## **INNOVATIVE PRIVATE EQUITY IMPACT FUNDS**



#### Some examples:

Althelia Climate Fund Moringa Fund Terra Bella Fund Permian Global Livelihoods Carbon Fund Livelihoods Fund for Family Farming Landscape Fund\* Land Degradation Neutrality Fund\* EcoBusiness Fund Arbaro Forest Fund\* EcoEnterprises II Commonland Global Environment Fund

\* Under design

## **Engaging the private sector in FLR**

## **Building an enabling environment for investors in FLR**



**Increasing engagement with the private sector,** especially with private impact funds and other innovative initiatives such as layered funds that can benefit from the support of governments and public institutions (Private impact funds + Readiness Facilities like Moringa Fund and Incentives for provision of Ecosystem Services (PPP)



Establishing risk mitigation mechanisms to engage Forest and Landscape Restoration investors at scale (Guarantee mechanisms, Multi-layered private funds, Sustainable Investment Criteria (PRI) and consistent MRV tools



### Adapting the legal framework to attract investors to FLR

- Land tenure rights ;
- Benefit sharing mechanisms ;
- Fair investment regulations.



#### **Improving Costs-Benefits Analyses**

- Compile existing data and design a CBA data base
- Improving data quality for indirect costs and benefits
- Propose a ex-ante CBA tool

## **Building alliances and partnerships on FLR**

## **Raising awareness among investors & project promoters/implementers**



# Building alliances and partnerships both at global, regional, national and local levels

- Global Partnership for Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR)
- Initiative 20\*20 in Latin America or the GGWSSI
- National alliance in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor in Tanzania

# MARKETPLACE

#### **Building marketplaces on Forest & Landscape Restoration**

- At landscape, national, regional and/or global levels
- Mobilizing all investors types potentially interested in FLR
- Which suitable facilitator/coordinator ?



#### Communicating on success stories and opportunities

- Data base of successful business cases
- Promoting work of private impact funds towards traditional investors
- Using existing communication channels and creating new ones?

#### INVESTORS REQUIRE SUPPORT TO COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

| <i>Ex ante</i> CBA  | <b>Direct benefits</b><br>Trade of landscape products and services<br>(agriculture, forest value chains, CO <sub>2</sub> , etc.) | Indirect benefits<br>Indirect and intangible ecosystem services<br>(biodiversity, scenic beauty, water) | Ex post CBA  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Support for financing<br>strategy<br>Which investor is ready<br>to finance which costs?<br>to purchase which<br>benefits? |  |   | CBA database<br>Relevant partners: ELD,<br>TEEB, IPBES, BIOFIN,<br>WAVES, universities |
|   | Traditional investors and high-net-worth<br>individuals  | High-net-worth individuals, NGOs, foundations, development finance institutions                         |  |
|   | Direct costs<br>Implementation, production, materials,<br>physical inputs, etc.  | Indirect costs<br>Legal frameworks, capacity development,   |  |
| Decision-making<br>tools  |  | opportunity costs, environmental /social costs  |  |
|   | Traditional investors, high-net-worth<br>individuals, development finance institutions   | State, foundations, development cooperation, NGQs   |  |
| +   |  |   |  |

ELD: The Economics of Land Degradation Initiative; TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity; IPBES: Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services; BIOFIN: Biodiversity Finance Initiative; WAVES: Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services



## Public policy makers: FLR financing champions

- Integrating FLR in state budgets and public investment funds, and proofing these financing instruments against negative impacts on landscapes
- Mobilizing official development assistance (ODA) funds for FLR (whether as donor or beneficiary) and adapting the wide range of ODA instruments to FLR
- Developing monitoring systems for FLR expenditures and mechanisms for collecting data on the costs and benefits of FLR investments
- Designing, adapting and implementing innovative national and local financing mechanisms for FLR, for example through national and local forest funds, microfinance instruments and credit lines in public and private banks
- Using these financing instruments to implement public incentive schemes (e.g. payment for ecosystem services mechanisms) and coupling these schemes to investments in sustainable value chains to ensure a long-term self-sustaining financing strategy

- Increasing engagement with the private sector, especially with pioneer private impact funds and other innovative initiatives such as layered funds that can benefit from the support of governments and public institutions
- Investing in human capital at the landscape level to create a pool of local champions (e.g. local businesses, private operators, administrations) able to attract investors to FLR
- Building a legal and regulatory framework that promotes landscape "readiness for investments" and attracts investors to FLR
- Establishing risk mitigation mechanisms to engage FLR investors at scale
- Promoting partnerships and alliances at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, and contributing towards international FLR initiatives
- Promoting FLR as a solution for joint climate change mitigation and adaptation, targeting climate finance, and advocating for an FLR window in climate change instruments such as the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund



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## Thanks for your attention!



## Forests and Landscape Forum UNCCD COP 12

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