





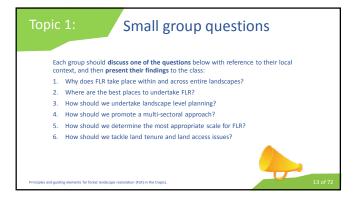




HOW should we focus on landscapes? GE 4: We should address tenure and access rights through: Visioning: Map land tenure and access rights. Conceptualising: Develop transparent and equitable processes for conflict resolution. Implementing: Address gender equity, and strengthen the access rights of forest dwellers and indigenous peoples. Sustaining: Ensure the long-term security of FLR investments. Source: ITTO (2020)

These helpful guidelines are freely available online: ITTO. 2002. ITTO guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests. Yokohama, Japan. ITTO. 2015. Voluntary guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests. Yokohama, Japan. ITTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan. UCN & WRI. 2014. A guide to the restoration opportunities assessment methodology. Gland, Switzerland. This interesting report is freely available online: FAO and RECOFTC. 2016. Forest landscape restoration in Asia-Pacific forests. Bangkok, Thailand.

References and resources Watch this 14 minute video about forest landscape restoration in Lombok, Indonesia: https://youtu.be/1UitUemB_h4



Topic 1:	Student assignments
	nould research one of the questions below with reference to local and then present their findings in a written report.
	r nearly a billion hectares of tropical forest landscapes have recently graded, and require urgent restoration.
	ch communication strategies can be used to build understanding and among all sectors and stakeholder groups.
	v FLR helps to balance the environmental, social and economic different stakeholders.
Principles and guiding elements for forest I	landscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics.





Engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance HOW should we engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance? GE 5: We should build adequate governance capacity for decentralized FLR through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Identify, inform and entrust responsibility for FLR management at the landscape level. • Implementing & sustaining: Support regular inter-agency meetings, as well as provide strategic guidance on FLR management. GE 6: We should obtain strong stakeholder engagement through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Develop a shared vision for the future with stakeholders. • Implementing & sustaining: Increase understanding of the factors that influence stakeholder engagement in FLR, and build productive partnerships at all levels. Source: ITTO (2020)



Engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance HOW should we engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance? GE 7: We should conduct joint stakeholder analysis of the drivers of degradation through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Define the underlying causes of land-use change and forest degradation, and assess the potential for FLR. • Implementing & sustaining: Reduce or remove degradation pressures, and ensure all additional interventions are suitable for the site. GE 8: We should strive for social equity and benefit sharing through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Promote the equitable sharing of FLR costs & benefits. • Implementing & sustaining: Utilise effective mechanisms for resolving conflicts. Source: (TTO (2020))



Topic 2: Engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance HOW should we engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance? GE 9: We should conduct participatory FLR planning, decision-making & monitoring through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Develop participatory planning & monitoring framework with reference to desired outcomes and indicators of success. • Implementing & sustaining: Engage stakeholders in participatory planning and monitoring activities. GE 10: We should build stakeholder capacity for sharing responsibility for FLR through: • Visioning & conceptualising: Engage stakeholders in FLR through decision-support tools, and the formulation of scenarios, maps and restoration plans. • Implementing & sustaining: Deliver relevant capacity building programs for all stakeholder groups. Source: ITTO (2006)



Engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance

HOW should we engage stakeholders, and support participatory governance?

GE 11: We should address long-term financing for FLR interventions through:

• Visioning & conceptualising: Develop a financing strategy for each phase of FLR, and formulate proposals in consultation with selected funding agencies.

• Implementing & sustaining: Broaden the funding portfolio to sustain FLR.

GE 12: We should establish a favourable investment environment for FLR through:

• Visioning & conceptualising: Establish the required enabling conditions to attract investments.

• Implementing & sustaining: Assess the expectations and concerns of potential investors, and promote workable processes that address their needs.

Source: ITTO (2020)



These helpful guidelines are freely available online: Hanson et al. 2015. The restoration diagnostic. WRI, Washington, DC. HTTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan. Stanturf, J., Mansourian, S. & Kleine, M., eds. 2017. Implementing forest landscape restoration: a practitioner's guide. IUFRO, Vienna, Austria. These interesting reports are freely available online: Venns, K. & Guariguata, M.R. 2019. A diagnostic for collaborative monitoring in forest landscape restoration. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. FRO & UNCCD. 2015. Sustainable financing for forest and landscape restoration. Rome.

Topic 2:	References and	d resources
Watch this 8 minu Java and Nusa Ten • https://youtu.be		rnance of community forests in
Principles and guiding elements for forest land	dscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics.	26 of 72

Each group should discuss one of the questions below with reference to their local context, and then present their findings to the class:

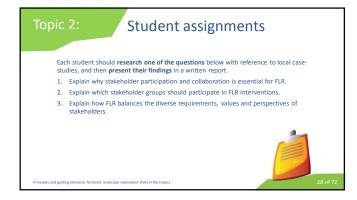
1. Why is stakeholder participation and collaboration essential for FLR?

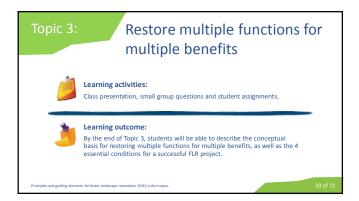
2. How should we decentralize control and engage stakeholders?

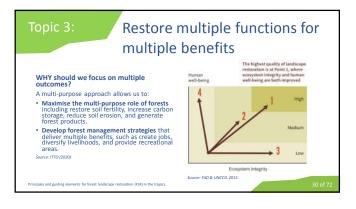
3. How should we remove the drivers of degradation, and share the associated costs and benefits?

4. How should we involve stakeholders in FLR planning, monitoring and decision-making?

5. How should we ensure there are always sufficient resources for FLR interventions?







Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits HOW should we focus on multiple outcomes? **GE13:** We should generate multiple functions and benefits through: benefits through: • Visioning: Identify high-value forest products and estimate their future potential. • Conceptualising: Develop feasible strategies with stakeholders for generating multiple benefits from forest products and services. • Implementing: Provide information about forests and trees, and promote their value at all levels of society. Sustaining: Provide incentives for farmers to diversify their agricultural production systems with multi-purpose tree species.

Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits HOW should we focus on multiple outcomes?

GE14: We should conserve biodiversity, and restore ecological functions through:

- Visioning: Prioritise the restoration of degraded natural forests
- Conceptualising: Design FLR interventions that focus on the restoration of ecological functions.
- Implementing: Develop FLR strategies that improve conservation planning and impact monitoring in critical areas.
- Sustaining: Provide incentives for diversified agricultural practices that deliver multiple products and ecological services.



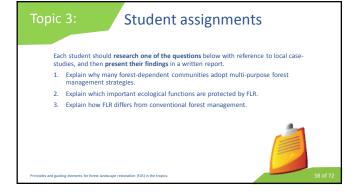
Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits HOW should we focus on multiple outcomes? GE15: We should improve livelihoods through: Visioning: Determine and prioritise feasible strategies for improving livelihoods. Conceptualising: Design FLR interventions that have the potential to meet local needs. Implementing: Engage stakeholders in FLR interventions through incentive mechanisms, capacity building programs and institutional development. **Sustaining:** Diversify FLR strategies for improving livelihoods and long-term resource security.

Restore multiple functions for multiple benefits. HOW should we focus on multiple outcomes? GE16: We should make full use of locally based knowledge through: ' Visioning: Give equal weight to local knowledge when defining FLR outcomes and strategies. Conceptualising: Design FLR interventions that combine local knowledge with technological advances. Implementing: Document traditional land-use practices that enable local communities to obtain multiple benefits. Sustaining: Ensure FLR interventions enhance and sustain local cultural values associated with natural resources. Source: (TTO (2020))

These helpful guidelines are freely available online: ITTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan. These interesting reports are freely available online: FAO. 2015. Global guidelines for the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands: building resilience and benefiting livelihoods. Rome FAO. 2017. Smallholder forest producer organizations in a changing climate. Rome. Gann et al. 2019. International principles and standards for the practice of ecological restoration. In Restoration Ecology 27(51). IUCN 2018. The Bonn Challenge. Gland, Switzerland.



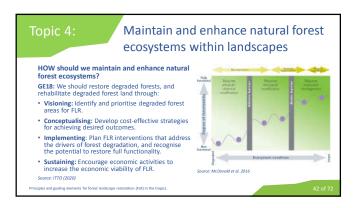












Source: ITTO (2020)

Topic 4: Maintain and enhance natural forest ecosystems within landscapes HOW should we maintain and enhance natural forest ecosystems? GE19: We should avoid forest fragmentation through: Visioning: Assess the extent of forest fragmentation, and formulate strategies to increase connectivity. • Conceptualising: Prepare/update thematic maps for cross-sectoral landscape planning. Implementing: Establish agreements with stakeholders that support forest landscape maintenance and connectivity. • Sustaining: Nonitor and adaptively manage forest fragmentation.

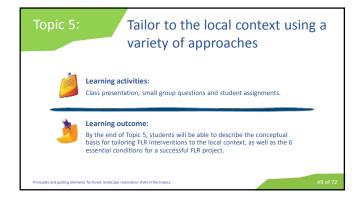
HOW should we maintain and enhance matural forest ecosystems within landscapes HOW should we maintain and enhance matural forest ecosystems? GE20: We should conserve natural grasslands, savannas and wetlands through: • Visioning: Identify areas that should be conserved (planted forests should not replace existing native ecosystems). • Conceptualising: Assess the risks of natural areas being converted, and formulate mitigation measures. • Implementing: Undertake conservation and management measures in natural areas. • Sustaining: Monitor and adaptively manage the conservation of natural areas. • Sustaining: Monitor and adaptively manage the conservation of natural areas.

These helpful guidelines are freely available online: 1 ITTO. 2015. Voluntary guidelines for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests. Yokohama, Japan. 1 ITTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan. 1 ITTO & IUCN. 2008. Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests. Yokohama, Japan. 1 Willemen et al. 2014. Spatial planning and monitoring of landscape interventions. EcoAgriculture Partners, Washington, DC. This interesting report is freely available online: 1 McDonald et al. 2016. International standards for the practice of ecological restoration. Society for Ecological Restoration, Washington, DC.



Topic 4: Small group questions	
Each group should discuss one of the questions below with reference to their local context, and then present their findings to the class:	
Why are natural forest ecosystems important?	
How should we address the drivers of land-use change and forest degradation?	
How should we go about restoring degraded forests?	
4. How should improve forest structure and dynamics in fragmented landscapes?	
5. How should we conserve natural grasslands, savannas and wetlands?	
Principles and guiding elements for forest landscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics.	47 of 72

Topic	4: Student assignments
	ch student should research one of the questions below with reference to local case- idies, and then present their findings in a written report. Explain why natural forest ecosystems are degraded.
2. 3.	Explain which dynamic forest processes benefit from FLR. Explain how natural forest ecosystems are restored.
	4
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Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches WHY should we tailor interventions to the local context using a variety of approaches? A tailor-made approach allows us to: Respond to the needs of local people and ecosystems when planning and implementing FLR interventions. Undertake a variety of FLR interventions adapted to different situations (e.g., local values & needs, and historical & legal context). Source: ITO (2020) Source: ITO (2020) Applies SOURON.

Topic 5: Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches HOW should we tailor interventions to the local context? GE 21: We should assess local context and restrictions through: Visioning & conceptualising: Assess the local environmental conditions driving change in the landscape. Implementing & sustaining: Tailor FLR interventions for specific sites in response to local opportunities and threats. GE 22: We should allow for future changes in conditions through: Visioning & conceptualising: Assess future opportunities and emerging threats. Implementing & sustaining: Provide incentives for climate-smart technologies and land-uses adapted to climate change forecasts. Source: (TTO (2020)

Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches HOW should we tailor interventions to the local context? GE 23: We should generate local benefits through: Visioning & conceptualising: Define a vision for the future that benefits local stakeholders without compromising ecological stability. • Implementing & sustaining: Maintain ongoing dialogue with local stakeholders to strive for the equitable sharing of benefits. **GE 24:** We should achieve the financial and economic viability of FLR investments through: Visioning & conceptualising: Analyse the costs and benefits of FLR interventions, and develop attractive strategies for FLR investments. • Implementing & sustaining: Explore opportunities for market-based incentives and adding value to goods and ecosystem services.

Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches HOW should we tailor interventions to the local

GE25: We should identify opportunities to increase local incomes through:

- Visioning: Strengthen forest producer organizations and locally based enterprises.
- Conceptualising: Promote local value-adding and involvement of women.
- Implementing: Partner with public and private sector networks and explore options for community based forest management schemes.
- Sustaining: Monitor and adaptively manage interventions to increase local incomes. Source: ITTO (2020)

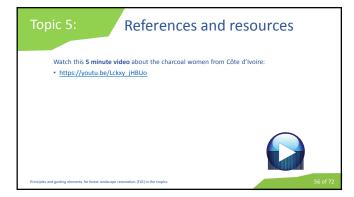


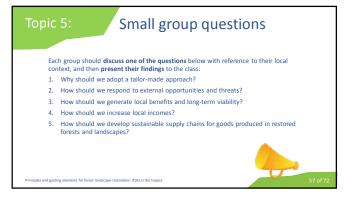
Tailor to the local context using a variety of approaches HOW should we tailor interventions to the local context? GE26: We should develop sustainable supply chains through: Visioning: Identify the potential to develop legal and sustainable supply chains for goods produced in restored forest landscapes. Conceptualising: Develop legal and sustainable supply chains in restored forest landscapes that are accessible to local communities. Implementing: Create enabling conditions for the supply of products from restored forests and agroforestry systems.

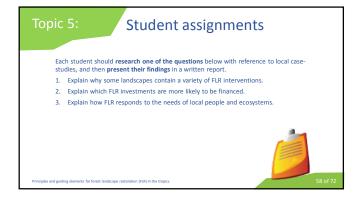
Sustaining: Develop marketing opportunities and value chains for forest products and ecosystem services. Source: ITTO (2020)

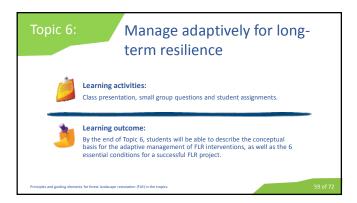


Topic 5: References and resources
These helpful guidelines are freely available online:
 Barnett et al. 2017. Gender matters in forest landscape restoration. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
 FAO. 2011. Community-based tree and forest product enterprises: Market analysis and development. Rome.
 ITTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan.
RECOFTC. 2020. Introduction to forest landscape restoration in Southeast Asia. Bangkok.
These interesting reports are freely available online:
Chazdon, R.L. & Guariguata, M.R. 2018. Decision support tools for forest landscape restoration. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.
Grejimans & Gritten. 2015. Is community forestry open for RECOFTC, Bangkok, Thailand.
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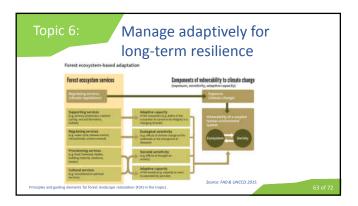








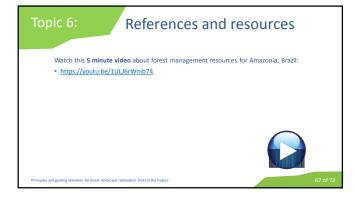
Manage adaptively for Long-term resilience HOW should we manage adaptively for long-term resilience? GE29: We should periodically assess vulnerability to climate change through: Visioning: Evaluate the adaptive capacity of stakeholders, as well as encourage research aimed at maintaining ecological processes. Conceptualising: Assess the impact of unpredictable events and long-term global climate change processes on landscape dynamics and ecosystem functions. Implementing: Develop FLR interventions that increase the resilience of ecosystems and social systems to climate change. Sustaining: Explore the potential for FLR interventions within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC). Source: ITTO (2020)







These helpful guidelines are freely available online: Buckingham et al. 2019. A guide to identifying priorities and indicators for restoration monitoring. WRI, Washington, DC. FAO. 2013. Climate change guidelines for forest managers. Rome. ITTO. 2020. Guidelines for forest landscape restoration in the tropics. Yokohama, Japan. These interesting reports are freely available online: Evans, K. & Guariguata, M.R. 2016. Success from the ground up: participatory monitoring and forest restoration. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. FAO. 2014. Multi-sectoral platforms for planning and implementation. Rome.



Topic	Small group questions	
	ch group should discuss one of the questions below with reference to their local ntext, and then present their findings to the class:	
1.	Why do FLR interventions need to be adapted over time?	
2.	How should we improve FLR management plans over time?	
3.	How should we assess the vulnerability of ecosystems and social systems in a landscape?	
4.	How should we undertake participatory planning and monitoring?	
5.	How should we communicate FLR information and learning?	
Principles and guid	ding elements for forest landscape restoration (FLR) in the tropics.	

Topic	6: Student assignments
	ch student should research one of the questions below with reference to their local ntext, and then present their findings in a written report.
1.	Explain why FLR interventions are modified over time.
2.	Explain which parts of a landscape are more likely to change over time.
3.	Explain how FLR maintains resilient and productive forest landscapes.
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