



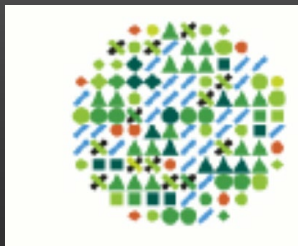
Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics



A joint CPF initiative of ITTO
with CIFOR, FAO, GEF, IUCN, IUFRO,
UN-Environment, AFoCO, WeForest and WRI

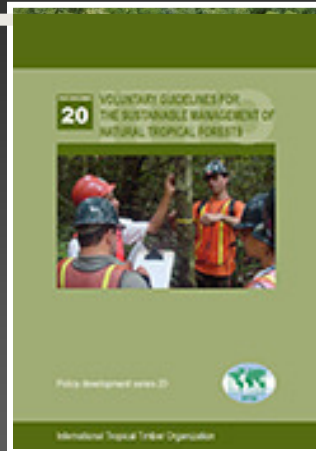
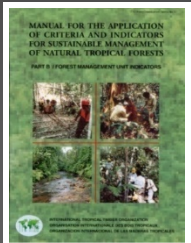


Final draft for review
55th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council
Lomé Togo, 2 December 2019



Context: ITTO Policy guidelines on tropical forest management

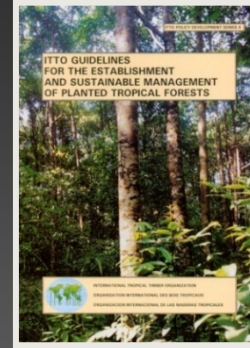
ITTO C&I
1992, 1998, 2005, 2016



Guidelines SFM
1990, 2015



Guidelines for sustainable management of planted tropical forest (1993)



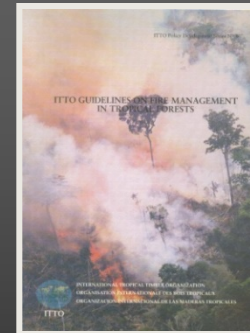
Guidelines for conserving biodiversity in production forests (1993, 2008)



Guidelines for the management of secondary tropical forests, tropical forest restoration and the rehabilitation of degraded forest lands (2002)



Guidelines on fire management (1998)



Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics

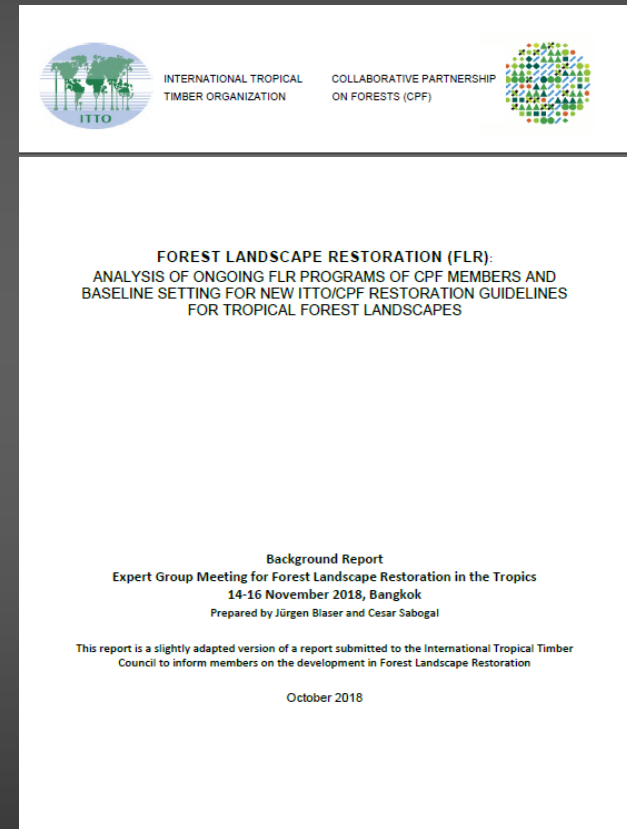
Process of preparation of the guidelines

- ⇒ Decision at ITTC 53 in November 2017 to review “ITTO guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests” (ITTO 2002).
- ⇒ Preparation of a background report setting for new ITTO/CPF restoration guidelines through a CPF Joint Initiative on Forest Landscape Restoration, presentation of report and outline at ITTC 54, Nov 2018
- ⇒ Preparation of the Draft Guidelines by Jürgen Blaser and Cesar Sabogal, supported by two Expert Group Meetings and exchanges at GLF:
 - Expert Panel in Bangkok, Thailand, in November 2018
 - Expert Panel in the Emmental, Switzerland in June 2019, both chaired by John Parotta
 - Presentation of advance work at the Global Landscape Forum in Bonn, Germany, in December 2018 and in June 2019
- ⇒ Finalization of the present draft in October 2019 for presentation and review at the present Council session, ITCC 55 Nov 2019 in Lomé

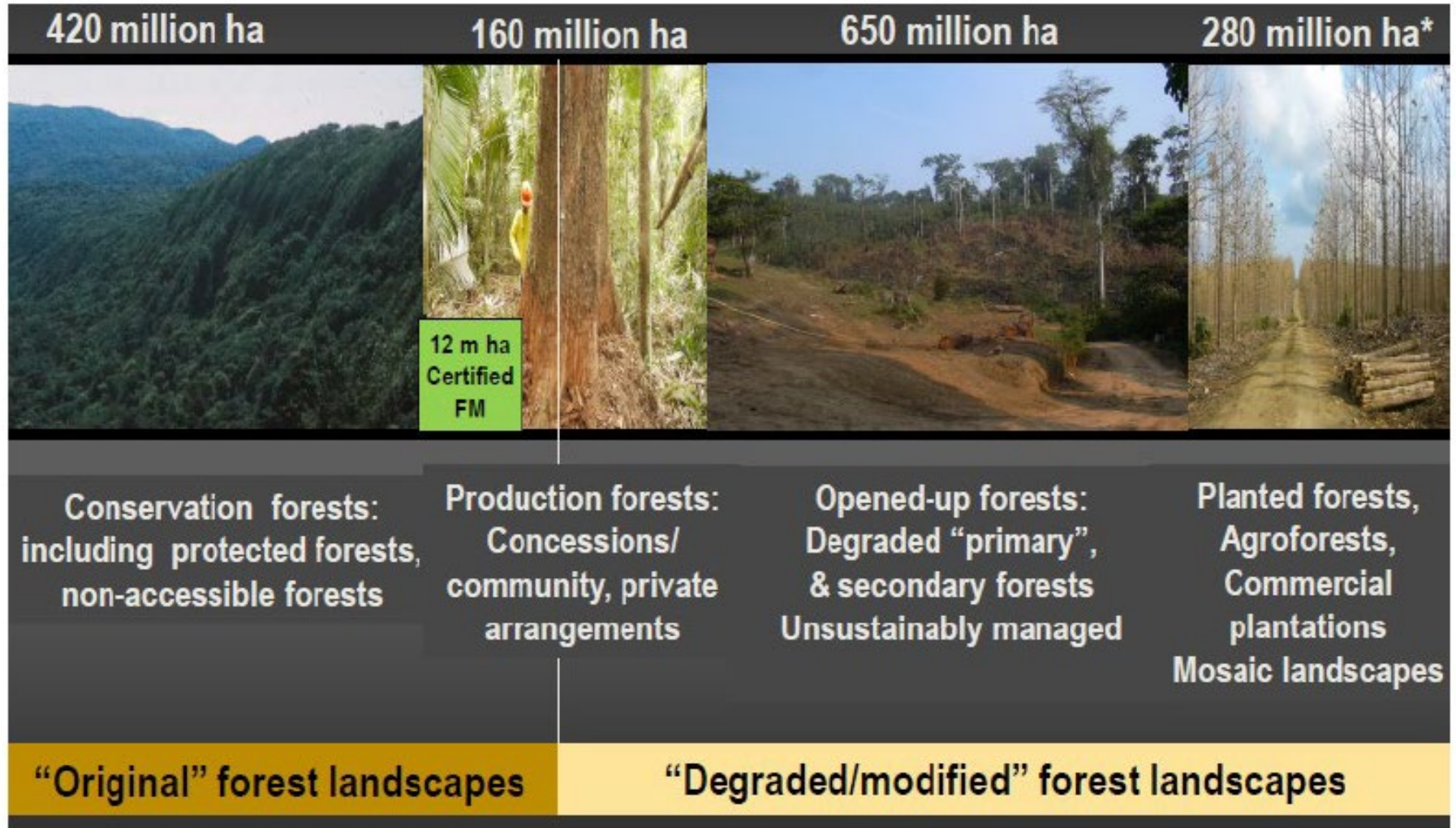
Raising attention to landscape restoration globally



- 16 international organizations (incl. 11 CPF members) with major programmes and projects on (forest) landscape restoration
- At least 10 global initiatives and 3 regional FLR initiatives started and under implementation
- 8 major FLR guidelines / guidance developed
- At least 7 FLR tools designed and made available
- Climate Funding: LULUCF/REDD+
→ Green Climate Fund (GCF)



Context: Extent of tropical forest landscapes globally



*Area estimates are by J. Blaser and C. Sabogal.

Pathways of tropical FLR

Primary forests, secondary forests and degraded forest lands in various stages of degradation

The sustainable management of production and protection forests in forest landscapes

Permanent Forest Estate

Mosaic landscape

The integration of woodlots (natural and planted) and trees as part of functional mosaic landscapes



Goal and Purpose of the Guidelines



⇒ Goal: Building sustainable tropical forest landscapes

⇒ Purpose:

- A knowledge base for tropical forest landscape restoration focusing on forest-/tree-based land use systems
- A guidance tool for planning and implementing restoration and management practices at the site (local) and landscape level
- A contribution to a policy framework for tropical forest landscape restoration

Overall focus



→ “Building sustainable forest landscapes in the tropics”

- FLR as a means to achieve – in the long-term - a more sustainable land use with enhanced social, economic and ecological benefits → **functional restoration**
- Ultimate objective is SFM, sustainable agriculture and all other forms of conserving and managing landscapes
- The future landscape is in mind, which is different from the past: restoration is not necessarily “restoring” what was before



Structure of the Guidelines

- ⇒ Background
 - existing guidelines and tools, **definitions**
 - technical content, communication, **financing...**
- ⇒ **Principles and guiding elements** for the restoration of tropical forest landscapes
- ⇒ **Implementation processes** and operational guidance
- ⇒ **Case studies** on tropical forest landscape restoration
- ⇒ The way forward

The six internationally agreed principles of FLR adopted in 2018

(Besseau et al. 2018)



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



Implementation arrangements

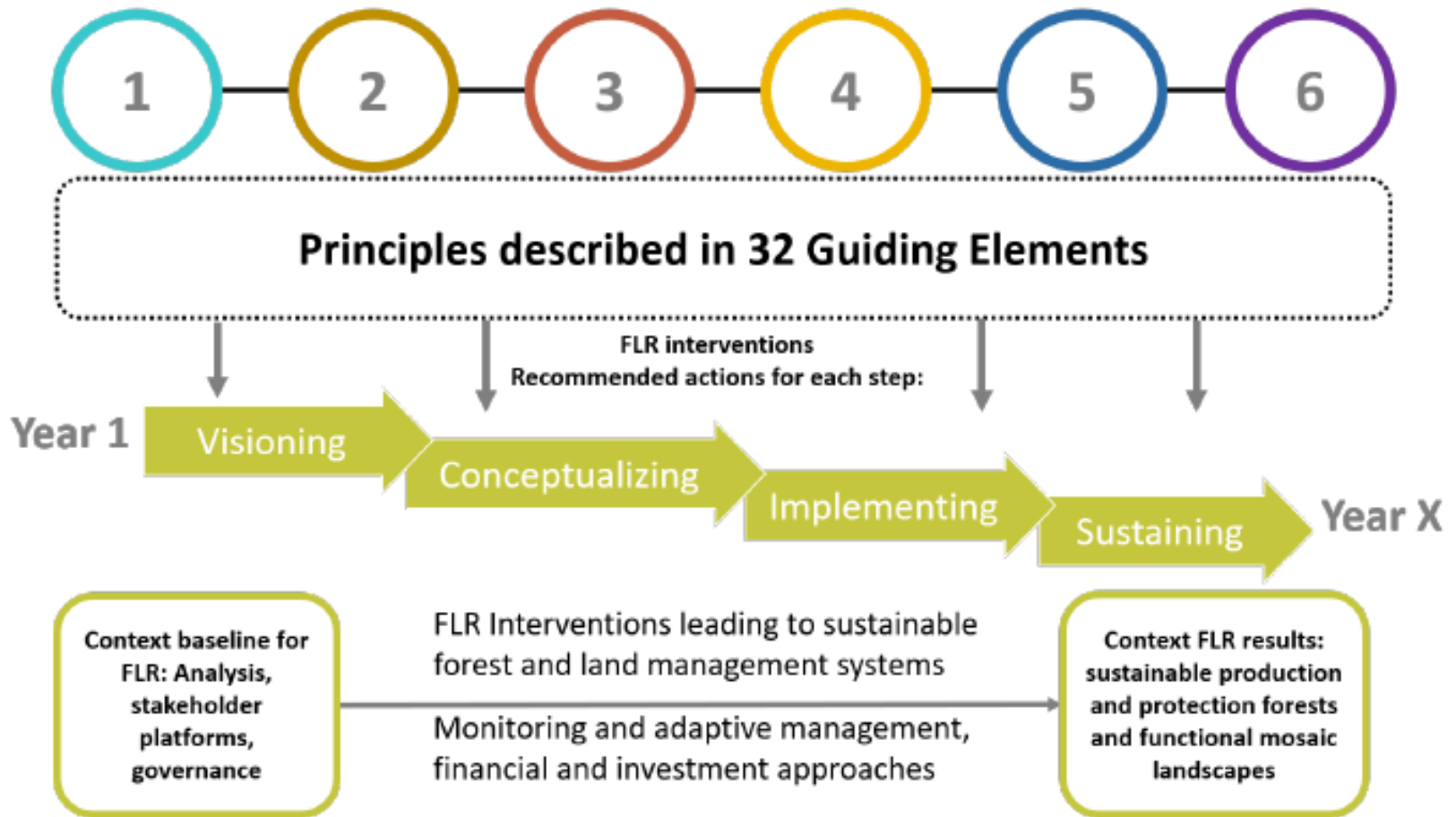
- ⇒ **Principles** are implemented as a package
- ⇒ For each principle: a number of **Guiding elements** that further describe the respective principle
- ⇒ For each Guiding element: **FLR interventions**, structured **according to project phases** (visioning, conceptualizing, acting, sustaining)



Implementation arrangements



FLR Process based on 6 principles



Basic contents inspired by Stanturf et al. (2019)

Implementation arrangements



Principles and guiding elements	FLR INTERVENTIONS IN THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT CYCLE			
	<i>Visioning</i>	<i>Conceptualizing</i>	<i>Acting</i>	<i>Sustaining</i>
Principle 1: FOCUS ON LANDSCAPES				
GE1: Undertake inclusive, gender-responsive landscape-level assessment and land-use planning	<p>Define the appropriate landscape in a given biophysical, sociocultural, economic and political environment</p> <p>Identify and engage stakeholders and their interests by gender in the forest landscape through baseline surveys and the use of participatory rural appraisal or similar techniques</p>	<p>Develop a technical baseline through initial landscape mapping and resource inventory (including carbon) on which the state of the landscape is assessed and the intended FLR outcomes are formulated</p> <p>Endorse the ecological and socioeconomic baseline through an adequate consultation process and obtain agreement on it</p>	<p>Develop and endorse a land-use plan as a key instrument that contributes to responsible land governance. Ensure that the plan reconciles competing interests in the landscape and thereby minimizes land-use conflict</p> <p>If a decision is taken that a degraded forest landscape should remain or be established as</p>	<p>Develop and operationalize socioeconomic and ecological criteria for the evaluation of FLR scenarios</p> <p>Define and legally implement, at the landscape scale, the permanent forest estate as a key element for sustaining existing natural forests, restoring degraded forests and rehabilitating degraded forest land]</p>

Case studies



17 case studies selected at pantropical level, developed with partners; using a common template; including lessons learned

- (1) Restoration of degraded forests for production
- (2) Restoration of degraded forests for protection (soil, water, biodiv.)
- (3) Rehabilitation of degraded forest land through planted forests
- (4) Rehabilitation of degraded forest land through agroforestry or silvopastoral systems
- (5) Restoration and management of secondary forests
- (6) Restoration or rehabilitation of mangroves



Cases

Cases presenting (successful and unsuccessful) **experiences** in one or more of the **TFLR scenarios** to help elicit different **restoration responses to specific** biophysical, socioeconomic and governance **contexts**, stakeholder **objectives** and **resources** available

Projects selected

- a. Refer to a **concrete experience** restoring degraded tropical forests and forest lands **with landscape approach**
- b. **Show enough evidence** supporting the replicability and sustainability of the experience
- c. **Highlight benefits**, e.g. to local communities' wellbeing and respect of their rights, contributions to SDG, green economy
- d. **Long enough** initiative to be able to refer to failures
- e. **Include economic and financial information** to assess the costs of the restoration interventions

The way forward



- ⇒ Test and apply the guidelines as a reference and guiding document in the development of FLR processes
- ⇒ Use the guidelines for increasing capacity in tropical countries to undertake FLR, in combination with other guidelines and tools
- ⇒ Identify landscapes where FLR is necessary, feasible and a local priority and put in place mechanisms for learning and exchanging information
- ⇒ Promote the guidelines among international organizations and interested stakeholders as a contribution to the existing community of practice
- ⇒ Use the guidelines to advocate FLR in broader international conventions and processes, financing instruments and in the forest value chain.
- ⇒ Monitor the impacts of these guidelines on changing practices in forest and landscape use throughout the tropics.

FLR cases: financing and investment context

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



FLR cases in tropical contexts

Investment prospects

Integrated tree-based models
(trees with cash crops cocoa, coffee)

+++

Commercial ***planted forest models***
(timber, fibre, biofuel, bamboo)

++

Secondary forest production models
(Enrichment, NTFP, monocyclic models)

+

Natural forest production models
(Conservation; Ecosystem services; REDD+)

?



Thank you for your attention....

Please provide written comments at www.itto.int