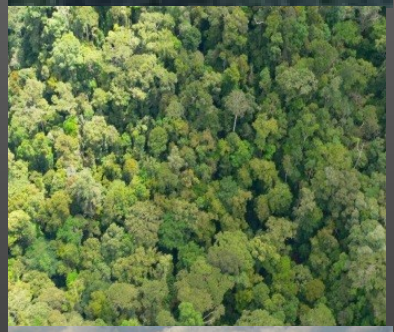
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

Revision of the 2002 ITTO *Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests*



ITTO/CPF RESTORATION GUIDELINES IN TROPICAL FOREST LANDSCAPES

Links to investment and financing forest [landscape] restoration

Global Landscape Forum - Discussion Forum

Bonn, 2 December 2018

Jürgen Blaser and Cesar Sabogal

Process of elaborating new F(L)R-Guidelines

Objective:

- Building sustainable tropical forest landscapes

Focus:

- Guidance for restoring degraded (production, protection) forest and forest lands in all tropical forest biomes
- Policy level as well as technical/operational level, with cross-references and focus on diagnosis and change processes

Approach:

- ***Restoration scenarios*** (as a continuum in the landscape) developed and described
- ***Restoration outcomes*** for structuring the Guidelines
- Strong focus on *economic feasibility, investments and financing*

Structure of the Guidelines

PART I: Context and background

PART II: Policy Principles

(incl. reference to GPFLR principles)

PART III: Implementation Principles and Processes

PART IV: Cases of restoration scenarios

PART V: Guidance for financing TFLR

(incl. Portfolio development and business cases)

PART VI: The way forward

(incl. cross-references and illustration)

Forest Landscapes Humid/semi-humid Tropics

420 million ha | **160 million ha** | **650 million ha** | **280 million ha**

Conservation forests: including protected forests, non-accessible forests

Production forests: Concessions/ community, private arrangements

Opened-up forests: Degraded “primary”, & secondary forests Unsustainably managed

Planted forests, Agroforests, Commercial plantations Mosaic

“Original” forest landscapes

Degraded/modified” forest landscapes

* Converted natural forest to other land uses (1985-2015)

Estimates 2015; in Blaser (2003), Gregersen, El Lakani, Blaser (2

Investing in forest landscapes

420 million ha **810 (160+650) million ha** **280 up to > 600 million h**

Conservation forests Protected forests

None [illegible]

Opened-up forests: Degrading & secondary forests, unsustainable [illegible]

Mosaic landscapes: Planted forests, agroforests, Agricultural pasture

Existence value, Option value, Bequest value

«Indirect» use value?

Direct use value

What is the fate of natural forests being in a continuous degradation process?

810 million ha

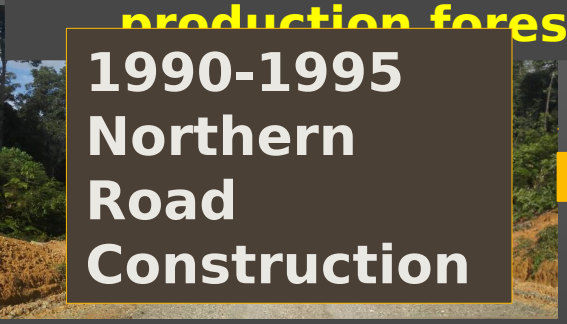
Case 1: “Opened-up” forests:

A local example: Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan

(Bong et al, CIFOR-ASFCC, 2018)

From small shifting cultivation (swidden agriculture) as sustained system through shortened swidden rotation cycle to “planned land-use change”

Accessible forests: degraded & secondary forests, Unsustainable production forests



1990-1995 Northern Road Construction

1997- 2004 Logging boom and logging ban

2008- 2012 Rubber boom

2010- xx Oil palm boom

Differentiated trade offs when balancing swidden with cash crops & wage work

Commercial tree planting on swidden land = transfers of traditional claim, widening access gap

Change in social system (longhouse, beduruk), disrupted and widened gender gap to social capital

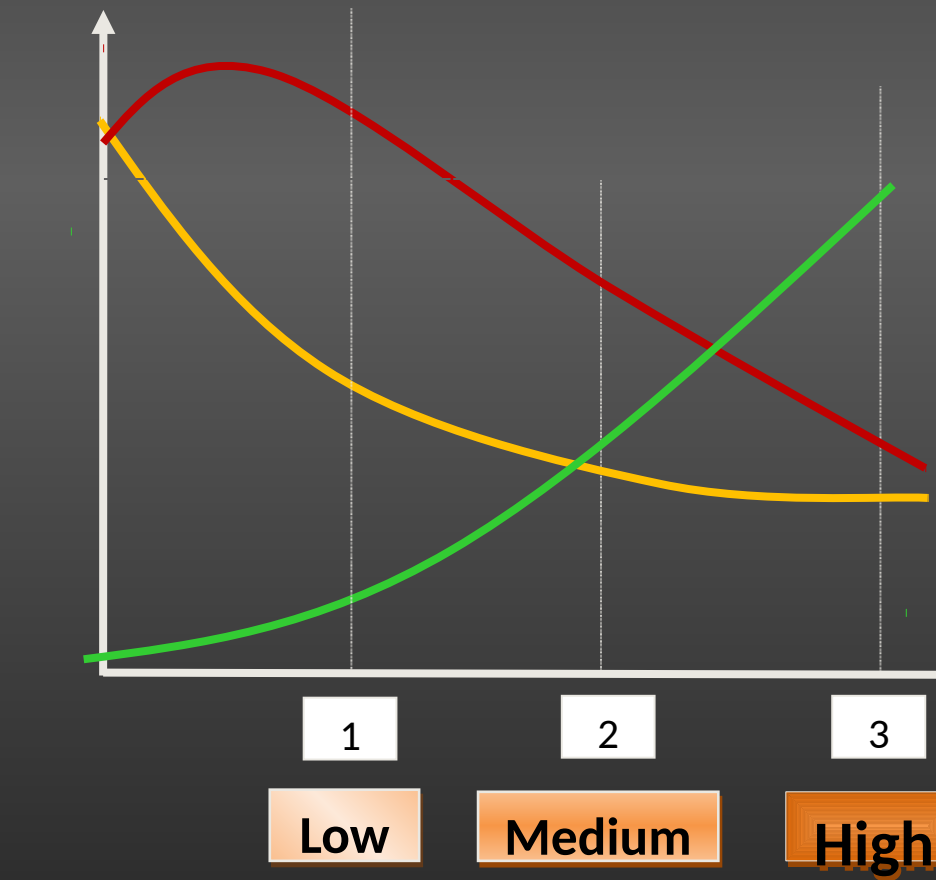
810 million ha

Case 2: Unsustainable production forests:

from unsustainable to sustainable natural forest management

Valuation criteria: Investment in the long-term On what grounds?

Biomass (carbon stock and sink)
Biodiversity (fauna & flora)
Production (timber, NTFP)



- Setting the right line for adaptive management economic return (at some moment) is decisive
- PFE investment: Enrichment, NR
- Market price of high-end timber, NTPF niche market products
- Valuating carbon (stock and sink); maintenance of biodiversity

Graphic based on Putz (2012)

Restoration outcomes and investment prospects

Different Investment situations with different opportunities: developing a **portfolio** approach?

Possible outcomes of forest restoration	Investment prospec
Integrated tree-based models (Cash crops cocoa, coffee)	+++
Commercial planted forest models (timber, fibre, biofuel, bamboo)	++
Secondary forest production models (Enrichment, NTFP, monocyclic models)	+
(Conservation? Ecosystem	

Investments: matching public/private interests

Prerequisite: acceptable policies and governance and adequate social inclusion (in the long-term)

- Public interests (national and international)
  - Assure public investments (tax policies, incentive programs)
  - Maintain ES: REDD+, NF carbon stocks; biodiversity, CC adaptation measures
  - Apply suitable economic policies for forests and downstream industries
  - Create durable social assets (tenure security, income, health, education, gender)
- Private interests (national and international)
  - Develop green investments with short-to medium- term returns, through sustainably manage forest goods & services and developing the supply chain
  - Rethink capital preservation strategies as long-term investment approach

Key: Develop and maintain assets through diversification of investments portfolio approach combining short/mid-term return with capital preservation over the long-term