

FLR Governance & Enabling conditions

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F (and) LR is...

- a process that aims to regain ecological integrity and enhance human well being in deforested or degraded forest landscapes.
- It involves people coming together to restore the function and productivity of degraded forest lands - through a variety of place-based interventions, including new tree plantings, managed natural regeneration, or improved land management.
- FLR relies on active stakeholder engagement in the process and can accommodate a mosaic of different land uses, including agriculture, agroforestry, protected wildlife reserves, regenerated forests, managed plantations, and riverside plantings to protect waterways, just to name a few.
- FLR is a more than just planting trees – it is restoring a full landscape “forward” to meet present and future need and provide multiple benefits and accommodate multiple uses over time. Regenerated forests can buffer wildlife reserves, protect water supplies, or encourage agroforestry economies. FLR is place based and fluid.

https://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/fp_our_work/fp_our_work_thematic/fp_our_work_flr/

Forest interventions (including FLR) are characterized by...

- Long time horizons
- Significant temporal lags between interventions and impacts
- Complexity
- Diversity of interests, capacities, objectives, actors
- Uncertainty (risk?)

**Understanding Long-Term
Impacts in the Forest Sector:**

<http://profor.info/node/2249>

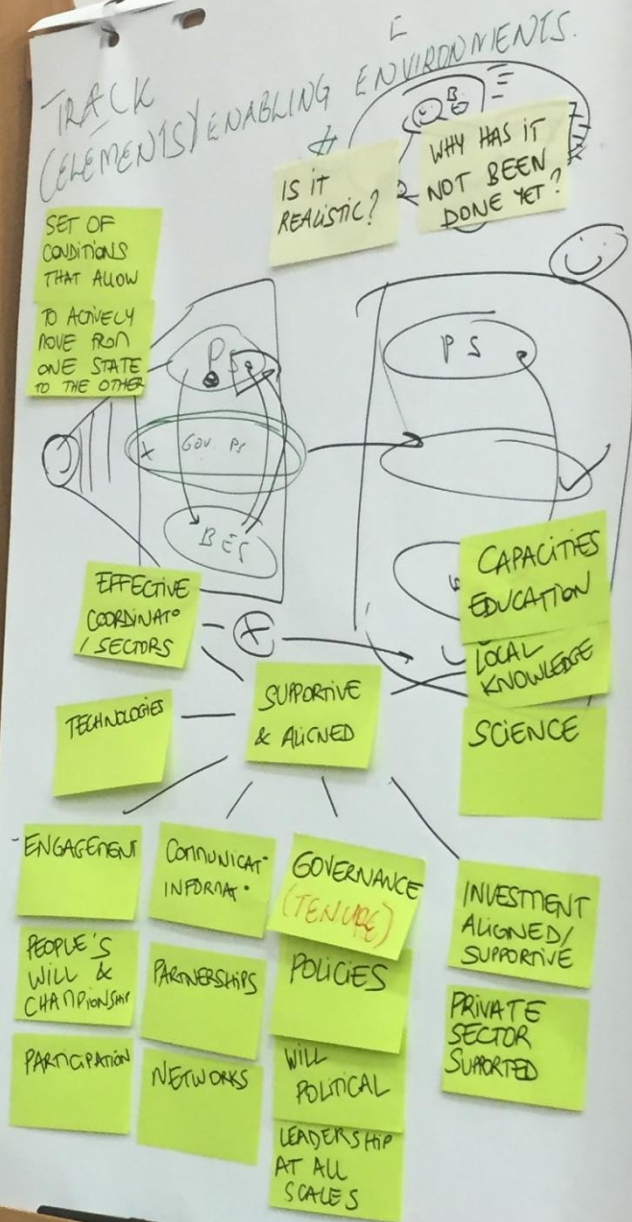
Enabling conditions...

- A set of **conditions**
- That allow **us**
- To **deliberately** move from the **current state**
- To a **future desired state**

150m ha by 2020? 350 by 2030? 2 billion by 2100?

SUPPORTIVE & ALIGNED.....

- ✓ CAPACITIES, KNOWLEDGE, SCIENCE
- ✓ EFFECTIVE COORDINATION
- ✓ INVESTMENT ALIGNED W/FLR,
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT
- ✓ TECHNOLOGY
- ✓ ENGAGEMENT, CHAMPIONS, PARTICIPATION
- ✓ GOVERNANCE, POLICIES, LEADERSHIP,
POLITICAL WILL
- ✓ COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION,
PARTNERSHIPS, NETWORKS



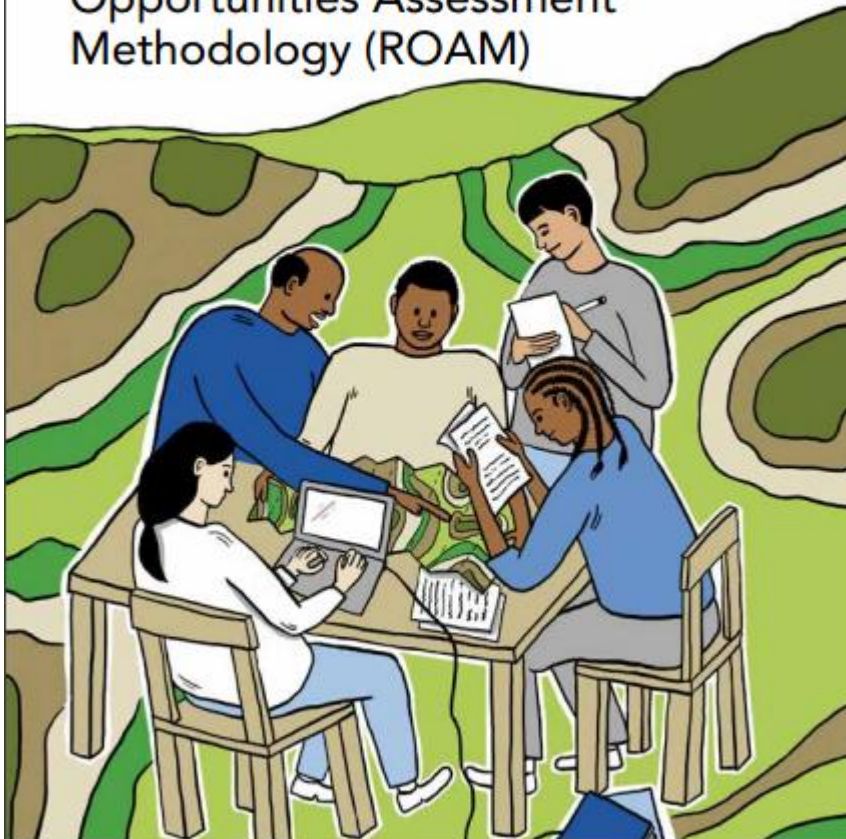




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A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)



- This diagnostic tool helps identify which **key success factors for forest landscape restoration** are already in place and which are missing within a country or landscape being considered for restoration.
- Those that are missing are the most likely relevant barriers to successful restoration.
- When applied prior to launching a restoration effort, the tool can help decision-makers and restoration stakeholders focus their efforts on getting the missing key success factors in place – before large amounts of human, financial, or political capital have been invested.

Assessing forest landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level



BONN
CHALLENGE 2011

History indicates that forest landscape restoration is possible.

Many countries—including Costa Rica, Niger, South Korea, Sweden, and the United States—have recovered forest landscapes during the past century in a manner that could be considered “successful” in terms of being at a significant scale and generating stakeholder benefits.

Analysis of 16 cases — complemented by peer-reviewed literature suggests that a successful restoration process exhibits three common themes:

- ✓ **A clear motivation.** Decision makers, landowners, and/or citizens were inspired or motivated to catalyze processes that led to forest landscape restoration.
- ✓ **Enabling conditions in place.** A number of ecological, market, policy, social, and institutional conditions were in place that created a favorable context for forest landscape restoration.
- ✓ **Capacity and resources for sustained implementation.** Capacity and resources were mobilized to implement forest landscape restoration on a sustained basis on the ground.

<http://www.wri.org/publication/restoration-diagnostic>

The Restoration Diagnostic

A Method for Developing Forest Landscape Restoration Strategies by Rapidly Assessing the status of Key Success Factors

by Craig Hanson, Kathleen Buckingham, Sean DeWitt and Lars Laestadius - December 2015

| <i>Theme</i> | <i>Feature</i> | <i>Key success factor</i> |
|--|--|---|
| Motivate | a. Benefits | Restoration generates economic benefits |
| | | Restoration generates social benefits |
| | | Restoration generates environmental benefits |
| | b. Awareness | Benefits of restoration are publicly communicated |
| | | Opportunities for restoration are identified |
| | c. Crisis events | Crisis events are leveraged |
| d. Legal requirements | Law requiring restoration exists | |
| | Law requiring restoration is broadly understood and enforced | |
| Enable | e. Ecological conditions | Soil, water, climate, and fire conditions are suitable for restoration |
| | | Plants and animals that can impede restoration are absent |
| | | Native seeds, seedlings, or sources populations are readily available |
| | f. Market conditions | Competing demands (e.g., food, fuel) for degraded forestlands are declining |
| | | Value chains for products from restored areas exists |
| | g. Policy conditions | Land and natural resource tenure are secure |
| | | Policies affecting restoration are aligned and streamlined |
| | | Restrictions on clearing remaining natural forests exist |
| | | Forest clearing restrictions are enforced |
| | h. Social conditions | Local people are empowered to make decisions about restoration |
| | | Local people are able to benefit from restoration |
| | i. Institutional conditions | Roles and responsibilities for restoration are clearly defined |
| Effective institutional coordination is in place | | |
| Implement | j. Leadership | National and/or local restoration champions exist |
| | | Sustained political commitment exists |
| | k. Knowledge | Restoration "know how" relevant to candidate landscapes exist |
| | | Restoration "know how" transferred via peers or extension services |
| | l. Technical design | Restoration design is technically grounded and climate resilient |
| | | Restoration limits "leakage" |
| | m. Finance and incentives | Positive incentives and funds for restoration outweigh negative incentives |
| | | Incentives and funds are readily accessible |
| | n. Feedback | Effective performance monitoring and evaluation system is in place |
| | | Early wins are communicated |

When applied periodically over time as a landscape is being restored, the tool can help decision-makers and implementers sustain restoration progress through adaptive management.

There is a particular need to identify robust indicators to track and assess the impacts of forest-related investments.

There is little systematic knowledge on the availability of such predictive proxies in the sector, what form they should take, and the conditions under which they are effective.

POVERTY

Indicator Cluster 1: Sustainable Forest-Related Income

- a) people in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or nonmonetary benefits from forests
+
b) people in targeted forest and adjacent communities have secure access and use rights
+
c) forest activities are aligned with biodiversity-friendly management practices
=
sustainable forest-related income

**Understanding Long-Term
Impacts in the Forest Sector:**

| General Indicator from PPI cluster | Specific example indicators | Source |
|---|---|--|
| a) Monetary and nonmonetary benefits from forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in targeted forest and adjacent communities with increased monetary or nonmonetary benefits from forests • People employed in production and processing of forest products • Changes in income in forest communities over time • Number of direct jobs created as a result of International Climate Fund (ICF) support • Number of forest-dependent people with livelihoods benefits protected or improved as a result of ICF support • Level of diversity of income-generation activities • Permanent jobs created through small and medium-size enterprise (SME) productive activities • Income generated from forest services for forest-dependent people and communities • Jobs created through the SME productive activities • Annual incremental revenue to villages • Average forest-based product income (cash and kind at 2009 real prices) realized by Vana Samarakshana Committee members resulting from improved forest productivity • Number of jobs created from project investments • 20 percent increase in net value of forest goods and services produced by assisted communities and <i>ejidos</i> • 30 percent increase in jobs available in assisted communities vs. control, from the Community Forestry II • Decline in seasonal outmigration for employment • Poverty reduction: per capita income of project beneficiaries increased by specified percentage | <p>World Bank CSI</p> <p>World Bank CSI FIP DFID</p> <p>DFID</p> <p>FAO-FFF FAO-FFF</p> <p>GEF</p> <p>GIZ P046768 in Senegal P073094 in India</p> <p>P064914 in Honduras P035751 in Mexico</p> <p>P035751 in Mexico</p> <p>P073094 in India P046952 in China</p> |
| b) Tenure and property rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of indigenous peoples and local community members/ forest communities (women and men) with legally recognized tenure rights and secure access to economic benefits and/or the means of maintaining traditional livelihoods • Increase in land and resources under legal control and management of indigenous peoples and local communities, including through traditional forest management systems | <p>FIP</p> <p>FIP</p> <p>FIP</p> |

What to Measure, assess, guess, monitor

Measure and monitor IMPACT towards larger goal (people and environment)

Asses/guess enabling conditions

M&E project impacts (remove blockages, capacity building, etc)

Always err on the side of simplicity