



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION
ITTC(LIV) 10b

FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION (FLR): ANALYSIS OF ONGOING FLR PROGRAMS AND REVISION OF ITTO RESTORATION GUIDELINES

Part 1: Implementation of ITTO's Guidelines 2002

Part 2: FLR development since 2003

Part 3: Reviewed ITTO/CPF Guidelines 2019

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6 November 2018



Part 1

The ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Forests 2002



The “Tropical Forest Landscape”

500 m ha



850 m ha



120 m ha



>400 m ha



Non-accessible
primary forest,
Protected
Areas

“Degraded Forest
Landscapes”
Degraded primary forests,
Secondary forests,
Degraded forest land

Timber
production
in
“managed
Natural forests”

Forestry outside
forests, forest
plantations,
Trees in rural
landscapes,
agroforestry, etc.

150 m people

300 m people

750-850 m people

Background of the Guidelines



- 2000: ITTO Council decision to develop Guidelines
- 2001: Formulation of draft guidelines in collaboration with CIFOR, IUCN, FAO, WWF through consultants work and 2 expert meetings
- 2002: Council adoption of guidelines and approval of Workshops; published in November 2002
- 2003-2005: Regional Workshops to disseminate Guidelines, invite feedback and encourage new initiatives

Purpose of the Guidelines



- A **knowledge base** for forest restoration of degraded (primary) forests and secondary forest management
- A **planning tool** at the local (FMU) and landscape level;
- A basis for stimulating **best management practices**
- A contribution to a **policy framework** for forest restoration and secondary forest management



Guidelines for whom?

- Land use planners and decision-makers
- Government agencies
- Forest practitioners, forest managers
- NGOs and extension agencies
- Education and training institutions
- Research institutes

Definitions and Scope of the Guidelines

Guidelines for Natural Forest Management

Guidelines for tropical Forest restoration

Guidelines for Planted Forests

Conversion to Agriculture or Abandonment, followed by Regeneration

Repeated over-harvesting, overgrazing, forest fires

Over-harvesting, Poor Management

Primary Forest

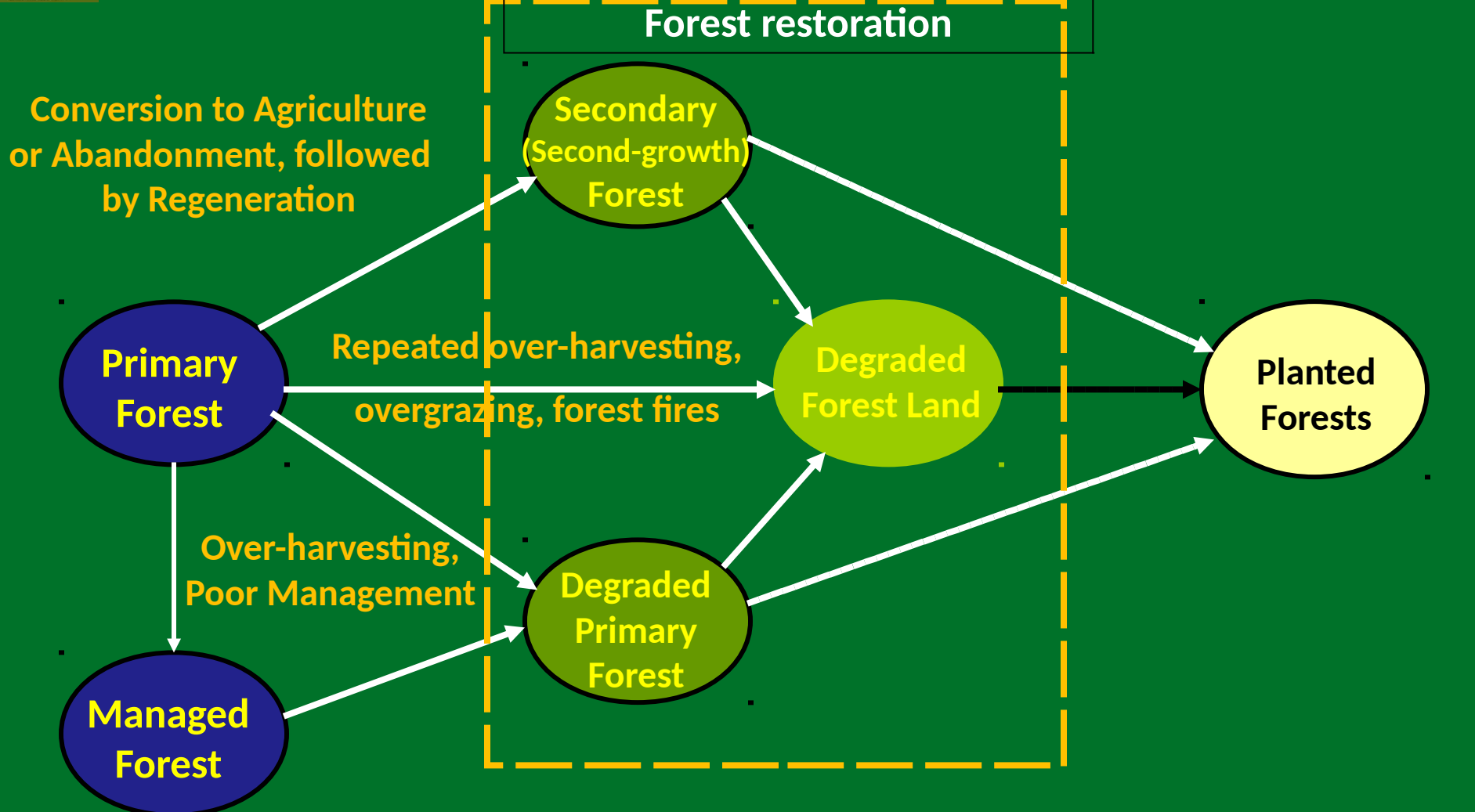
Secondary (Second-growth) Forest

Degraded Forest Land

Planted Forests

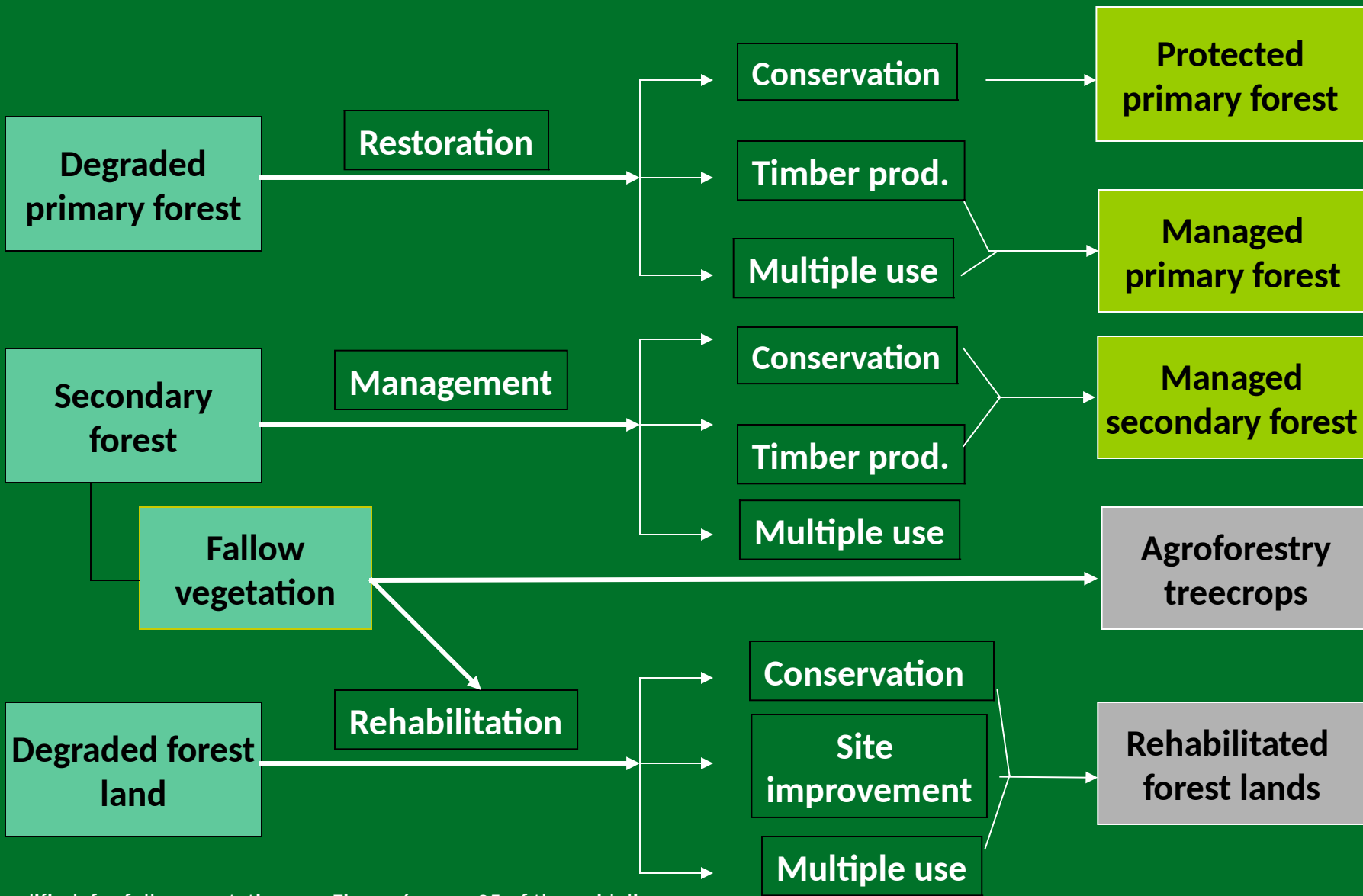
Managed Forest

Degraded Primary Forest





Management strategies, objectives, outcomes*



*Simplified, for full presentation see Figure 6, page 25 of the guidelines

Structure of the guidelines



Guidelines are divided into two sections, with total of **8 objectives**, **49 principles** and **160 recommended actions**

Section 1: Policy-planning level with 7 objectives (31 principles & 105 actions)

Section 2: Stand level practice with 1 objective (18 principles & 55 actions)



The 8 objectives



1. Attain **commitment** to the management and restoration of degraded and secondary forest landscapes
2. Formulate and implement **supportive policies and appropriate legal frameworks**
3. Empower local people and ensure the **equitable sharing** of costs and benefits
4. Employ **integrated approaches** to resource assessment, planning and management
5. Take an **adaptive and holistic approach** to forest management, emphasizing environmental and social values
6. Promote **economic efficiency and financial viability**
7. Guarantee **participatory monitoring** and evaluation as a basis for **adaptive management**
8. Utilise **appropriate ecological and silvicultural knowledge** and efficient management practices

Principle 1: Landscape context

Degraded and secondary forests are an integral part of land-use systems. (p 33).

- Restored forests provide numerous benefits and services.
- They fulfil productive and protective functions.
- They need full recognition as an important land-use element.
- If necessary to convert degraded forests this should be part of an overall land-use plan.

Recommended actions 1 –3

- 1) Incorporate degraded / secondary forests into land-use planning at the micro and macro scales.
- 2) Establish integrated land-use plans that reflect an appropriate balance between conservation, production and sustainable livelihood needs from forests.
- 3) Explore options for restoration and rehabilitation before allocating degraded and secondary forests to non-forest uses.

6 Regional Workshops on the ITTO Guidelines ITTC Decision 3(XXXII) Jointly with IUCN and CIFOR 2003-2005



- Workshops held with participants from 27 developing ITTO producer member countries
- Guidelines were found to be useful for policy decision making and project planning
- Participants valued landscape approach to forest restoration and secondary forest management
- Need for operational guidelines (manual) → elaborated

Assessment of the ITTO Guidelines in 2015: Main Findings



Report by the WRI

- From a 2015 perspective the ITTO 2002 Guidelines had limited use (lack of awareness)
- Guidelines need significant revision (structure, presentation, detail and user friendliness)
- Amount of recommendations and criteria can often overwhelm managers

Conclusion for the revision of the 2002 ITTO Guidelines



- The revision seeks to provide
 - A more simple structure
 - Merge the overlapping principles
 - Use simplified wording
 - Make them more applicable to stakeholders' needs

- Aspects to address in the revision process
 - Identify ITTO's comparative advantage within the Global Partnership on FLR (GPFLR) and utilize this to fill gaps
 - Align the revision with global emerging issues
 - Utilize the GPFLR to create visibility of the ITTO Guidelines and to support the implementation (incl. attracting financing)



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Part 2

Ongoing FLR Programs of CPF members and others since 2003





(Forest) landscape restoration gained enormous momentum since 2003

- **SDG Goal 15** Protect, **restore** and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, **and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**
- **Target 15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, **restore degraded forests** and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- **Target 15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, **restore degraded land and soil**, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

The raising attention to landscape restoration globally (2018)



- 16 international organisations (incl. 11 CPF members) with major program on (forest) landscape restoration
- At least 10 global initiatives and 3 regional FLR initiatives started and implemented
- 8 major FLR guidelines / guidance developed
- At least 7 FLR tools designed and made available

→ see background report, Figure 1 Overview on the FLR initiatives, programmes, guidelines and processes, page 29

“Globally agreed” FLR principles (September 2018)



- (1) Focus on landscapes
- (2) Engage stakeholders and support participatory governance
- (3) Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits
- (4) Conserve and enhance natural ecosystems within landscapes
- (5) Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches
- (6) Manage adaptively for long-term resilience

→ FL Restoration is a process, a means to an end,
an end in itself...

Target approach: FLR initiatives with defined area targets



Restoration Initiative	Defined area target (million ha)	Year of declaration	Target year
Bonn Challenge	150	2011	2020
New York Decl. Forest	350	2015	2030
FLRM (FAO with partners)	350	2014	2030
Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)	2000	2015	2030
Global Restoration Initiative (GRI)	500	2015	2030
AFR100 – the African FLR Initiative	100	2015	2030
20x20 Initiative Latin America/Car.	20	2014	2020

→ High political commitment, high institutional engagement, willingness to pay?

Restoration commitments of ITTO producer member countries



- 21 countries have made commitments between 2014 and 2016
- Total “committed area” for FLR of ITTO producer member countries (PMCs): 87.1 million ha

For comparison*:

- ITTO PMC’s Permanent Forest Estate total: 781 m ha
- Out of which production PFE: 353 m ha
- Sustainably managed PFE production: 31 m ha

→ What role of ITTO to support achieving FLR targets of ITTO member countries?



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Part 3:
Thinking Elements for the Revised/New
ITTO/CPF guidelines on
Restoration of Tropical Forests



Issues to discuss for CPF/ITTO Restoration Guidelines for tropical forest landscapes



FLR is a process (promoted and implemented by many actors) including a wide array of interventions:

1. Focus of the new guidelines
2. Restoration for what purpose
3. Scope of the new Guidelines
4. Restoration scenarios and options
5. ITTO Guidelines and the FLR Principles

Objectives and overall focus



- FLR as a means to achieve – in the long-term - a more sustainable land use with enhanced social and ecological benefits.
 - Ultimate objective is SFM, sustainable agriculture and all other forms of conserving and managing landscapes
 - Future landscape in mind, which is different from the past: restoration is not “restoring” what was before...
 - New ITTO/CPF Guidelines could focus on
- “Building sustainable forest landscapes in the tropics”

Geographical scope



TROPICAL FORESTS, include dense evergreen forests, semi-deciduous, transitional, gallery and fresh swamp forests mangroves and mountainous areas around the equator, tropical cloud forests.

TROPICAL BIOMES, include “forests, savannas, mosaics of forest-crop and forest-savanna, woodlands and other plant formations. Tropical savannas include savanna woodlands, savanna parkland, savanna grassland, low tree and scrub savanna, and scrub communities.

→ Define the geographical scope: Tropical forests?

Scope of the New Guidelines



- Assessment – Baseline situation and opportunities
- Mainstreaming FLR in national development programs/plans
- Cross-sectoral dialogue and planning at the landscape scale
- Land-use planning – Territorial development
- Objective setting
- Restoration tools: Preparation/assessment; Evaluation of potential restoration outcomes; Prioritization, spatial planning and species selection
- Integrated landscape management - Agriculture-forest interface
- Technological innovations
- Capacity development – including project preparation & support
- Funding (public, private) - Scaling-up investment
- Cost-effective monitoring schemes

→ Which aspects to include and to what extent?

Missing Aspects in the current FLR process



- Clear policy-focus
- Tenure and resource use rights
- Market strategies and value chains for FLR products & services
- Economic considerations, e.g. guidance for economically viable and successful restoration projects
- Partnership building at multiple levels (national /subnational / landscapes)
- Business case for restoration investments
- Forest fragmentation and strategies to build/enhance connectivity
- Monitoring FLR implementation

→ What to include in new guidelines and how to include?



Restoration situations/scenarios

- Restoration of degraded (natural) forests
- Rehabilitation of degraded forest land
- Ecological restoration (“protective”)
- Promotion of natural regeneration (where appropriate)
- Management of secondary forests
- Rehabilitation of degraded riparian vegetation
- Integration of trees in agricultural landscapes outside forests
- Integration of trees in pastoral/ livestock landscapes
- Conservation agricultural/ grazing practices
- Soil conservation measures
- Mangrove restoration and rehabilitation practices

→ **Considerable range of situations** (accord. to forest/land condition)
Which aspects to include and to what extent?



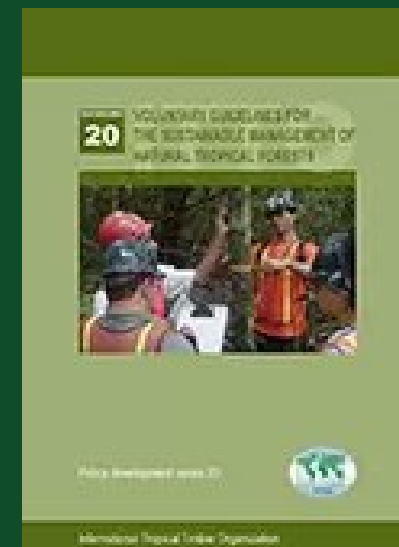
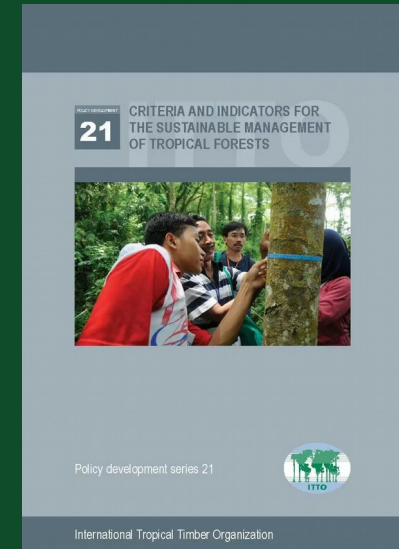
Possible restoration situations and options

Possible RESTORATION SCENARIOS	FLR OPTIONS
1) Forest production areas (production forests in concessions, community land, private land...)	Restoration of degraded forests
	Management of secondary forests
	Rehabilitation of degraded forest land
2) Forest protected areas	Ecological restoration
	Rehabilitation of degraded forest land
3) Riparian strips (public, community, private land)	Conservation measures
	Ecological restoration
	Rehabilitation of degraded riparian vegetation
4) Regenerating forest areas in mosaic landscapes	Promotion of natural regeneration on degraded lands and marginal agricultural sites
	Management of secondary forests
	Integration of trees in agricultural landscapes outside forests (Agroforestry systems)
	Integration of trees in pastoral/ livestock landscapes outside forests (Silvopastoral systems)
	Creation of planted forests (tree monocultures or multispecies/ multifunctional plantings)
5) Degraded agricultural areas	Conservation agricultural practices
	Agroforestry systems
6) Degraded pasture/ grazing areas	Conservation grazing practices
	Silvopastoral systems
7) Degraded mangrove areas and coastal forests	Mangrove restoration & rehabilitation practices

CPF/ITTO Restoration Guidelines for tropical forest landscapes



- Role of ITTO Guidelines in the FLR process?
How to structure the Guidelines?
- FLR Definition and terminology to be used?
- How will the ITTO (FL)R Guidelines contribute to the CPF FLR process overall ?
- Target audience and intended application of the new Guidelines?





Thank you for your attention and inputs

