Policy support to resilient landscapes

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Structure of the presentation

1. Setting the stage

2. Policy needs for water and forests

3. International policies related to water and forests

4. International processes on water and forests

5. Potential of the SDGs

Setting the stage (I)

FAO mountain and watershed team (FO-Department)

Topics:	**Types of work:**
Mountain development	Normative activities
Watershed management	Field projects
Forests and water	Internat. processes & policy advice

Mountain Partnership

Reading a watershed landscape

Setting the stage (III)

Resilience:

- **Resilience** is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to a perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

- **FAO resilience strategy:** more resilient livelihoods through risk governance, information for early warning and action, risk and vulnerability reduction (protect, prevent, mitigate), and preparedness for and response to crisis.

Policy needs (I)

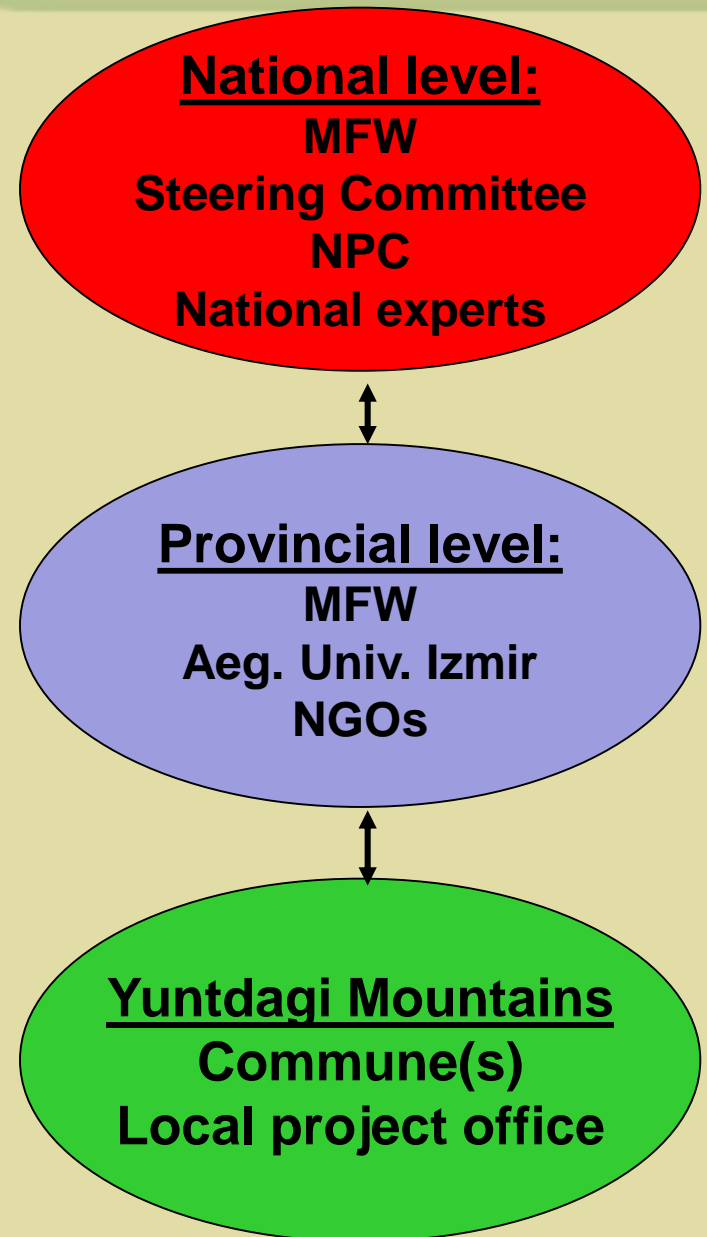*Stock-taking and capacity development*

- Take stock, particularly at national level, of existing legislations, policies and institutional mechanisms related to forests and water

- Review lessons learned, critical issues and knowledge gaps

- Organize national workshops, targeting policy-makers and technicians from the forests and water communities, to present the results of the stock-tasking exercise

Policy needs (II)

Institutional mechanisms, dialogue

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs

National level:
MFW
Steering Committee
NPC
National experts

Provincial level:
MFW
Aeg. Univ. Izmir
NGOs

Yuntdagi Mountains
Commune(s)
Local project office

Science, understanding
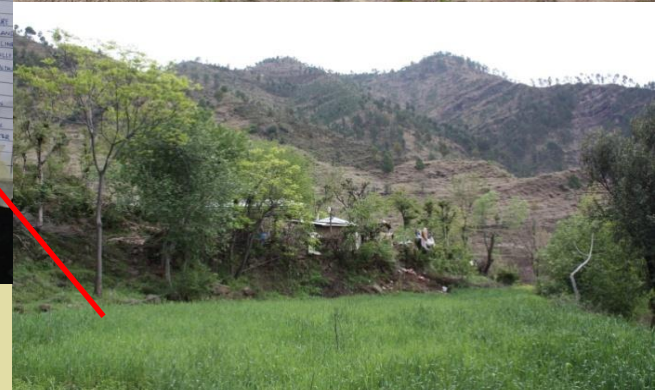
Science <--> policy <--> practice

Integration

Policy needs (VI)

Harmonise trade-offs and policy frameworks

- Forests consume water (-)
- Forests reduce water availability for other uses (-)
- Forests prevent desertifica-tion and salinization (+)
- Forests & trees provide shade (+)
- Forests & trees protect against soil erosion and flash floods (+)

No existing formalised global processes!

Forest Landscape Restoration Mechanism

"An active process that brings people together to identify, negotiate and implement practices that restore an agreed optimal balance of the ecological, social and economic benefits of forests and trees within a broader pattern of land uses." (GPFLR)

- ✓ Bonn Challenge (2011)
- ✓ CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- ✓ The Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration
- ✓ Landscapes for People, Food and Nature
- ✓ International Model Forest Network

→ Vision, global target, framework to be set up
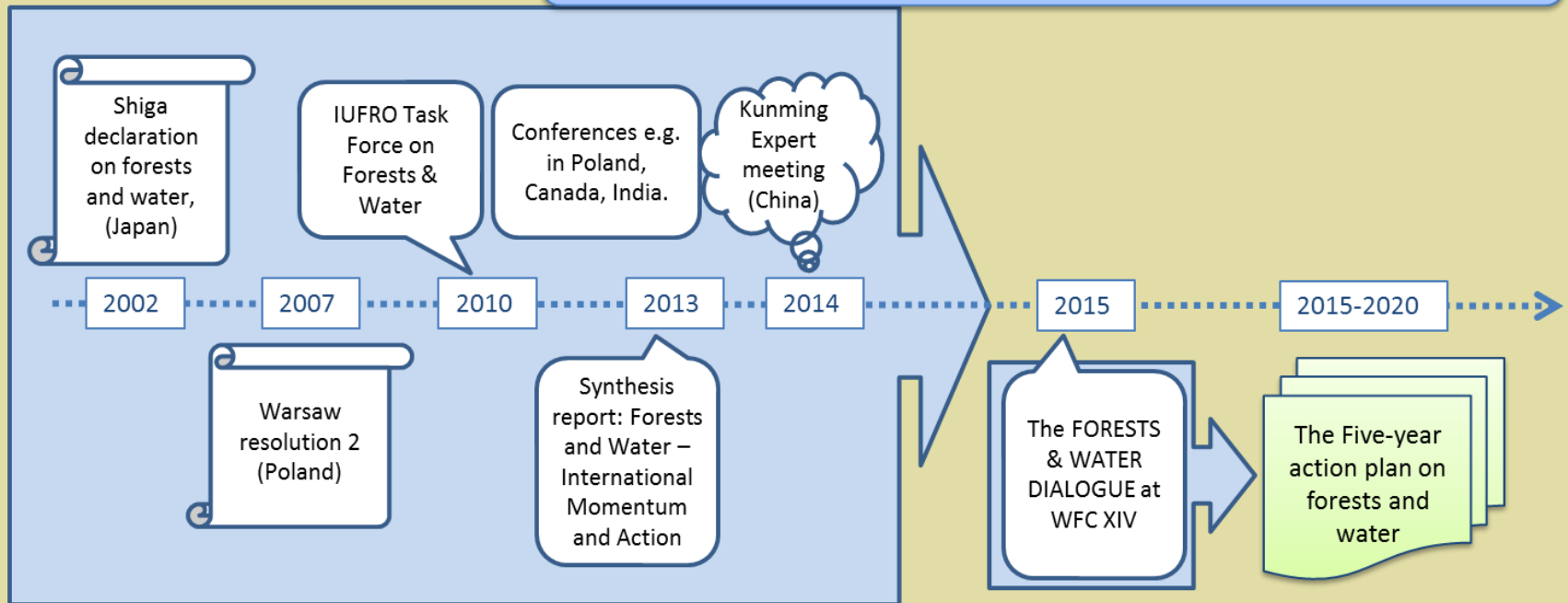
International processes? (III)

International Forests and Water Agenda

Sustainable Development Goals

Forests and water in the SDGs

6.6 by 2020 protect and restore **water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, **forests**, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of **terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems** and their services, in particular **forests**, **wetlands**, mountains and drylands...

To conclude

- Approximately **80% of the global population** lives in areas where water resources are insecure.

- Forested watersheds and wetlands supply ¾ **of the world's accessible fresh water** for domestic, agricultural, industrial and ecological needs.

- At least **one-third of the world's largest cities** rely on forested watersheds as a significant source for their drinking water.

Thank you for this opportunity!