



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Annex 25a

Methodology for estimating project beneficiaries

For the GCF-FAO Project “Forest Landscape Restoration for Climate Benefits and Resilience (Fiji FLR)”

In alignment with the GCF Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF), this methodology distinguishes between direct and indirect beneficiaries based on the dual criteria of Targeted Support and Measurable Adaptation Benefit.

Direct Beneficiaries (196,877): These individuals receive highly targeted support (e.g., climate-smart seeds, nursery equipment, or financial literacy training) and measurable benefits (e.g., increased household income from NTFPs or verified reductions in soil

erosion on their plots). To satisfy the GCF requirement for conservative assumptions, an adoption factor of 70% has been applied to estimate how many of the total support recipients will be transformed into individuals receiving measurable benefits.

Indirect Beneficiaries (149,715): These individuals experience specific and measurable adaptation benefits resulting from the project's interventions without directly receiving highly targeted support. These benefits are generated through systemic national de-risking, the implementation of policy safeguards for communal forest assets, and improved environmental stability—such as reduced flood risks and enhanced water safety—resulting from large-scale landscape restoration. In alignment with GCF methodology, this category captures those who obtain a demonstrable resilience gain through broader institutional reforms, the stabilization of essential ecosystem services, and the dissemination of technical knowledge across the forestry and agricultural sectors.

Table 1 provides the underlying main assumptions in the calculation of the beneficiaries, and Table 2 elaborates on the rationale and the approach for each activity. Table 2 also presents the indirect beneficiaries for the other outcomes and outputs. This document is also supported by an Excel spreadsheet (Annex 25b of the package) detailing the beneficiary calculations and avoiding potential double-counting.

The benefits of the project are primarily cross-cutting as it will allow local actors to champion restoration actions delivering socioeconomic and environmental benefitsⁱ. Adaptation investments will support modernizing the forestry sector to reduce its vulnerability to climate change, prepare forests to withstand forecasted changes, and enhance key ecosystem services while contributing to the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems. At the same time, the project will promote sustainable livelihood activities to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities. Moreover, the project will reduce the exposure and vulnerability of the forestry private sector and contribute to the country's decarbonization efforts.

Table 1 indicates the key assumptions that have been utilized to estimate the beneficiaries. In this regard and unless differently indicated, to distinguish between male and female beneficiaries, the ratio of Table 1 has been applied. The numbers related to landholding and size of communities have been utilized to translate information of

beneficiary areas into beneficiaries. E.g., if 10,000 ha are the target of an activity, the number has been divided by 245 in order to come up with the average number of communities that could hold this land. The resulting 41 communities have been multiplied with the average size of rural communities, 84, to obtain the total number of beneficiaries of the activity, i.e. 3,429.

For training-based interventions, an individual is only classified as a Direct Beneficiary when the capacity building results in a measurable adaptation benefit. The project applies a 70% Training Adoption Multiplier. This factor accounts for individuals who participate in sessions but do not successfully translate knowledge into a demonstrable benefit.

For physical input and asset-based interventions (such as the provision of seeds, seedlings, and agroforestry packages), an individual is only classified as a Direct Beneficiary when the provided support results in a measurable adaptation benefit (e.g., increased yields, improved dietary diversity, or reduced soil erosion). Here the project also applies a 70% adoption factor. It serves to account for 'implementation leakage' - the risk that a portion of recipients may not successfully plant, maintain, or harvest the resources due to labor shortages, non-adoption, or localized climate shocks.

Table 1: Key assumptions

Sex Ratio (Male) ¹	49.6%	Average landholding of communities (ha)	245
Sex Ratio (Female)	50.4%	Average size of rural communities (ppl)	84
Household size	4.2 ppl	Beneficiary adoption assumption	70%

¹ data.worldbank.org

Table 2: Rationale and approach in the calculation of the beneficiaries per activity. For assumptions and baseline data please see Table 1. Unless otherwise indicated, the ratio between female and male beneficiaries applied is the one indicated in Table 1. For additional adaptation benefits please see Table 3.

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	# Direct	# Indirect
Outcome 1: Strengthened regulatory framework for integrated landscape management aimed at climate change adaptation and mitigation		
Measurable Benefit: Systemic national de-risking, long-term land security, and the regulatory valuation of forest ecosystem services. The policy updates of this outcome serve as the mandatory legal triggers that enable the restoration of 80,737 ha in Outcome 2 and Outcome 3 and the implementation of sustainable financing schemes in Outcome 3.		
Output 1.1: Strengthened institutional coordination and multi-sectoral collaboration on applying R2R approaches		
ARA 1 & ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	525 (265 women; 260 men)	840 (412 women; 428 men) In order to avoid the risk of double counting beneficiaries that are potentially already included in output 1.3, these beneficiaries will not be considered for core indicator 2.
Approach	Individuals in 250 villages who adopt and act on ecological monitoring data to adapt to localized climate risks (e.g., relocating assets or shifting planting cycles), applying the 70% adoption factor to the 750 trainees. The 525 beneficiaries receive High-Intensity Targeted Support and will use real-time monitoring as a Local Early Warning System to trigger autonomous adaptation actions—such as relocating assets or adjusting planting cycles—to avoid losses from intensified flood peaks (+14.42mm/decade) and dry months (+0.71/decade).	Members of 10 rural communities (using the 84 ppl/community constant) who receive systemic protection via Public-Private-Community Partnerships established under Activity 1.1.2. This physically reduces the sediment runoff that threatens downstream fishery yields and community water safety, providing a benefit to those who do not receive direct project inputs
Adaptation benefit to mitigate climate impact.	Individuals achieve a quantifiable reduction in localized asset and crop damage through real-time threat identification. R2R governance ensures upland restoration is spatially aligned to protect specific downstream fishery assets from siltation, safeguarding Fiji's coral reef economy (valued at USD 525.7 million).	Communities benefit from systemic risk reduction and the internalization of environmental externalities. Partnerships mandate the mitigation of land-use practices that previously caused downstream sedimentation. The internalization of environmental externalities prevents the degradation of natural coastal defense infrastructure. This directly shields the livelihoods of residents dependent on the USD 525.7 million coral reef economy and mitigates the FJD 20 million annual economic burden caused by flood-related sedimentation and damage. The benefit is measured by the preservation of ecosystem service values compared to the BAU degradation baseline.
Output 1.2: Key forest policies and land management regulations are updated reviewed, and developed		
ARA 1 & ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	0	0
Approach		
Adaptation benefits		

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	# Direct	# Indirect
Output 1.3: Climate responsive land use plans at landscape scale developed.		
ARA 1 & ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	53,590 (27,009 women; 26,581 men)	149,715 (75,456 women; 74,259 men)
Approach	<p>Activity 1.3.1: The Permanent Forest Estates (PFE) target is 10,000 ha, where an estimated 41 communities could exist (for assumption for the calculation see Table 1). It is estimated that 5 members from these communities would be involved in the project, for a total of 204 beneficiaries (143 final beneficiaries with 70% adoption rate applied).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2. Assuming that the PFE areas spans across 26.5%² of the selected native villages of size 84 members, an additional 3,894 upstream and 45,178 downstream population are beneficiaries (See footnote 4). All of these beneficiaries receive physical protection from the implementation of Community-Led Management Plans (CLMPs).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3.: The connected protocols of this output will be institutionalized by trainings that would benefit 5 members of each of the 250 selected communities. Finally, knowledge transfers in this activity would also involve Rural Youth club members in each of the selected villages (20 per village), for a total of 4,375 people. This count applies a 70% realization multiplier to ensure only those who operationalize the plans to achieve a measurable benefit are counted.</p>	iTaukei community members living in sub-basins with high "Hazard Likelihood" scores whose assets receive new regulatory protection by the Landscape Governance System established under Output 1.3.
Adaptation benefits	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction:</p> <p>Populations are physically protected from landslides and flood peaks via risk-informed buffer zones. Benefits include the quantifiable reduction of topsoil loss (addressing the 24–79 t/ha/year baseline), preserving the yield potential of lowland fertile areas during extreme rainfall events (projected to increase by +14.42mm/decade).</p>	The beneficiaries receive Regulatory Protection through the operationalization of policy reforms. By embedding climate-risk management into the mandatory protocols for all communal land management, the project creates a systemic buffer. This mandates physical landscape stabilization that reduces the probability of asset loss and soil erosion for these vulnerable populations, regardless of site-specific project activities.
Outcome 2: Climate resilience of local communities through climate-adaptive forest management increased while contributing to mitigation and food security		
Measurable Benefit: Reduction in "Severe Food Insecurity" and increased dietary diversity, and enhanced ecosystem services through the provision of food-providing tree species (sago, nut/fruit) and root crop seeds for 10,750 ha and the restoration/protection of further 17,000 ha forests.		
Output 2.1: Technical and knowledge capacity to produce climate adaptive seedlings established		
ARA 1, ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	2,602 (1,311 women; 1,290 men)	0
Approach	It is assumed that 1 Staff from each of the existing 128 community, private, and public nurseries will benefit from the project. Plus, for the 359 additional nursery needs for high-quality climate-adaptive seedlings production, 10 people would be trained for a total of 3,589 beneficiaries. The need for additional nurseries is estimated based on the annual seedling needs during the project (1.43 million) divided by the production capacity per nursery (4,000). The count applies the 70% Adoption Multiplier to ensure only those who successfully translate skills into "high-quality climate-adaptive seedling production" are counted	

² Share of PFE land to the total activities (1.3 and 2.2) that involve the selected villages.

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	# Direct	# Indirect
Adaptation benefits	Beneficiaries achieve the verified capacity to face future climate challenges to de-risk their future professional career and to ensure seedling survival under extreme heat stress and precipitation variability. This establishes the national capacity to provide 20+ climate-adapted species required for long-term landscape resilience. Individuals achieve the technical capability to ensure seedling survival against projected increases in dry months (expected to rise by +0.71 months/decade) and extreme heat stress. The benefit is the shift from a 60% baseline survival rate to an 84% project survival rate , ensuring the long-term viability of 8,000,000 seedlings produced for landscape stabilization	
Output 2.2: Community- and farmer enterprise-led FLR for afforestation and agro-forestry & conservation of High Conservation Value Forests established		
ARA 1, ARA 2 & ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	136,175 (68,632 women; 67,543 men)	0
Approach	This activity would engage 2 Ministry staff not engaged in other project activities for each of the 24 selected districts. In addition, assuming that this activity spans across 73.5% ³ of the selected villages of size 84 members, an additional 15,437 upstream and 125,369 downstream population are beneficiaries (See footnote Error! Bookmark not defined.). Finally, 10 members per village for the community-led investments and 5 members per village for the High Conservation Value Forests, totaling 1,847 and excluding the communities already involved in 1.3, are also beneficiaries.	
Adaptation benefits	Beneficiaries achieve a quantifiable reduction in household income sensitivity to Category 4 and 5 cyclones. Transitioning from climate-vulnerable monocultures to NTFPs (honey, botanical oils, sandalwood) creates a liquidity buffer for autonomous adaptation. Furthermore, restoration provides Fertility Protection by reducing topsoil erosion from the hazardous 24–79 t/ha/year baseline toward the natural formation rate (1 t/ha), preserving the yield potential of lowland food gardens during extreme rainfall events (projected to increase by +14.42mm/decade)	
Outcome 3: Strengthened financial mechanisms and private sector involvement in climate change related investments for sustainability, food security & scale-up.		
Measurable Benefit: Diversified income, nationwide access to credit, and new revenue streams from ecosystem service royalties in addition to 44,000 ha of restored forest landscape provide increased ecosystem services and food security		
Output 3.1: Forest ecosystem services certification is accessible to stakeholders		
ARA 1		
Number of beneficiaries	100 (50 women; 50 men)	3,596 (1,812 women; 1,784 men) In order to avoid the risk of double counting beneficiaries that are potentially already included in output 1.3, these beneficiaries will not be considered.
Approach	It is assumed that 5 members per community (for the 20 communities getting royalties from the two corporations) would benefit.	The remaining community members from the 20 beneficiary communities and the communities where the ecosystems certification could take place (24 in total) are counted as indirect beneficiaries.

³ Share of land in this activity to the total land in activities (1.3 and 2.2) that involve the selected villages.

Outcomes / Outputs / Activities	# Direct	# Indirect
Adaptation benefits	A community member obtains "market empowerment" through certified premium pricing for honey and botanical oils. The primary benefit is the availability of royalties that serve as an autonomous disaster buffer for communities to reinvest in cyclone-resilient housing and food reserves.	Broader Communities benefit from the formalization of forest ecosystem values (e.g., flood regulation and soil stabilization). This protects the economic integrity of communal lands against the 6% GDP-equivalent loss currently driven by climate-linked land degradation.
Output 3.2: Design of improved financial mechanisms supported and made accessible to communities and the private sector		
ARA 1		
Number of beneficiaries	0	0
Approach		
Adaptation benefits		
Output 3.3: Support the restoration and SFM of commercially logged over natural forests and plantations		
ARA 1 & ARA 2 & ARA 4		
Number of beneficiaries	3,885 (1,958 women; 1,927 men)	12,064 (6,080 women; 5,984 men) In order to avoid the risk of double counting beneficiaries that are potentially already included in output 1.3, these beneficiaries will not be considered. They will be considered however for calculating the ARA 2 indicator
Approach	Private entities as direct beneficiaries, with 1,050 stakeholders / staff members to be trained as part of this output. Plus, an estimated 1,072 agroforestry households ⁴ would also benefit from this activity for a total of 4,500 people, assuming an average household size of 4.2.	For the total 35,187 ha of land to be supported by the private entities with restoration and sustainable forest management (SFM), it is assumed that 144 adjacent communities would benefit, for a total of 12,064 people. The individuals benefit from the spillover effects of microclimate stabilization and reduced downstream siltation generated by restored commercial sites.
Adaptation benefits	Beneficiaries achieve a quantifiable reduction in household income sensitivity to rainfall variability (projected at +81mm/decade). Transitioning to multi-layered systems ensures that even if traditional timber is damaged by cyclones, secondary revenue from NTFPs remains viable, maintaining household food and water security.	Broader populations receive a quantifiable reduction of 50 tons of soil loss per hectare annually (mitigating the 24–79 t/ha/yr baseline). This physically shields coastal infrastructure and lowland agriculture from siltation, directly protecting the coral reef economy valued at USD 525.7 million .

Additional Information on Supplementary Indicator 2.1 “Beneficiaries adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options”

The target for this indicator is **140,060** direct beneficiaries. This total is derived as follows:

⁴ Target agroforestry of the project (3000 ha) / Average surface of smallholder farms (2.8 ha)

Outcome	Calculation Method	Direct Beneficiaries
Outcome 2	Total individuals adopting CAS and FLR landscape restoration practices	136,175
Outcome 3	Total individuals transitioning to resilient value chains and agroforestry.	3,885
Total	C2/C3 beneficiaries targeted for behavioral change	140,060

Rationale for Beneficiary Selection

Supplementary indicator 2.1 focusses on a broad range of behavioral changes of individuals from extractive and unsustainable land use to climate-resilient and ecosystem-based land cultivation. The indicator measures: (i) the adoption of CAS-aligned nursery management and FLR restoration processes, and (ii) the shift to multi-layered agroforestry systems and high-value non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains, such as honey and medicinal oils. Economic job creation resulting from these behaviors is categorized separately as a co-benefit."

Additional Information on Supplementary Indicator 2.2 “Beneficiaries with improved food security”

The target for this indicator is **9,283** direct beneficiaries. This total is derived as follows:

Source Component	Target Activity	Calculation Method	Direct Beneficiaries
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Output 2.2	Activity 2.2.1	Share of the target communities involved in activities increasing food production (agroforestry)	6,133
Output 3.3	Activity 3.3.3	Farmers carrying out agroforestry activities	3,150
Total Target	Indicator 2.2	Sum of above	9,283

Rationale for Beneficiary Selection

The rationale focuses on the "Vertical Chain" of improved food security, where upland restoration directly safeguards the nutritional base of rural communities. It calculates the number of beneficiaries experiencing gains in food availability and stability via (1) direct nutritional access from restored systems, (2) physical protection of lowland gardens from siltation, and (3) stabilized yields through agroforestry.

- **Output 2.2:**
- Beneficiaries receive "food-providing tree species," specifically sago, nut, and fruit trees, which provide reliable nutritional sources
- The restoration of 5,000 hectares of riparian zones serves as a primary defense for the fertile lowland agricultural areas. By stabilizing riverbanks and reducing siltation, the project protects food crops (e.g., traditional root crops) during flood events.
- **Output 3.3:** Smallholder farmers adopting multi-layered agroforestry systems combine tree planting with annual food crops. This practice improves soil fertility and moisture retention, leading to higher, more climate-resilient yields compared to traditional monoculture.

Table 3: Mapping of beneficiaries and project benefits

Sector	Rationale	Involvement	Summary adaptation benefits
(I) Communities	The iTaukei communities are responsible for deciding how to utilize their forest resources. Any formal activity, such as logging or forest conservation, undertaken on communally owned land requires the consent of the landowning community and needs to be approved by the iTLTB after consultation with the Ministry of Forestry (which makes its decisions based on the Fiji Forest Policy). Communities have been identified as lacking the necessary technical capacity to implement activities related to FLR and SFM and are often guided by short-term benefits, leading to unsustainable practices.	The project's core strategy is to engage communities in a participatory manner. This approach will be applied in the elaboration, execution, and monitoring of community-based land use plans, which will be coordinated by various action groups at the village, district, and provincial levels. These plans will regulate the restoration and sustainable management of 76k ha of land and support the development of alternative livelihood opportunities, the establishment of community forest management funds, and the establishment of Payment for Ecosystems Services schemes.	<p>The project provides technical assistance, training, and assistance to communities, improving their knowledge and skills related to climate-resilient forest management practices, leading to increased long-term economic stability and resilience.</p> <p>The enhanced policy framework for improved management of national forest resources and the upgrades of seedling centers will furthermore provide an enabling framework and services for the whole forestry sector, including forest owners, to increase soil health and climate resilience and, hence, the value of their assets.</p> <p>Further benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified income from underperforming lands, providing an alternative income source and enhancing their economic resilience to climate change • Reforesting degraded lands helps mitigate erosion and improve water retention, making the land and the communities more resilient to climate-related stresses like droughts and intense rainfall • Enhanced adaptive capacity for communities as they gain knowledge and skills in sustainable land management and agroforestry practices, improving their ability to adapt to changing climate conditions.
(II) People employed in the forestry sector and staff from national institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and nurseries	The forestry sector is underperforming, contributing only 1.4% to the GDP despite its vast potential. Institutions are not adequately equipped to address the adverse impacts of climate change from a long-term landscape perspective. As a result, projects are often carried out on a sectorial basis, failing to recognize the integrated impact of ecosystems and their potential to contribute to sustainable economic, rural, and resilient development.	Within the project, many capacity development activities and tailored training are foreseen to disseminate the knowledge related to climate action through integrated landscape reforestation activities. The main topics will also be the diversification of sectorial economic activities and sustainable timber and NTFP value chains and the possibilities to finance them. In this regard, the project will collaborate with local and national institutions, representatives of national and regional civil society organizations, students, teachers, and professors, public and private nurseries operators and public and private forest professionals.	<p>The activities will equip staff with the following direct benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of techniques to implement and reduce soil erosion, flood risks, and ecosystem degradation in their operational areas. This directly enhances their ability to safeguard livelihoods and infrastructure from the impacts of climate change. • Knowledge on how to diversify income sources, reducing reliance on climate-vulnerable sectors like monoculture agriculture. This strengthens their economic resilience to climate shocks. • Empowers institutions and communities to secure funding for adaptation initiatives, ensuring long-term resilience. Increases therefore also long-term job security • By promoting sustainable timber/NTFP production, staff contribute to resilient supply chains less prone to climate disruptions (e.g., extreme weather damaging crops), ensuring stable institutional operations.
(III) Representatives of Small and medium enterprises operating NTFP	The project's assessment listed more than 30 NTFPs at various stages of development and produced and marketed by SMEs. These SMEs are driven by passionate individuals who recognize the opportunity and embrace its development with little Government assistance.	The project will develop financial mechanisms attractive to SMEs and connect with financial institutions to promote investments in climate-resilient NTFPs, contributing to diversifying the rural population's livelihoods. In addition, the activities will also support the creation of institutional and regulatory support for NTFPs to enhance quality control and consumer trust and demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of financial mechanisms specifically designed to connect SMEs with financial institutions promotes investments in climate-resilient NTFPs, contributing to diversifying rural population's livelihoods. • These investments enable SME operators to shift from climate-vulnerable activities to sustainable timber/NTFP production that contributes to resilient supply chains less prone to climate disruptions (such as extreme weather damaging crops)¹. • By supporting institutional and regulatory frameworks for NTFPs, the project enhances quality control and consumer trust, ensuring stable institutional operations despite increasing climate variability. • The diversification of income sources reduces SMEs' vulnerability to climate shocks, strengthening their economic resilience when traditional agricultural practices face climate-related challenges.

(III) Staff of National Finance Institutions	FDB has a substantial portfolio of financing products for agricultural activities and some products for forestry activities. Nevertheless, government facilities and FDB lending programs face challenges in repayments due to the low capacity of farmers and medium—and small enterprises.	The project will develop innovative financial mechanisms to finance the sustainable adoption of FLR, SFM, and climate-resilient agroforestry/agriculture. These include (i) de-risking of existing relevant financial instruments, such as FDB loan programs, and (ii) developing new mechanisms, such as the Community Facility for customary landowners and farmers and the Development Facility for SMEs. Furthermore, the activities will enhance the capacities of the FI to assess climate action investments and measure climate-related risks to ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project develops innovative financial mechanisms to finance sustainable adaptation of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and climate-resilient agroforestry/agriculture. • These mechanisms include de-risking existing financial instruments such as FDB loan programs and developing new mechanisms like Community Facility for customary landowners and Development Facility for SMEs. • Staff capacity is enhanced to assess climate action investments and measure climate-related risks, ensuring alignment with the Paris Agreement. • This knowledge on climate risk assessment directly enhances their ability to safeguard institutions from the financial impacts of climate change. • Staff gain expertise in designing and implementing financial products that support climate adaptation, increasing institutional resilience to climate-related market disruptions.
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ⁱ **Socio-economic benefits of the project:** FLR increases supplies of landscape products such as food, water, timber and biomedicines. Therefore, FLR offers communities that depend on forests opportunities for income generation and sustainable livelihoods. Restoration-positive businesses/value chains developed by the project will provide adequate socio-economic benefits to local entrepreneurs. Socio-economic benefits will be enhanced by establishing land use agreements with local communities as well as rights to harvesting, value addition and selling of forest and tree products (with particular emphasis on gender equality). Implementing FLR will benefit young people in terms of job opportunities and economic perspectives. FLR provides opportunities to improve or create new institutional structures for stakeholder engagement. It boosts stakeholder consultations, participation and ownership. This can bring greater transparency and accountability to decision-making processes on contentious issues such as land tenure, land-use management and water access. FLR promotes meaningful participation in decision-making by disadvantaged groups, whose voices and opinions are often ignored. This includes poor and landless people, women, youth, and indigenous groups. These groups may become empowered and more widely acknowledged by other stakeholders as a result of participatory processes, capacity building and improved economic and social returns from their sustainable practices. FLR promotes stronger collaboration among landscape stakeholders and brings sectors together to negotiate solutions at the landscape level. To this, should be added non-market benefits (e.g., resilience, biodiversity, water quality and recreation) as well as the whole potential of underdeveloped landscape value chains. **Environmental benefits of the project:** FLR enhances forest protection and restoration, soil conservation, water source protection, air quality, local climate and biodiversity conservation. FLR also support climate change mitigation and adaptation while enhancing ecological and livelihood values for the landscape and its people (see the FAO publication on the key role of FLR in climate action). Forest and landscape restoration practices have also proven to have significant benefits for addressing the impacts of climate change including carbon sequestration and reduction of GHG emissions, improving the resilience of landscapes. The improvement of forest and other resources through FLR processes can also reduce disaster risks such as floods, droughts, landslides or outbreaks of pests.