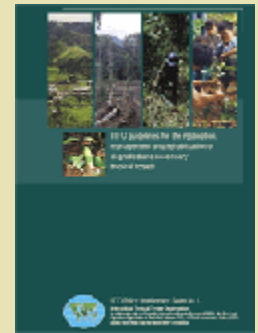




Revision of the 2002 ITTO *Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests*



ITTO/CPF RESTORATION GUIDELINES IN TROPICAL FOREST LANDSCAPES

Jürgen Blaser and Cesar Sabogal

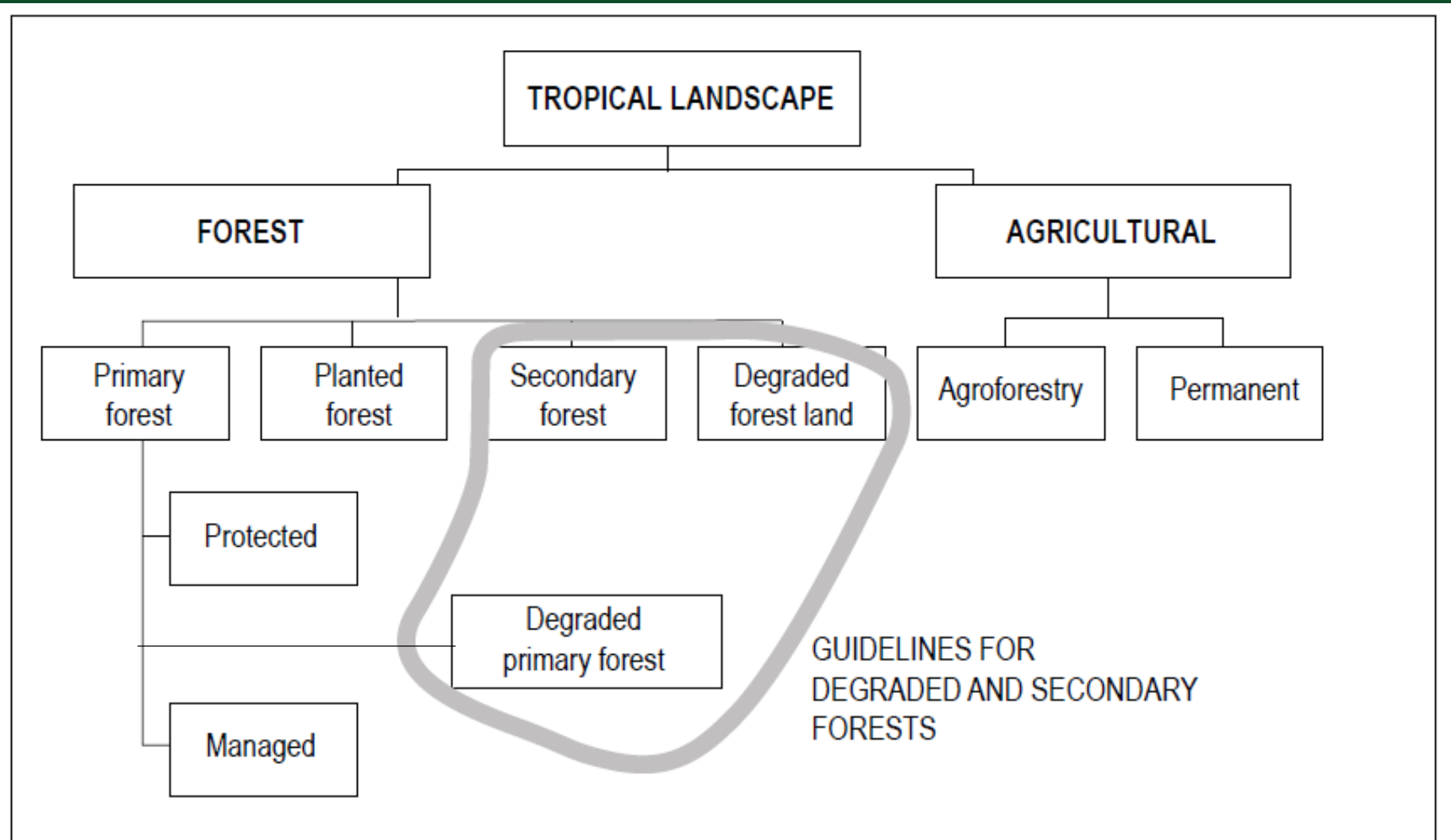




The ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Forests 2002



The different land-use types and forest conditions in a schematized tropical landscape



Definitions and Scope of the Guidelines

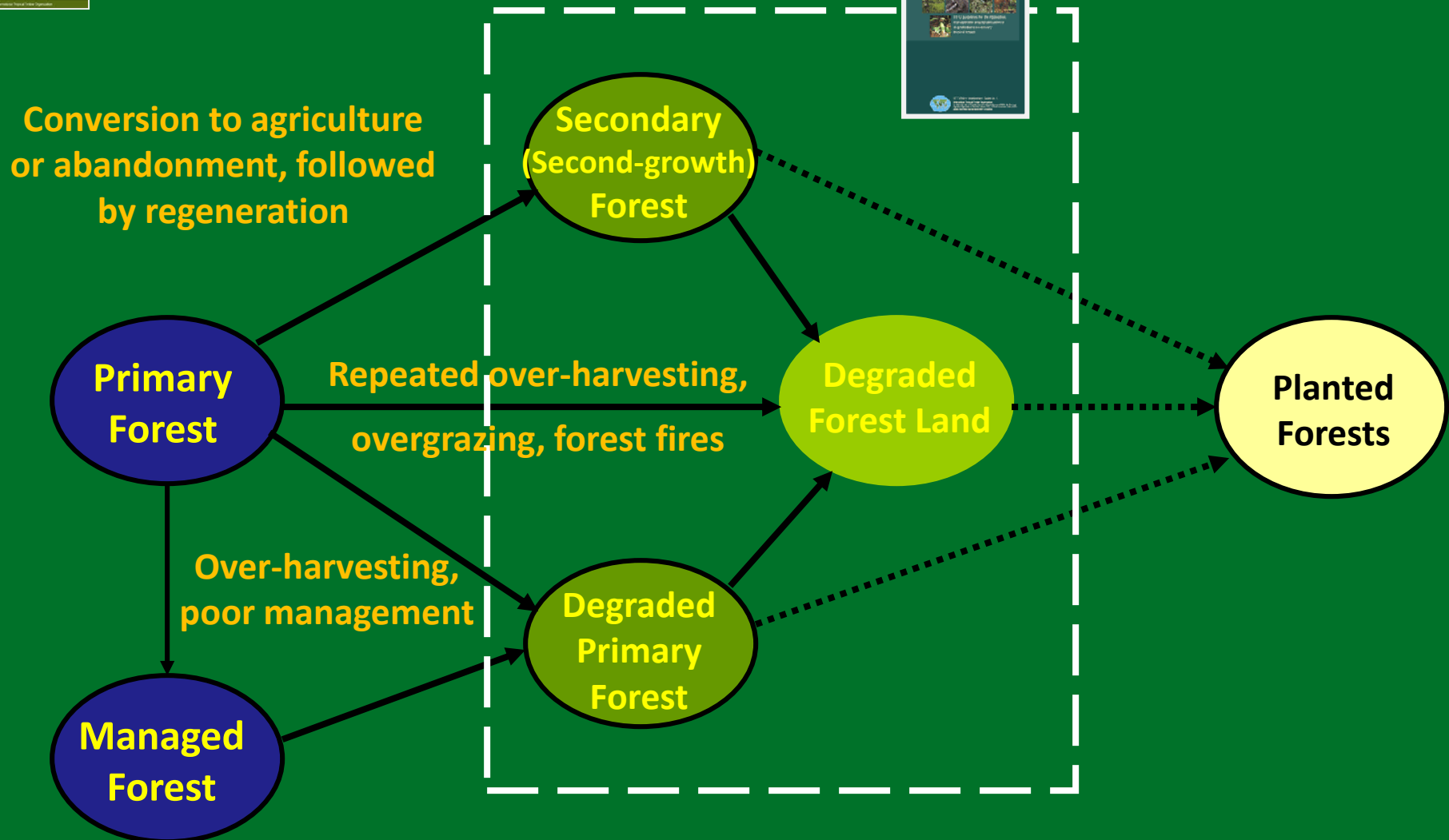


**Guidelines for Natural
Forest Management**

**Guidelines for Degraded Forest
Landscapes**



**Guidelines for
Planted Forests**



The “Tropical Forest Landscape” (2002)

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”

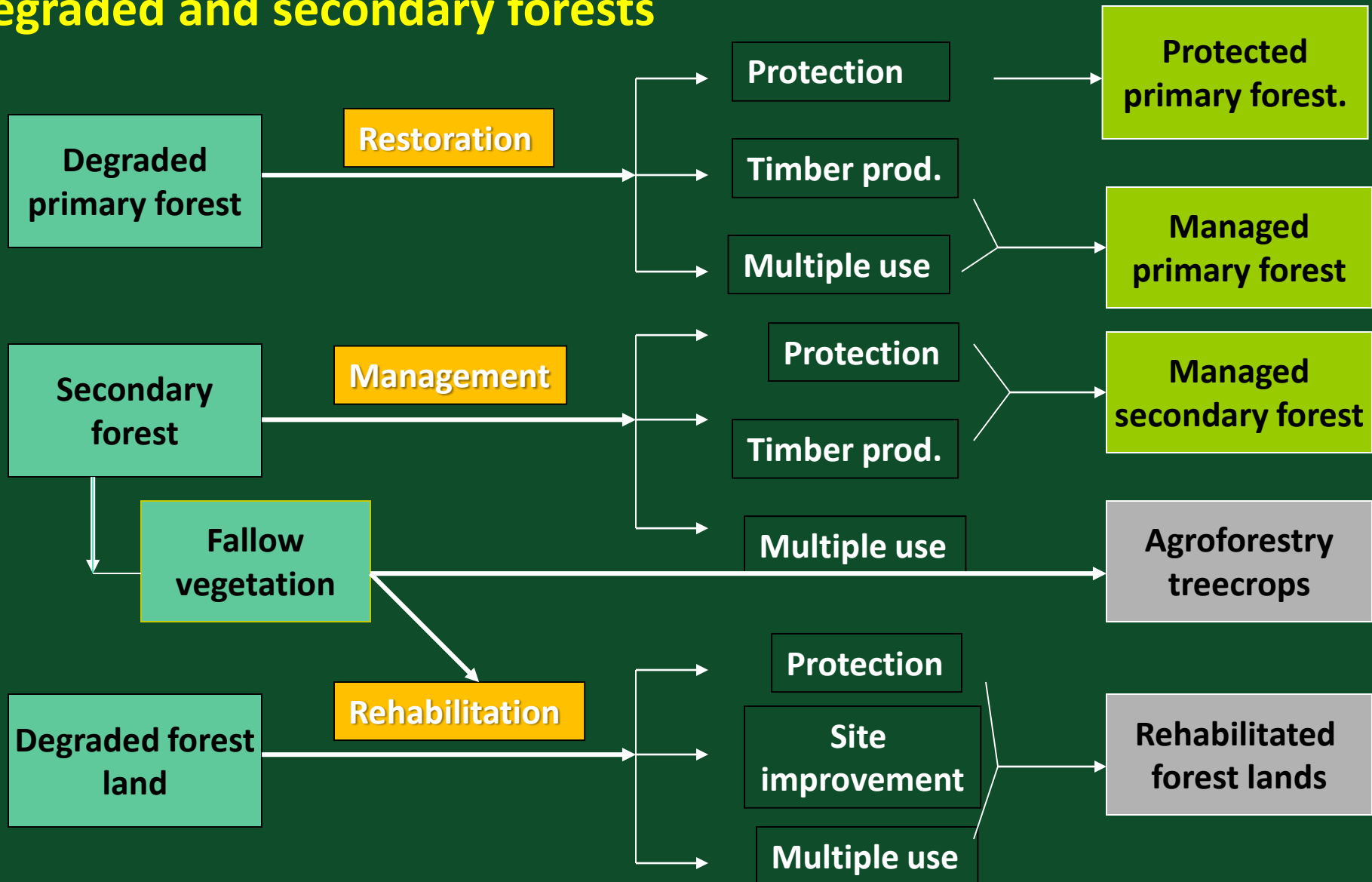
Forestry outside
forests, forest
plantations,
Trees in rural
landscapes,
agroforestry, etc.

150 m people

300 m people

750-850 m people

Principal management strategies and possible pathways to promote forest-based land-use options in degraded and secondary forests



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

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)





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

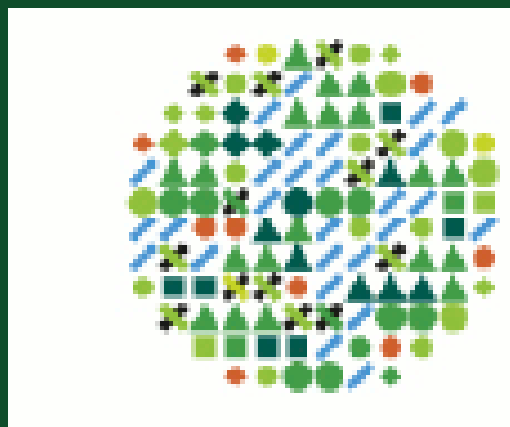
Aspects to address in the revision process

- 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)



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

Ongoing FLR Programs of CPF members and others since 2003



The raising attention to landscape restoration globally



- 16 international organizations (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

→ In Background Report: Overview on the FL initiatives, programmes, guidelines and processes



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?**



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION
ITTC(LIV) 10b

ITTO FOREST RESTORATION GUIDELINES

Reviewed ITTO/CPF Guidelines 2019



Discussion elements for the **CRF Meeting** (7 Nov 2019) and the **Bangkok Expert Meeting** (14 Nov 2018)



Issues to discuss for the CPF/ITTO Restoration Guidelines for Tropical Forest Landscapes

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 → *functional restoration*
- **Ultimate objective** is SFM, sustainable agriculture and all other forms of conserving and managing landscapes
- **Future landscapes** are 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”

Comments from ITTO member countries on the process of revision (7 November 2018)



- Define clearly **target community and objectives** (of the process)
- Focus on **tropical forest (landscapes)**
- Address both **policy and implementation**, with focus on practical implementation of ITTO forest restoration guidelines
- Practical guidelines, take into account **ITTO's comparative advantages**
- Global framework and **implementation through national approaches**
- Refer to **existing guidance, tools and instruments** where adequate
- Harmonize **definitions**



Expert Group Meeting in Bangkok (14-16 Nov 2018)

Expert Group Meeting for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics
Chaophya Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
14-16 November 2018

REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

A global analysis by the World Resources Institute and others estimated that at more than 2 billion hectares of land worldwide with 1.5 billion hectares of degraded forest and 0.5 billion hectares for wide-scale forest restoration. This is a significant ITTO estimate in 2002 of some 350 million hectares of severely damaged and 500 million hectares of degraded forests¹.

A number of initiatives have been taken to address forest degradation worldwide. These include the Bonn Challenge launched in 2011 to restore 150 million hectares of degraded forest by 2020, contributing to early action on REDD+ under UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity Target 15; the New York Declaration on Forests aims to restore the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15; and the United Nations Strategic Plan (UNSPF) Global Forest Goal 1 call for efforts to prevent forest degradation and address climate change.

For restoration of degraded forests and lands, a series of policy and guidelines have been prepared by leading organizations over the past two decades. Older guidelines include the 'Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Forests' (ITTO/ICRAF) and 'ITTO/ICRAF Restoring Forest Landscapes: An introduction to the art of restoration' in 2005. Recently published guidelines include: IUCN Restoration Methodology (ROAM) in 2014 representing an approach to identify and assess restoration opportunities at national and sub-national levels; FAO Global guidelines for forest and landscape restoration in dry lands in 2015; and IUFRO Implementing Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in 2017.

¹ ITTO. 2002. 'ITTO guidelines for the restoration, management, and rehabilitation of tropical forests'. ITTO Policy Development Series No 13.



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***

Tropical (Humid/Semi-humid) Forest Landscapes

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 landscapes

“Degraded / modified” forest landscapes

(2015)

* Converted natural forest to other land uses (1985-2015)
Estimates 2015; in Blaser (2003), Gregersen, El Lakani, Blaser (2017)

Structure of the Guidelines



- PART I:** Background and context
- PART II:** Policy Principles and Guidelines for Tropical Forest Restoration
- PART III:** Implementation Principles and Processes
- PART IV:** Cases of Restoration Scenarios
- PART V:** Guidance for Financing Tropical Forest Restoration
- PART VI:** The way forward

Table of contents

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Background

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

International Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) initiatives (2015-2030)

The Context

Tropical forest landscapes

Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Restoration of tropical forest landscapes

Major definitions and principles of FLR

Presenting the Guidelines

Scope

Link with ITTO SFM Guidelines and other FLR guidelines and tools

Preparation process and definition of niche

Structure of the Guidelines: principles, guidelines and suggested actions

... Table of contents

II. POLICY PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR TROPICAL FOREST RESTORATION

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 forests and forest landscapes for long-term resilience
7. Promote economic efficiency and financial viability
8. Communicate effectively to attain political commitment and public support

III. IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES *[link to IUFRO]*

The FLR process and phases

Conceptualization

Planning

Implementation

Monitoring and evaluation

IV. CASES OF FOREST RESTORATION SCENARIOS

Building forest restoration scenarios *(degraded primary forests, secondary forests, dry forest ecosystems, degraded mangrove and coastal forest areas, degraded forest lands, mosaic landscapes)*

Management Cases

Lessons and key factors for successful implementation of FLR in tropical landscapes

... Table of contents

V. GUIDANCE FOR FINANCING TROPICAL FOREST RESTORATION

VI. THE WAY FORWARD

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

GLOSSARY

ANNEXES

Forest Restoration Scenarios

Forest Restoration Scenarios and Cases Learning and getting inspired from the practice

=== DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION ===

Developing restoration scenarios

1. The New ITTO Guidelines will provide guidance at the policy and the technical / operational level for restoring degraded (production, protection) forest and forest lands in all tropical forest biomes'. The focus is on restoring functional forest ecosystems within landscapes so that forests can co-exist and subsist in a landscape mosaic with other land uses'.

2. The proposed structure of the ITTO guidelines (Annex 1) includes a **Background and Context Section** (Part I), a chapter on **Policy Principles and Guidelines** (Part II), and a chapter on **Implementation Principles and Processes** (Part III), referring to IUFRO's practitioners Guide (IUFRO 2017). Part IV will introduce the idea of **Forest Restoration Scenarios** and provide illustrative cases for implementing Tropical Forest Landscape Restoration (TFLR) through a set of restoration scenarios.

3. Restoration scenarios are defined in terms of the outcomes of interventions to restore functionality according to the objectives set by those (stakeholders) who face the burden of the investment. Restoration scenarios are not a separate part of the landscape but a continuum of scenarios in the landscape according to land-uses and objectives.

Table 1. Set of variables to define forest restoration scenarios according to baseline situations, stakeholder context and objectives

BASELINE		STAKEHOLDER CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE			RESPONSE	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
PRESENT FOREST LAND USE CONDITION	DRIVER OF FOREST DEGRADATION	LAND TENURE	STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ⁴	TARGET FUNCTION / ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	RESTORATION SCENARIO	RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS
1. Degraded forest in forest production areas	1- Large scale commercial conversion of forest for agriculture or ranching	1- Public (national, sub-national)	1- Farmers and landholders Individual managers making land-use decisions at the household or individual farm level	1- Provisioning services a) Timber b) Non-timber forest products c) Fuelwood d) Food from nature (e.g. wild fruits, game, fish, mushrooms, honey) e) Food from agricultural production (understory crops - maize, cereals, fruits, vegetables; perennials - cocoa, coffee etc.; meat) f) Fodder g) Biomass/ bioenergy h) Hydrological services i) Shade	1- Restoration and (productive) management of natural degraded forest	
2. Degraded forest in protected areas	2- Land-use fire	2- Communal	2- Projects/Programs Institutional meso-scale of FLR projects and programs		2- Rehabilitation of related functions in degraded forest lands	
3. Riparian strips / Buffer zones	3- Uncontrolled, commercial timber harvesting	3- Private	3- Local and State Government Governance factors, along with policy and institutional arrangements manifest as local, national, and broader influences		3- Productive management of secondary forests	
4. Degraded highly sensitive areas (such as wetlands as well as areas prone to erosion, flooding, landslides etc.)	4- Unsustainable extraction of forest products and values by local populations as part of their livelihood strategies	4- Mixed	4- Private investors	2- Regulating services a) Climate regulation (Adaptation to climate change effects) b) Water regulation and supply (and groundwater recharging)	4- Promotion of natural regeneration on degraded lands and marginal agricultural sites	
5. Regenerating forest areas in mosaic landscapes	5- Overgrazing		5- Organized civil society		5- Ecological rehabilitation of protective functions (soil, biodiversity) in degraded forests and other land uses	
6. Degraded mangrove and	6- Infrastructure development 7- Expansion of urban areas		6- Other (to specify)		6- Creation of planted forests (simple tree monocultures or multispecies/ multifunctional plantings)	

TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSION OF CASES & GOOD PRACTICES OF TROPICAL FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

1. Type of contribution: Case ☐ Good practice ☐

2. Name of proponent:

3. Main focus of the case or good practice: Planning ☐ Assessment / Monitoring ☐
Intervention level ☐ Process ☐

4. Title of the contribution:

5. Stakeholders or partners:

6. Implementation period:

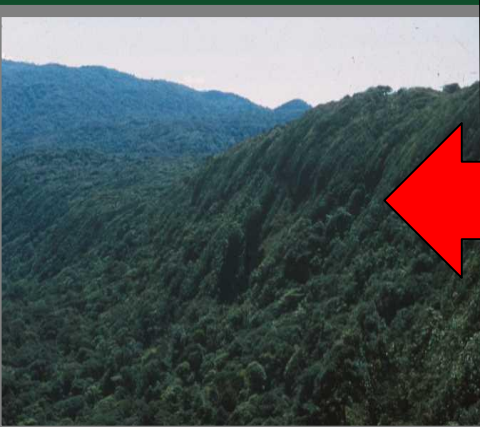
, approach, strategy, technique, tool or

Investing in forest landscapes

420 million ha

810 (160+650) million ha

280 up to > 600 million ha



Conservation forests
Protected forests,
None accessible
forests

Opened-up forests:
Degraded & secondary forests,
unsustainable production forests

Mosaic landscapes: Planted
forests, agroforests,
Agricultural/pasture use

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?**

Restoration outcomes and investment prospects

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

Possible outcomes of forest restoration

Investment prospects

Integrated tree-based models
(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 and inputs

