



# Assessing the ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests

Case Studies of Ghana, Indonesia  
and Mexico

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With most of the primary forests gone in many tropical countries, degraded primary and secondary forests are becoming the predominant forest types in many tropical timber-producing countries. If properly restored and managed, these degraded forests can provide watershed and soil protection, land stabilization, biodiversity values, and carbon sequestration.

This report provides an opportunity to update the *ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management, and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests* and strengthen ITTO's comparative advantage within the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR).

In all of the case studies (Ghana, Indonesia and Mexico), strong stakeholder platforms and community involvement allowed for informed and sustained engagement in restoration activities. The three key challenges were identified as the entwined aspects of how to effectively link benefits and incentives, effective governance and integrated management systems. Providing economic alternatives to industry is currently a huge challenge to effective restoration efforts. Engagement with the private sector is important to create sustainable value chains and a landscape approach is essential in order to facilitate sustainable land use and management.



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