



Safeguarding the quality of the FLR process
Expert Group Meeting for FLR in the Tropics

14-16, Nov 2018
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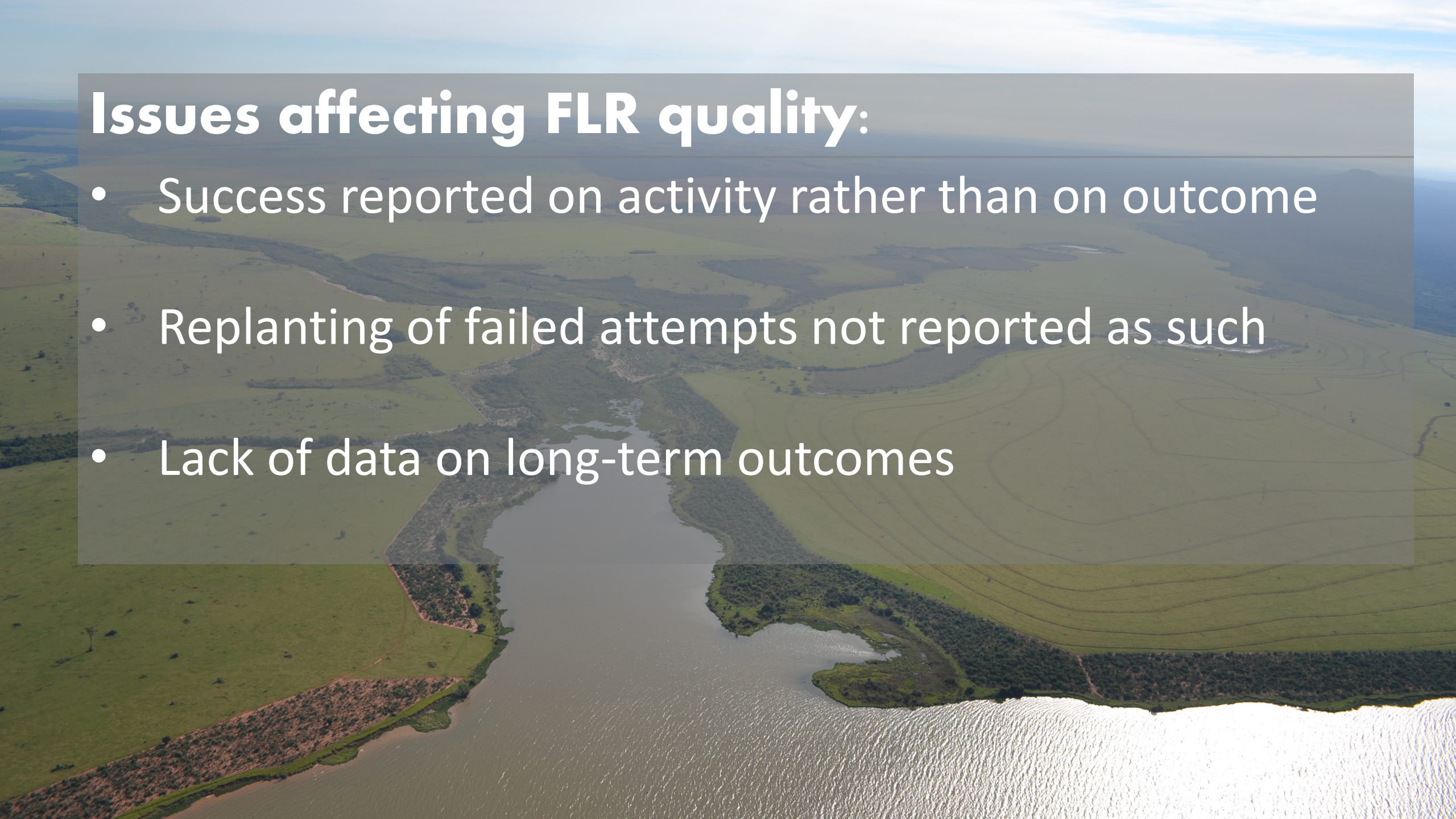
A panoramic view of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground, a steep, brown, eroded hillside slopes down towards a valley. The valley is filled with terraced fields, some green and some brown, interspersed with small, simple houses. In the background, a large, prominent mountain with a conical shape rises against a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene depicts a rural, mountainous region.

How do we know we are implementing FLR?



Issues affecting FLR quality:

- Success reported on activity rather than on outcome
- Replanting of failed attempts not reported as such
- Lack of data on long-term outcomes



Issues affecting FLR quality:

- Our understanding of FLR has not been operationalised
E.g. Lack clarity on defining multidimensional landscapes, results applied site rather than landscape
- Disconnect between the FLR concept and practice –no systematic means to know we are implementing FLR

Concern about readiness for large-scale implementation

Will current practices guarantee future results?

Are outcomes good enough?

Are the available tools sufficient to ensure the integrity of FLR?

Taming the FLR beast: the mission of the Forest and Landscape Restoration Standard (FLoRES) Task Force

POSTED ON SEPTEMBER 13, 2017 CATEGORIES: UNCATEGORIZED NO COMMENTS YET



Dialogue on FLR Quality Framework, Sep 17 Piracicaba, Brazil

Could a Standard serve as operational model that captures the dynamic, incremental & multifunctional nature of FLR?

FLoRES Taskforce set out to develop an FLR Standard, a set of benchmarks for motivating better outcomes and practices





How to know it when we see it?

A Case for Forest and Landscape Restoration Quality Standard

Key points

- The Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) movement is preparing for large-scale implementation globally.
- It is crucial to pay attention to the quality of restoration interventions and outcomes.
- Current tools for planning, assessment or best practice guidelines may not be sufficient to secure effective results.
- The FLoRES Taskforce¹ calls for the development of a Standard for FLR to capture the dynamic, multifunctional and incremental nature of the FLR process.
- To guarantee its adoption, the FLR standard needs to be developed through a broad-based, participatory process to ensure it is fit for purpose and context adapted.
- A Standard for FLR can bring multiple benefits for all stakeholders.
- The purpose of this Brief is to raise awareness and call for action.

1. The Taskforce formed in September 2017 at a 3-day workshop organised by WeForest and hosted by the University of São Paulo in Piracicaba, Brazil. It consists of a group of international experts who gathered to discuss the relevance, viability, structure and possible applications of a standard for Forest and Landscape Restoration.

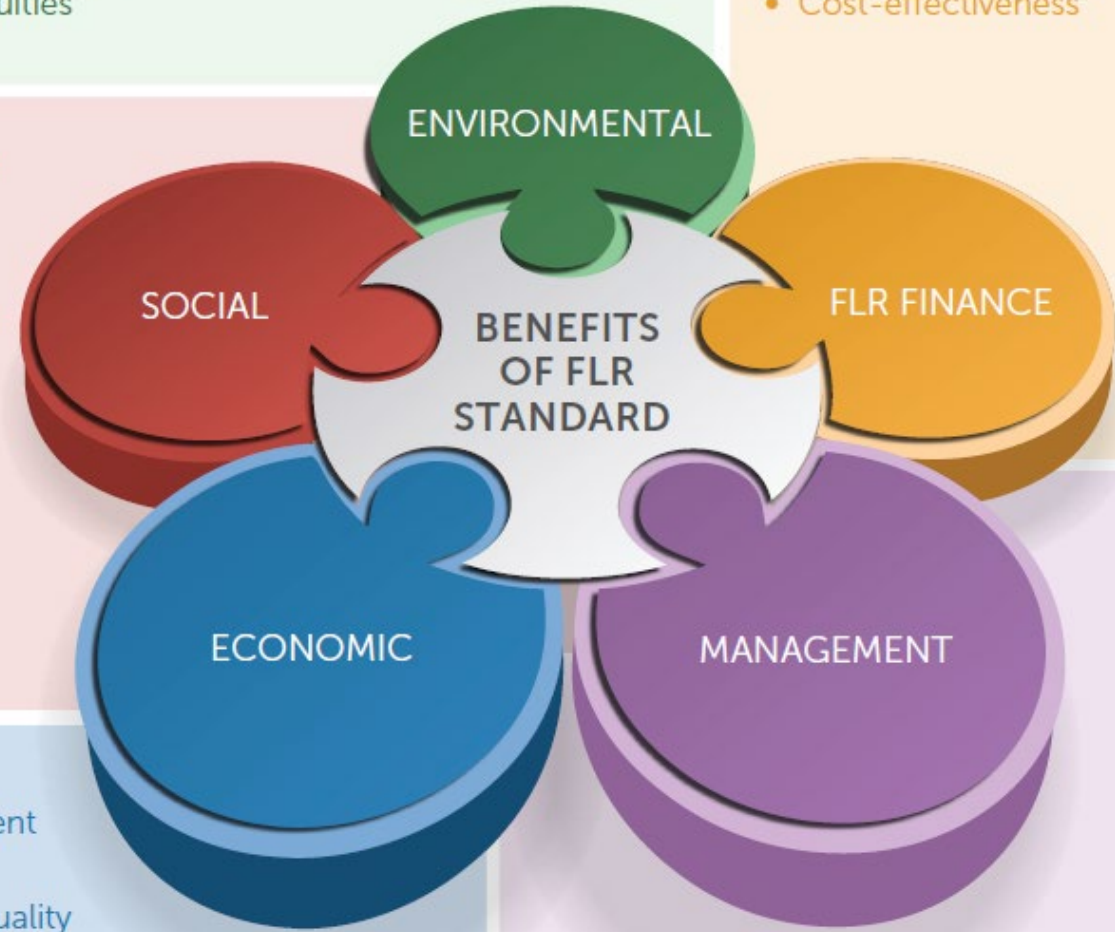
- Quality and long-term outcomes of interventions
- Long-term sustainability & stewardship practices
- Reduced harmful environmental practices and social inequities

- Lower risk for donors, public bodies and investors
- Business and marketing tools
- Cost-effectiveness

- Common understanding of shared landscape vision
- Consensus and collaboration, resolution of competing interests and conflicts
- Stakeholders integrated at all stages of the development process
- Effective governance systems

- Propitious environment for economic development
- Economic resilience
- Reduced economic inequality

- Monitoring performance & outcome
- Data & knowledge on FLR
- Prevent rogue operators
- Replicability and scalability



GPFLR Bonn meeting, Dec 17



- Discussion on the need of an FLR Standard
- Differences in supporting the call for FLR Standards

FIGURE 4 PRINCIPLES OF FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION (FLR)

FLR is defined as a process that aims to regain ecological functionality and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded landscapes. FLR is not an end in itself, but a means of regaining, improving, and maintaining vital ecological and social functions, in the long-term leading to more resilient and sustainable landscapes.

FOCUS ON LANDSCAPES

FLR takes place within and across entire landscapes, not individual sites, representing mosaics of interacting land uses and management practices under various tenure and governance systems. It is at this scale that ecological, social and economic priorities can be balanced.

FLR actively engages stakeholders at different scales, including vulnerable groups, in planning and decision making regarding land-use, restoration goals and strategies, implementation methods, benefit sharing, monitoring and review processes.

ENGAGE STAKEHOLDERS AND SUPPORT PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

RESTORE MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

FLR interventions aim to restore multiple ecological, social and economic functions across a landscape and generate a range of ecosystem goods and services that benefit multiple stakeholder groups.

MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS WITHIN LANDSCAPES

FLR does not lead to the conversion or destruction of natural forests or other ecosystems. It enhances the conservation, recovery, and sustainable management of forests and other ecosystems.

FLR uses a variety of approaches that are adapted to the local social, cultural, economic and ecological values, needs, and landscape history. It draws on latest science and best practice, and traditional and indigenous knowledge, and applies that information in the context of local capacities and existing or new governance structures.

TAILOR TO THE LOCAL CONTEXT USING A VARIETY OF APPROACHES

MANAGE ADAPTIVELY FOR LONG-TERM RESILIENCE

FLR seeks to enhance the resilience of the landscape and its stakeholders over the medium and long-term. Restoration approaches should enhance species and genetic diversity and be adjusted over time to reflect changes in climate and other environmental conditions, knowledge, capacities, stakeholder needs, and societal values. As restoration progresses, information from monitoring activities, research, and stakeholder guidance should be integrated into management plans.

Increased consensus among GPFLR members & international community

2nd Dialogue on FLR Standards and applications to the African context

31 Aug -1st Sep 18, Nairobi

- Multisectoral differences with greater interest from funding sector
- Operational FLR framework and tools are needed
- FLoRES –realigned objectives





Do these questions matter?





Many thanks.

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