

#### FORESTS AND TREES ON FARMS HELP COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

Forests act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and storing carbon in their biomass and soils.



Forests cover 30.6 percent of global land area and about 13.5 billion trees are growing in drylands outside forests worldwide.

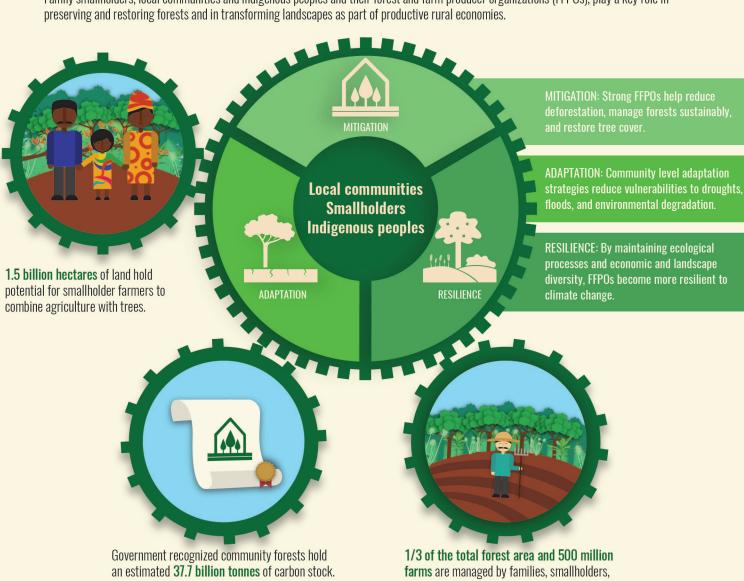


The net loss of 3.3 million hectares of forests per year is a major source of  $CO_2$  emissions.



### LOCAL COMMUNITIES ARE RESTORING AND MAINTAINING FORESTS AND TREES

Family smallholders, local communities and indigenous peoples and their forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs), play a key role in



local communities or indigenous peoples.



# THEY COULD DO MUCH MORE

## WITHOUT THEM, ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE WILL NOT SUCCEED

21 out of 161 countries have made a clear commitment to ensure land security for local communities and indigenous peoples and for the community based management of natural resources in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted in the context of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

**GOVERNMENT SUPPORT IS NEEDED** 

### LOCAL COMMUNITIES, A MAJOR POTENTIAL TO REACH LARGE SCALE

WITH climate change programmes and finance mechanisms engaging hundreds of millions of forest farmers.



WITH governments supporting secure tenure rights and an enabling environment for local communities and FFPOs.

Better MITIGATION, ADAPTATION, and RESILIENCE at a large scale



Communities, indigenous peoples, and smallholders, women and men, young and old, and strong forest and farmer organizations stand ready to maintain and restore degraded forested landscapes and to sustain livelihoods on a vast scale. For this to happen, political leaders and policy-makers must provide the "keys" to unleash this great potential. Rights and institutions are as important as funds to ensure climate change mitigation and adaption. Without the full involvement of local communities, climate change initiatives are bound to fail.





