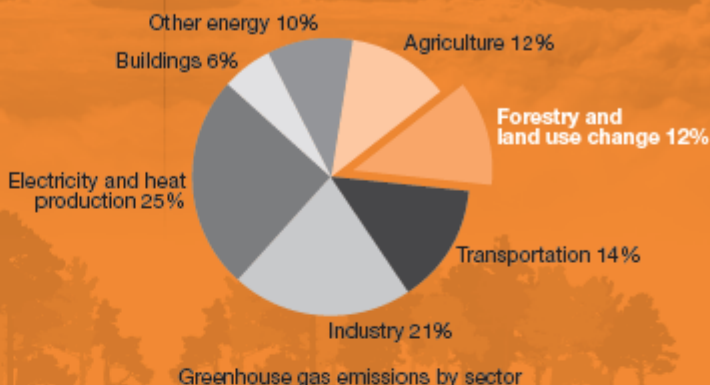
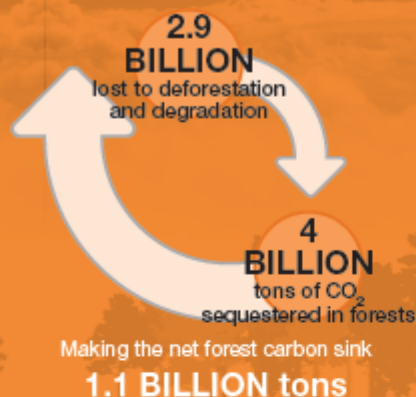
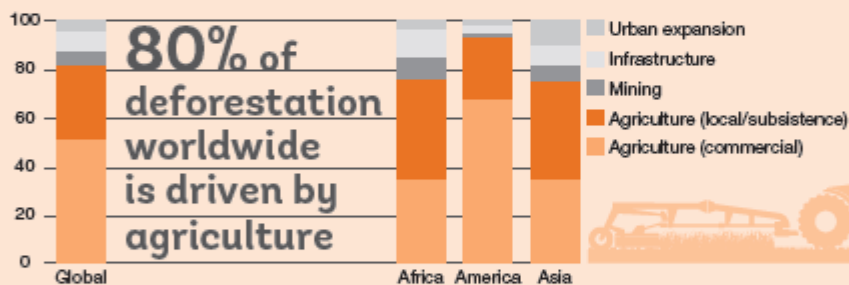


FORESTS SLOW CLIMATE CHANGE AND INCREASE RESILIENCE

Forests provide a critical carbon sink. It is eroded however by deforestation and forest degradation.



Sustainable management of rural landscapes can reduce pressure on forests.



About 2 billion hectares of degraded forest land could be restored to functional, productive ecosystems that help fight climate change.

In Niger, planting nitrogen-fixing trees among crops increased sorghum yields by 20–85% and millet yields by 15–50%, while enhancing people's resilience in times of drought.

By integrating trees on their farms, cattle ranchers in Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua increased average milk productivity by 18%, decreased soil erosion by 88%, and increased their net income per hectare by 55%.

Restoring just 350 million hectares of forest could produce an estimated \$170 billion of yearly benefits in watershed protection, agricultural productivity, and forest products.

In Ethiopia, the restoration of native forest in Humbo will absorb about 880,000 metric tons of CO₂ over the next 30 years, generating carbon payments and income from forest products.

