



COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

WORKING GROUP ON DRYLAND FORESTS AND AGROSILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS

Third Session (Hybrid)

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**Strengthening the Working Group on Dryland Forests and
Agrosilvopastoral Systems' contribution to the international initiatives and
pledges on transforming the drylands production systems**

Executive Summary

“It’s time to sound the alarm. At the mid-way point on our way to 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals are in deep trouble”. This was the key message from the special edition report of the United Nations Secretary-General entitled “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet”.¹ The first Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment (Summit +2)², which took place in Rome, Italy on 24-26 July 2023, emphasized the Food Systems Transformation Agenda as critical for accelerating the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is a need to boost capacities and strengthen partnerships to tackle emerging challenges and address SDG-related gaps and weaknesses. In this context, sustainable management of dryland forests and trees under a changing climate can generate new opportunities for sustainable development.

This document provides a draft of the Working Group’s Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for consideration. It provides an overview of international initiatives and pledges for transforming dryland production systems, and highlights potential opportunities for the Working Group to create partnerships and strengthen their role in mobilizing a wide range of actors to advance transformational change.

¹ [SDG Progress Report Special Edition 0.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

² [Programme \(unfoodsystemshub.org\)](#)

Suggested actions by the Working Group

The Working Group invites members to:

- advocate for urgent action at scale to restore dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems for a better, more sustainable future for people, planet and prosperity, leaving no one behind;
- call for inclusive multi-stakeholder approaches and platforms at national and local levels to advance the efforts of dryland forest and agrosilvopastoral restoration;
- increase finance for sustainable dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, including restoration, agroforestry biodiversity conservation, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- enhance collaboration with the UNCCD and other relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in promoting dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems and their role in sustainable development and the implementation of the MYPOW;

The Working Group invites FAO to:

- continue to support the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists 2026 in close collaboration with the Committee on Agriculture's (COAG) Sub-Committee on Livestock to promote sustainable agrifood systems, silvopastoralism and sustainable forest management in an integrated and inclusive manner;
- consider the draft Multi Year Programme of Work (2024–2027) (MYPoW) and request that the Secretariat finalize the biannual activities for 2024–2025 under the guidance of the Working Group's Steering Committee, and publish it on the Working Group's website;³
- encourage members to promote South-South knowledge sharing on cross-sectoral work, nominate an advisory group to review and document best practices, and amplify the Working Group's contribution to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration;
- call for resource mobilization to enhance the role of dryland forests and trees outside the forests in conserving biodiversity and building resilience to face the climate change impacts.

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

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I. Introduction

1. Officially endorsed by the Committee on Forestry (COFO) after approving the Working Group's Terms of Reference, the Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems convenes every two years to report to COFO on the status, trends, and developments in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, and make recommendations for further action.

2. According to a review conducted by an external review expert in May 2023 (COFO/WG-DF/2023/Inf.4)⁴, Members agreed that the Working Group's workplan 2022–2024 adequately boosts capacities and promotes the upscaling of good practices and lessons learned that enhance environmental and socio-economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Guided by the two workplans so far (2019–2021 and 2022–2024), the review found that the Working Group adequately: (1) advances the assessment and monitoring of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems; (2)

³ <https://www.fao.org/dryland-forestry/working-group/third-session-jordan/official-documents/en/>

⁴ [Official Documents | Dryland Forestry | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

enhances partnerships and collaboration to scale-up good and proven practices and lessons learned on the management of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems; and (3) strengthens knowledge on dryland management implementation, strategies, guidelines, and tools.⁵ It does so by collaborating with other initiatives and organizations.

3. This current document presents the Working Group's main priorities for the next period, potentially through the development of a Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) rather than the biennial work plans used to date. Its key aim is to capitalize on partnership opportunities to further sustainable management of drylands and ultimately accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

II. International initiatives and pledges in line with Working Group priorities on transforming dryland production systems

4. In response to the General Assembly Resolution 70/1⁶, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (special edition report⁷) provided an update on progress made since 2015 against the global SDG indicator framework. It showed that many of the SDGs are moderately to severely off track to reach their goals at the midpoint of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In order to meet the goals by 2030, it is vital to create more opportunities that are inclusive of small-scale and vulnerable producers across sustainable crop, livestock, and forestry production systems, and support them through innovation, technologies, and enabling policies.

5. Drylands currently account⁸ for 44 percent of the world's agricultural land, 27 percent (one-third) of the world's soil carbon, and supply about 60 percent of the world's food production. Globally, about 18 percent of drylands are forest, and just over half have canopy density above 70 percent. Trees are also present on drylands outside of forests, notably in Asia and Europe, and there are trees on some 2 billion ha of drylands.⁹ Dryland restoration is crucial to the achievement of many of the SDGs, particularly SDG 15 'Life on land'. FAO seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the creation of more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems and recognizes the urgency of enhancing the resilience of drylands to optimize the contribution of dryland production systems to the SDGs.

6. In line with its Terms of Reference, the Working Group makes recommendations to COFO on the status, trends, issues, and developments in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems and identifies opportunities for collaboration to scale-up sustainable management and restoration practices within the Committee, with other FAO Technical Committees, and with other partners.

7. The current document provides an overview of the Working Group's opportunities for the MYWP, in line with both the Working Group's responsibilities, as laid out in the Terms of Reference, and the Review findings and recommendations, as listed in the headings below.

⁵ [Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems. Progress Report of the Working Group \(2019-2021\) \(fao.org\)](#)

⁶ [Resolution 70/1, Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

⁷ [SDG Progress Report Special Edition 0.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/dryland-assessment/en/>

⁹ [Trees, forests and land use in drylands: the first global assessment \(fao.org\)](#)

A. Review and report to the Committee on Forestry on the status, trends, issues and developments in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, and make recommendations to the Committee on these matters

8. Responding to the need to join forces to support the achievement of SDG 15, the joint COFO-Committee on Agriculture (COAG) 2022 item¹⁰ on agriculture-forest linkages reinforced the interconnectedness of the work of the two Committees and the importance of the forestry sector's role in transforming agrifood systems.

9. Moreover, at its Twenty-second Session in 2014, COFO called for greater action on and investment in the assessment, monitoring, sustainable management, and restoration of drylands. This includes through silvopastoralism, an important agroforestry technique that combines livestock and trees to create an integrated agricultural system. This is a critical area of work to foster cross-sectoral collaboration as highlighted by the aforementioned special edition report.¹¹

10. The Twenty-fifth Session of COFO (COFO25) requested that FAO conduct a global assessment of the status of agroforestry and update the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) categories covering production systems that integrate trees and forests. There is potential for the Working Group to support the improvement of monitoring and assessment capacities and data in dryland silvopastoral systems, including with satellite image processing tools and methods for dryland monitoring and assessments, and build capacity at the country level on Grazing with trees¹² as a silvopastoral approach in drylands.

11. The Working Group is invited to scale-up its partnership with the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (DSL-IP), led by FAO and financed with support from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which aims to benefit 1 million people and sustainably manage 12 million hectares (ha) of drylands. The programme provides a technical support structure for the rollout of evidence of good approaches that: addresses identified common management challenges, strengthens dialogue with relevant regional actors beyond the targeted countries, and facilitates the development of knowledge products, outreach, and engagement at national and regional levels. The technical support structure also allows for the sharing knowledge of results and lessons learned through the DSL-IP implementation and through South-South Cooperation. The Working Group could champion this initiative, contributing to regional consultations with aim to further understanding on drought and silvopastoral management, reviewing its knowledge products while facilitating knowledge exchange on effective transboundary management.

12. FAO's first-ever [Science and Innovation Strategy](#) was endorsed by the FAO Council at its 170th Session. The Twenty-sixth Session of COFO (COFO26)¹³ called on FAO to include relevant forms of science and innovation in forestry in the preparation of regional action plans. Accordingly, the theme for the 2024's International Day of Forests (IDF), announced at the Eighteenth Session of the UN Forum on Forests, will be 'Forests and innovation'. The Working Group could contribute to the IDF by mobilizing stakeholders at national and regional levels and deploying their expertise on innovative management and tools for boosting the resilience of forest production systems in drylands.

B. Contribute to developing a comprehensive understanding of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, and those who depend on them

13. The global extent of land degradation is estimated at between 20-40 percent of the total land area, directly affecting nearly half of the world's population and spanning croplands, drylands,

[10 COAG/2022/12](#) and [COFO/2022/4](#)

¹¹ [SDG Progress Report Special Edition 0.pdf \(un.org\)](#)

¹² <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2280en>

¹³ <https://www.fao.org/3/nk728en/nk728en.pdf>

wetlands, forests, and grasslands.¹⁴ If land degradation continues, it will have a serious impact on food security for many communities living in dryland areas in years to come. For this reason, the Working Group must support food systems and food security dialogues at national and regional levels that emphasize the critical role that dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems play in feeding the world, and that call for sustainable forest and land management as an effective way of reducing climate risks.

14. There are several opportunities to do this over the next few years. For example, the FAO-hosted UN Food Systems Coordination Hub¹⁵ is holding Food Systems Solutions Dialogues at global and regional levels over the course of 2023, with online and in-person meetings aimed to provoke discussion and identify solutions for the implementation of food system pathways based on national ownership.

15. In its Second Session in 2021, the Working Group encouraged collaboration with other FAO statutory bodies to scale-up sustainable agroforestry techniques. This includes the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock, established by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG27) with a mandate to discuss livestock issues and improve sustainable management and restoration practices across dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral regions. This collaboration should be continued in the MYWP and strengthened by contributing to a stocktaking exercise on the inclusion of integrated silvopastoral management in land-use and planning policies and regulations for better drought management. This will strengthen action on FAO's biennial Theme for 2024-25 "Water resources management for the four betters: better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life, to achieve the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" - please refer to item COFO/WG-DF/2023/4).

16. Transformative food systems require national policies and strategies that adequately address and support integrated landscape management approaches, including silvopastoralism. Whilst many dryland countries have enabling policies that can support silvopastoral systems, they are often implemented poorly or not at all. The Working Group's expertise could strengthen dryland technical capacities and discussions at Regional Forestry Commissions and Regional Conferences.

17. Being uniquely adapted to landscapes with water scarcity and climatic variability, properly implemented silvopastoral systems can improve the resilience of landscapes and communities to the impacts of climate change, combat desertification, and improve watershed management. This is in line with FAO's biennial theme for 2024-25 'Water resources management for the four betters: better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, to achieve Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.' The Working Group could explore silvopastoralism's capacity to improve the interconnection of sustainable agriculture and sustainable forest management through the Grazing with Trees initiative. This initiative works to implement the good practices detailed by the global assessment on [Grazing with trees](#), which was launched at a high-level event for COFO26 jointly by the FAO's Forestry Division and Animal Production and Health Division. The Working Group should call for multi-donor support to implement this initiative at local and national levels.

18. Many pastoral communities have rich knowledge of the use and value of different tree species, reflecting the high importance of trees in the pastoral economy and culture. Moreover, many pastoral societies have regulations against over-harvesting trees with strict prohibitions against the felling of some species¹⁶ (*see COFO/WG-DF/2023/4 for more information*¹⁷). However, legal land tenure is often a big challenge for nomadic and pastoralist communities. This issue was recognized within the framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the related

¹⁴ FAO, 2021. The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture – Systems at breaking point. Synthesis report. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7654en>

¹⁵ <https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/en>

¹⁶ [Improving governance of pastoral lands \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org/improving-governance-of-pastoral-lands)

¹⁷ [Official documents | Dryland Forestry | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org/official-documents/dryland-forestry)

Decision 27¹⁸ - taken at its Fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP15) - encourages Parties to integrate the principles and practices contained in its Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT)¹⁹ into new guidance developed and exchange lessons learned through national consultations. It is important to: note the relevance of the VGGT in the context of national food security as endorsed by the United Nations Committee on World Food Security; recognize that tenure rights should take into account the rights of others and matters of public interest that promote general welfare; and recognize responsible land governance as a fundamental component of sustainable land management, vital to addressing desertification, land degradation and drought.

19. In this context, FAO and UNCCD have launched a joint initiative “Integrating tenure security into land restoration initiatives” for the period 2022–2024, with the results to be reported at UNCCD’s Sixteenth Conference of the Parties (COP16). The Working Group may consider participating in and supporting this initiative, and contribute to increasing awareness of the challenges and opportunities for integrating the principles and practices of the VGGT into a wide range of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and land restoration initiatives in selected countries across regions. This could allow for further exchange of lessons learned and help inform land tenure strategies and action plans, leading to greater tenure security for their citizens.

20. Dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems make a significant contribution to the national economies of developing countries. Gum arabic (*Acacia gum*) is a significant source of hard currency in Sudan, which provides approximately 60 percent of global supply.²⁰ In the Kelka Forest area in Mali, it is estimated that a one-dollar investment in reforestation and agroforestry will generate a six dollar benefit to local farmers and globally a 13-dollar benefit due to carbon sequestration over a time horizon of 25 years.²¹ While dryland value chains are vulnerable and exposed to climate risk, inherent adaptive capacities can provide the basis of climate-resilient and sustainable economic development, there is a need to call for resource mobilization to offer opportunities for increasing drylands productivity and also diversification opportunities into related sectors. More effective governmental incentives for non-timber forest products, such as gum arabic, can provide double dividends by contributing to reducing soil erosion, degradation, and therefore, conserving biodiversity.

C. Promote the scaling-up of good practices for the protection, sustainable management and restoration of drylands forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, enhancing environmental and socio-economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods

21. FAO was called upon by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to lead the implementation of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) 2026. COFO26 encouraged the Working Group to support the IYRP by mobilizing their cross-regional expertise and promoting innovative and interconnected sustainable agrosilvopastoral systems. The Working Group collaborated with the IYRP on the first Drylands Summer School held in September 2023, a joint initiative designed to increase awareness of the importance of restoring trees and forests in dryland and rangeland areas, advocate for the International Year itself, and create a cadre of sustainable dryland management champions ahead of 2026.²²

22. The Committee of Mediterranean Forestry Questions’ *Silva Mediterranea*²³ Working Group 6 ‘Desertification and Restoration in Mediterranean Drylands’ promotes best practices and lessons

¹⁸ [Technical Guide on the Responsible Governance of Tenure and Land Degradation Neutrality | Land & Water | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Land & Water | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

¹⁹ [VGGT in all languages](#)

²⁰ Koli, A. O., Eltayeb, A.M., Sanjak, E.M. & Mohammed, M.H. 2013. Socio-economic aspects of gum arabic production in Dalanj Area, South Korodofan, Sudan, *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*, Vol. 16, pp.1407–1410.

²¹ <https://inweh.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/ELD-IUCN-Case-Study-Sudan.pdf>

²² [Report of the 26th Session of the Committee on Forestry - FO:COFO/2022/REP \(fao.org\)](#)

²³ The Committee of Mediterranean Forestry Questions - *Silva Mediterranea* - is a FAO statutory body that works directly with the administrations and institutes of its member countries

learned at regional and international levels through projects, programmes and other initiatives combating desertification, drought, and restoration of forests and landscapes in the Mediterranean region. The Working Group could strengthen its partnership with *Silva Mediterranea* to share experiences and establish cooperative programmes for dryland forest management.

23. FAO has embraced South–South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) as a key way of delivering knowledge and technology transfer to enhance agrifood systems transformation. SSTC is a broad framework for collaboration and knowledge exchange between developing countries, enabling them to aid each other with similar challenges. FAO has since established an SSTC Division, followed by the development of an evidence-based SSTC Guideline for Action, to scale up FAO’s SSTC programme and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Working Group already supports two South-South initiatives – the Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management (MEV-CAM) initiative and the Nurturing Community of Knowledge Practice for Women in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems (WeCaN), but could scale up this action further to promote SSTC’s significant contribution to the achievement of the organizational mandates and overall agricultural development in the Global South.

24. The Working Group could strengthen its support to the MEV-CAM initiative by establishing a taskforce to enhance its Knowledge Bank: a repository of good practices in the form of participatory videos and leaflets created by local community members across the Global South. Communities adopted new sustainable skills and good practices that foster biodiversity and help prevent deforestation, and MEV-CAM works with them to document these skills in a participatory way, in line with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The practices in MEV-CAM’s Knowledge Bank are available for upscaling, disseminating, and adopting by others in similar landscapes, encouraging local communities to drive change towards the SDGs.

25. The UNCCD’s Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought (IWG) develops effective policy and implementation measures to address drought impacts. The IWG presented its findings and recommendations for consideration at UNCCD’s COP15 in May 2022, identifying gaps in the monitoring of drought effects and promoting a proactive approach, which includes partnerships, effective policy, and needs assessments to better inform decision-makers.²⁴ The Working Group could collaborate with the IWG to leverage its diverse membership across different dryland regions, which could help advance the challenging process of scaling up and out initiatives that require urgent global and coordinated action.

26. In response to the call of the UN Secretary-General, and complementing the efforts of countries to halt deforestation, FAO – in its role as permanent Chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)²⁵ – advocates for the halting of deforestation as a key contribution to the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030²⁶. The 16 members of the CPF work together to halt and reverse deforestation, including through promoting actions and financing to accelerate efforts of dryland forest restoration in the context of current global pledges. The Working Group could contribute to the implementation of the CPF Workplan by providing its expertise and advice on relevant technical issues relating to dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems. For example, by producing a comprehensive, science- and evidence-based global or regional assessment of the

²⁴ [ICCD COP\(15\) 20-2202073E.pdf \(unccd.int\)](#)

²⁵ The Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) is an innovative voluntary interagency partnership on forests that was established in April 2001 in response to an invitation issued in the resolution 2000/35 by the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) that established the International Arrangement on Forests and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). The Partnership is currently comprised of sixteen international organizations, institutions and secretariats that have substantial programmes on forests. [Collaborative Partnership on Forests \(CPF Forests\) \(fao.org\)](#)

²⁶ <https://www.un.org/esa/forests/documents/un-strategic-plan-for-forests-2030/index.html#:~:text=The%20Strategic%20Plan%20features%20a,twice%20the%20size%20of%20France.>

Grazing with Trees approach's contribution to decarbonisation and the achievement of SDG 15.3, in close coordination with UNCCD and other members of the CPF.

27. A growing number of global initiatives and pledges are now calling for landscape restoration. Countries and organizations energized by the Bonn Challenge have fostered regional political and technical cooperation spaces to share expertise and lessons learned. These include the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), Initiative 20x20 in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caucasus and Central Asia, and the Agadir Commitment in the Mediterranean region.

28. In Asia, new initiatives, such as Landscape Partnership Asia²⁷ launched at the World Forestry Congress in Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2022, assist community-based businesses with links to domestic, regional, and global markets to manage risk and provide farmers with stable income. Similarly, the Middle East Green Initiative²⁸ highlights a commitment to international sustainability efforts in building resilience of agrifood systems. For example, inclusion and promotion of agrosilvopastoral systems in the context of transforming agriculture and food systems into national climate actions by considering its adaptation and resilience to climate change, and contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Working Group could contribute to national policy dialogue processes, joint implementation, capacity development, scaling-up, and advocacy, and tracking the efforts in national restoration achievements in response to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration by 2030.

²⁷ [About the Partnership – Landscape Partnership Asia](#)

²⁸ [Middle East Green Initiative - Vision 2030](#)



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E

Appendix

Approval of Work Plan for Multi-Year Work Plan (2024-2027)

1. In response to the priorities described above, and to achieve the Working Group's mandate, the Working Group will undertake the Multi-Year Work Plan (MYWP) with special consideration of the extra-budgetary requirements. It will allow for thorough preparation ahead of milestones and outputs over a period of four years, giving adequate time for informed debate. A focus on biannual outputs or milestones per session is suggested.

Work areas as requested by the Committee	Activities (2024-2025)	Activities (2026-2027)
1. Review and report to the Committee on Forestry on the status, trends, issues and developments in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, and make recommendations to the Committee on these matters	Draft concept note in collaboration with key partners (e.g. CPF, UNCCD) on producing a comprehensive, science- and evidence-based global or regional assessment of the contribution of the 'Grazing with Trees' ²⁹ approach to decarbonisation and the achievement of SDG 15.3.	Provide technical advice related to the Forest Resource Assessment 2025 findings on dryland regions and agroforestry.
	Provide inputs and advice into stocktaking exercise on the inclusion of integrated silvopastoral management in land-use and planning policies and regulations for better drought management, as a contribution to delivering towards FAO's biennial theme for 2024-25.	Contribute to the joint discussion paper on Forest and Agriculture linkages for better drought management based on the findings of the stocktaking exercise.
2. Contribute to developing a comprehensive understanding of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems and the people who depend on them	Contribute to FAO-UNCCD national consultations on the implementation of the VGGT in the context of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) projects.	
	Continue to support FAO in implementing the Summer School programme with the aim of building the capacities of practitioners on the key transformational approaches for dryland resilient systems. The 2 nd	Continue to support FAO in implementing the Summer School programme with the aim of building the capacities of practitioners on the key transformational approaches for dryland resilient systems. The

²⁹ <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2280en>

	edition of the Summer School will be held in 2024.	3 rd Summer School will be held in 2025.
	Call for resource mobilizations drafted and shared with donors to enhance the role of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems in conserving biodiversity while contributing to its climate – resilience.	
3. Promote scaling-up of the adoption of good practices for the protection, sustainable management and restoration of drylands forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, enhancing also environmental and socio-economic resilience and sustainable livelihoods	Provide guidance periodically to the implementation of the GEF-7 DSL Impact Programme at national, regional, and global levels, and contribute to the transboundary technical consultation on drought management in targeted countries.	
	Provide guidance, supported by FAO's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division (PST), in promoting a participatory monitoring approach to documenting and disseminating knowledge resources through the "Making every voice count for adaptive management" (MEV-CAM) initiative.	Provide guidance, supported by FAO's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division (PST), in promoting a participatory monitoring approach to documenting and disseminating knowledge resources through the "Making every voice count for adaptive management" (MEV-CAM) initiative and other lessons learned from urban forestry and fire management in dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems.
	Contribute to national policy dialogue processes, and capacity development to support regional restoration initiatives, such as Landscape Partnership Asia.	
	Promote and support the WeCaN Community of Practice as agents of change within the framework of sustainable forest and landscape management in dryland regions.	