

Quadruple wins through Forest Landscapes Restoration?

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of Education
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CHAIR OF FOREST AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



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Outline

- Why forest landscapes restoration?
- FLR discourse landscape
- Key governance aspects
- Discussion



Why forest landscapes restoration?



0.5-6 billion ha (40%) to be degraded worldwide (Gibbs&Salmon 2015), 20% (WRI)
degradation = reduction in productivity of the land or soil due to human activity © CIFOR

Why restore?



<http://www.fao.org>

Oases agro-ecosystems

- 1.7 million live in oases
- Direct threat: 1.5 million households:
- 35% of rural population affected by degradation
- Crop/rangeland degradation: lost productivity million USD 91-178 /year



Multifunctional (Forest) Landscapes

- Biodiversity & conservation
- Mitigation
- Social/cultural
- Livelihoods/ income
- Adaptation



Forest and Landscape Restoration

Potential carbon sequestration by 2040



Forest and Landscape Restoration

CBD

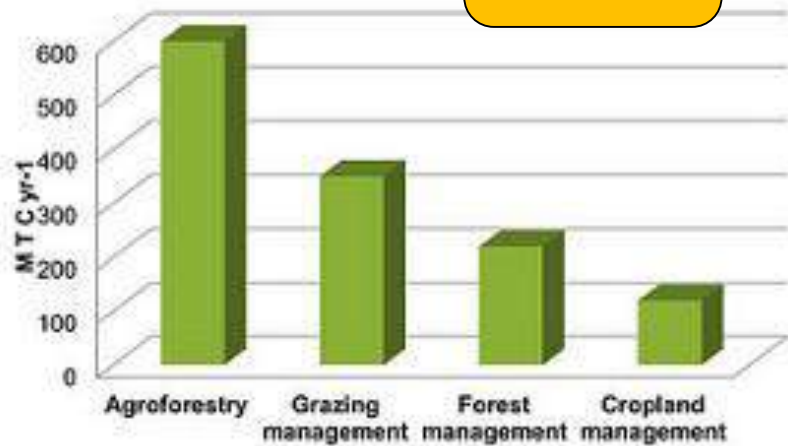
CCD

„quadruple
wins“


SDG

PA

Potential carbon sequestration



Source: adapted from:
Thomson and Herrera, PNAS (2010)

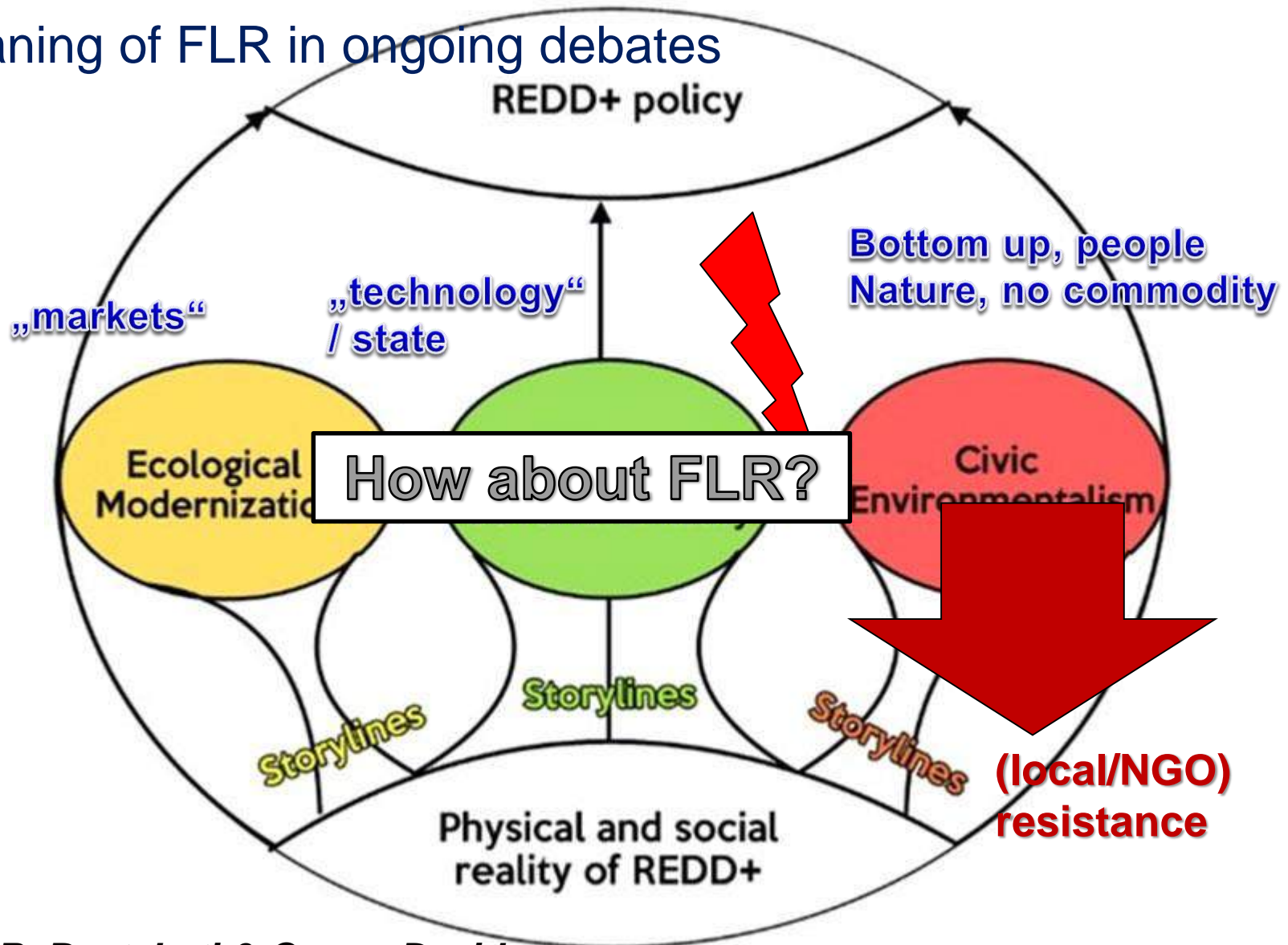


**How desirable is FLR
for different
stakeholders?**

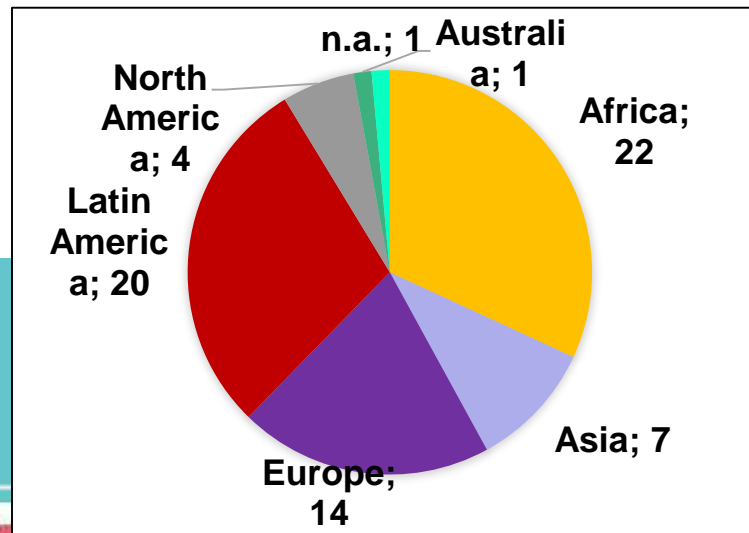
FLR concept remains underutilized!

Words matter - “discursive landscapes”

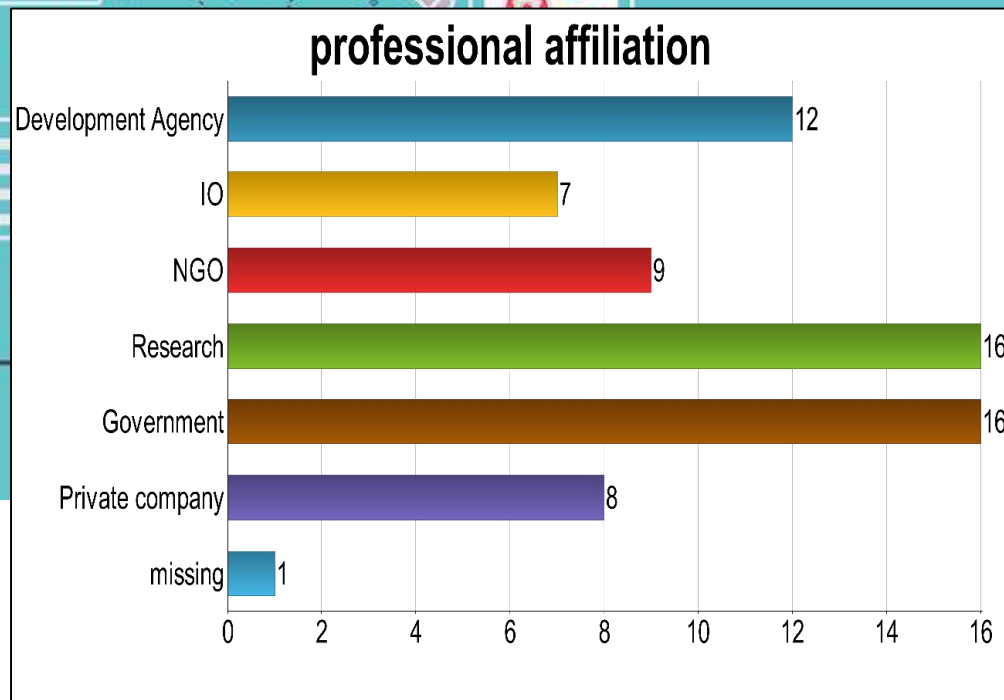
- Meaning of FLR in ongoing debates



country	frequency	% per cent
Madagascar	10	14,49
Chile	7	10,14
Germany	6	8,70
Uganda	5	7,25
US	3	4,35
Cameroon	3	4,35
Peru	3	4,35
Brazil	3	4,35
Philippines	2	2,90
Nepal	2	2,90
Switzerland	2	2,90
Netherlands	2	2,90
Colombia	2	2,90
Scotland	1	1,45
Thailand	1	1,45
United Kingdom	1	1,45
Zambia	1	1,45
Zimbabwe	1	1,45
Australia	1	1,45
Belgium	1	1,45
Canada	1	1,45
Ecuador	1	1,45
El Salvador	1	1,45
Ethiopia	1	1,45
Guyana	1	1,45
Honduras	1	1,45
Italy	1	1,45
Kenya	1	1,45
Kyrgyzstan	1	1,45
Myanmar	1	1,45
Panama	1	1,45
sub-total	68	98,55
missing data	1	1,45
Total	69	100,00



Sex	frequency
male	43
female	25
sub total	68
missing	1
total	69



Global FLR discourse

Global meanings of FLR (e.g. GPFLR, WRI, IUCN, Bonn Challenge)

*“process of regaining **ecological functionality** and enhancing human well-being ... through a landscape approach to sustainable development where natural resource use (forests, energy, agriculture, water, etc.), conservation and livelihoods within a given area are considered in an integrated manner.”*
(GPFLR)

“focusing on strengthening the resilience of landscapes”

- *adaptive learning*
- *participatory processes*

Country understandings:

Human well-being
Focus, not climate co-benefit

AND

Ecological
Well-being

Poverty
eradication

Rural
development

Nutrition/health

culture

(resilience)

Adaptation / conservation of minor importance!

Ecosystem
services

„for humans“

- Drinking water
- Fertile soils
- NTFPs
etc.

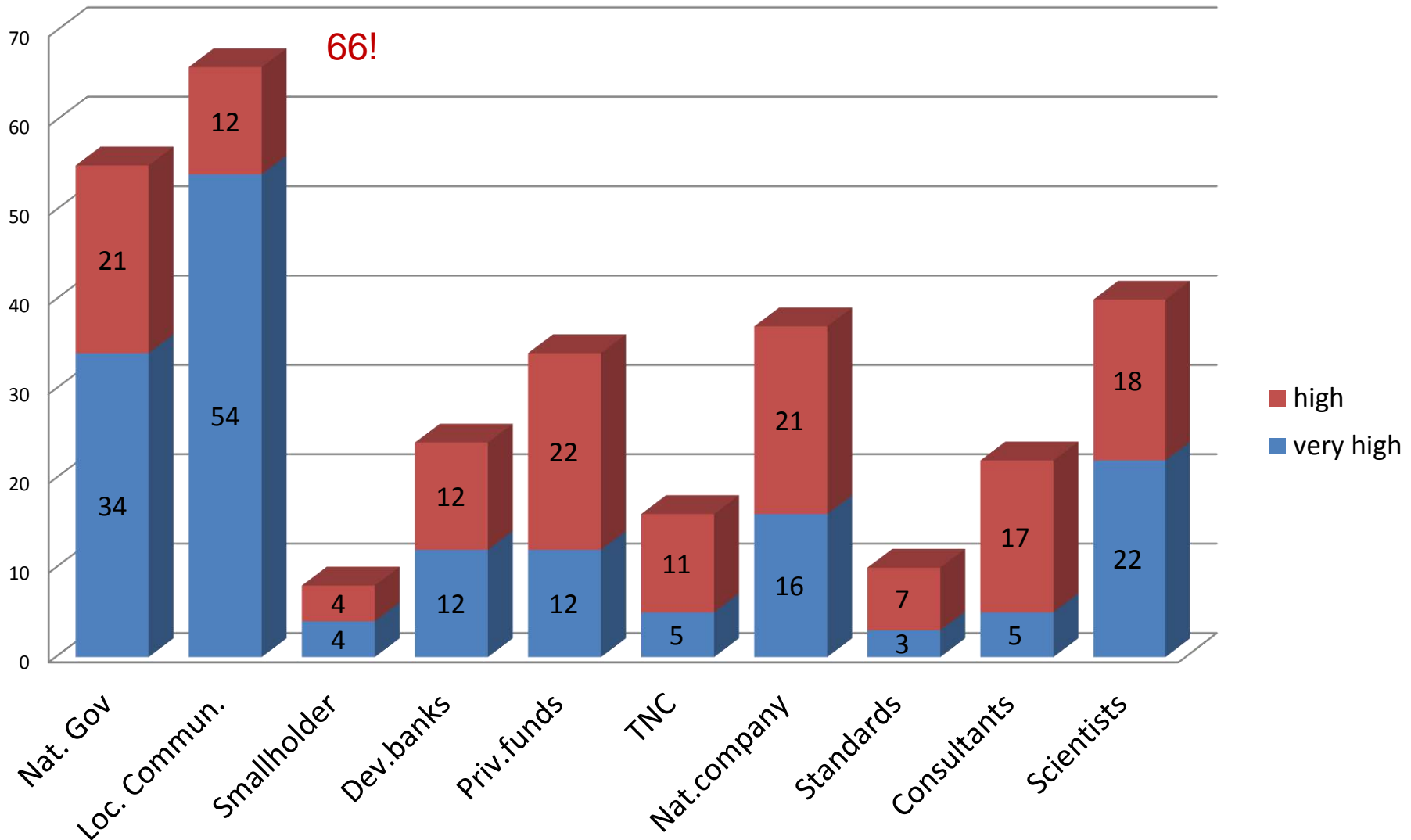
Carbon sink

(biodiversity
conservation)

African, Asian, European
respondents

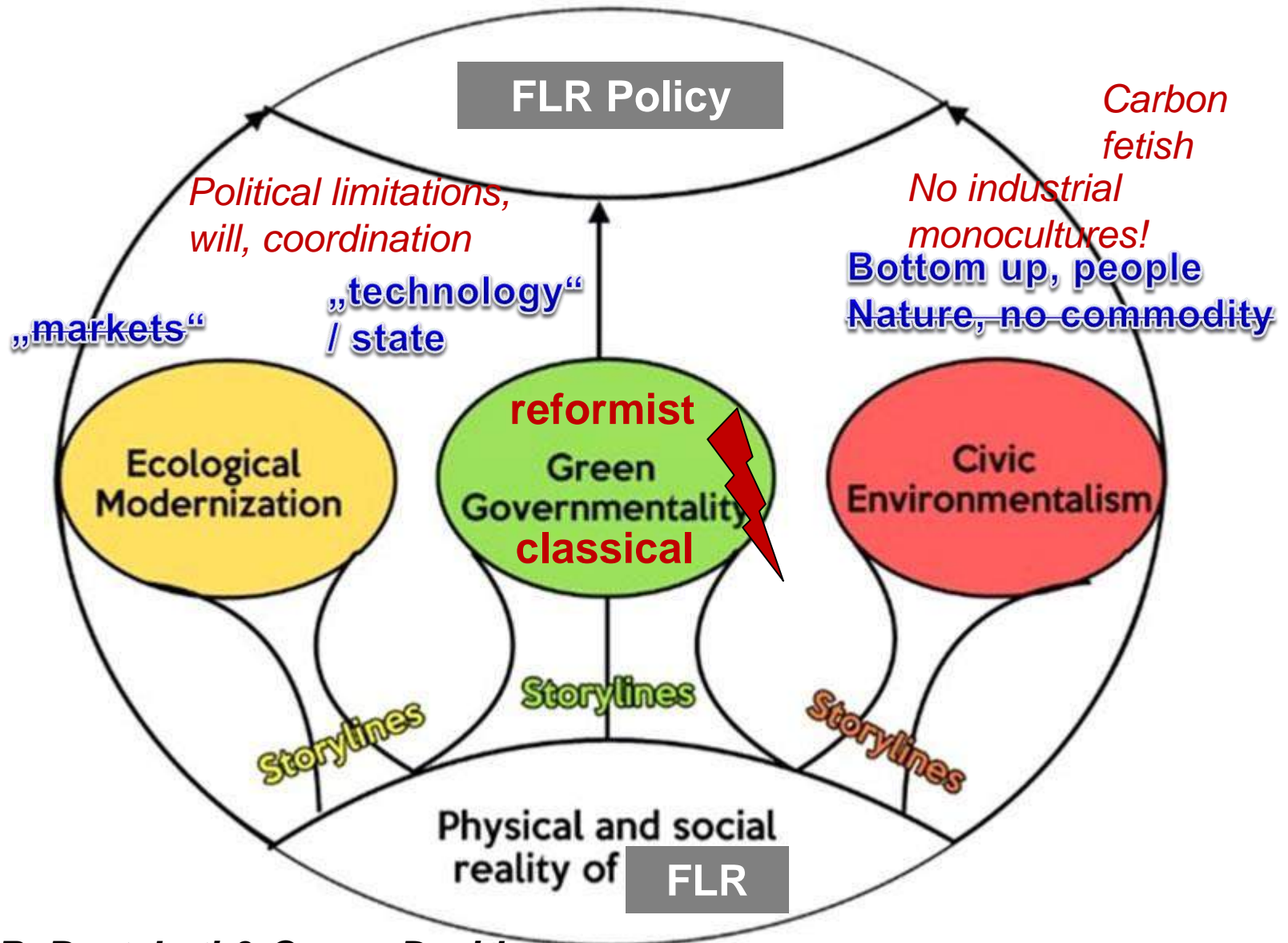
North-American, Latin America,

Importance of different actor groups in FLR implementation



Government: regulate
Technical: LU plans

Locals: Participatory,
ownership, bottom up



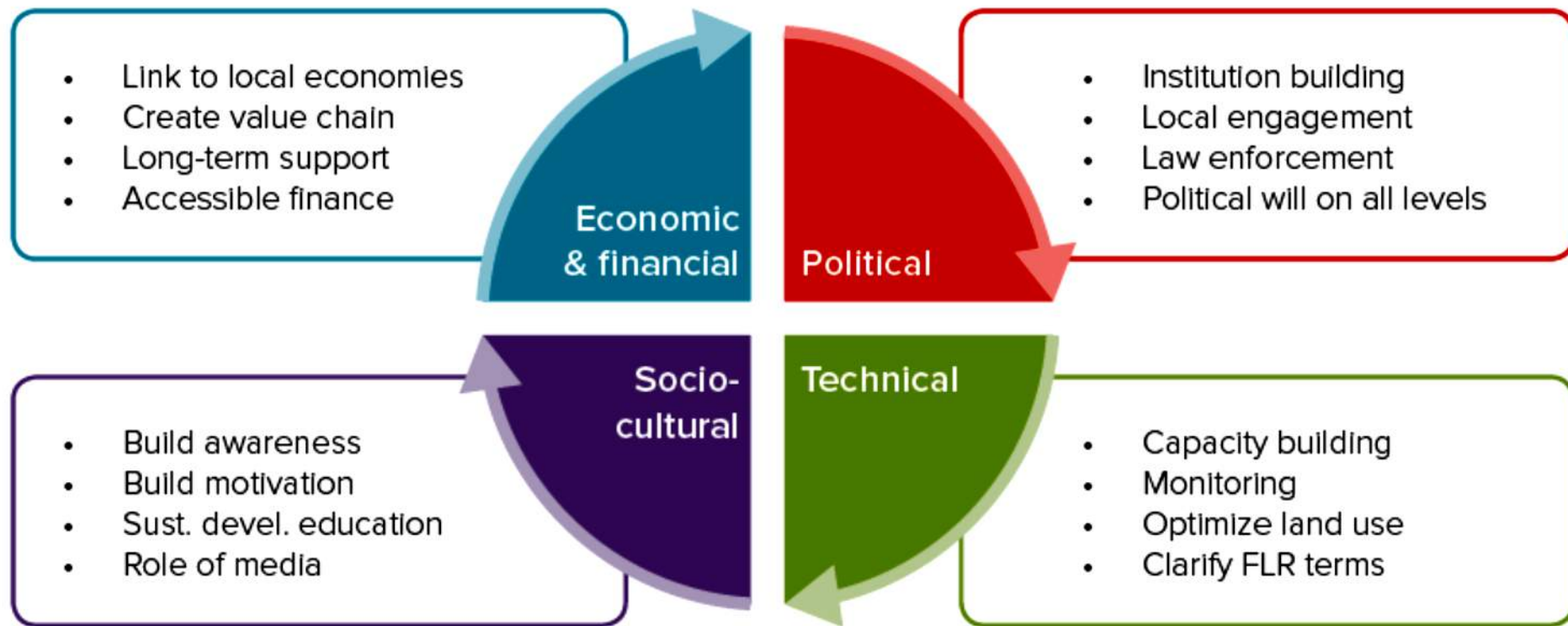
Discussion

FLR – integrative or empty concept?

- Development, “for people” beyond CO₂, PA → buy-in
 - Risks for biodiversity? Adaptive – long-term?
- Bottom-up: rhetoric or guiding action?
 - Collaborative experience in modern democracies?
 - Balance pre-existing power imbalances?
- “Landscape” notion: mosaic (>forest)
 - multiple uses - “a **place** for everyone” (identity)
 - Trade-off: ecol. vs. human values: Shock proof?
 - Permanence? short term interest in “opportunities”



Key governance strategies for FLR acceleration



High context dependency
No blue prints
Less may be more

Accelerating Forest Landscape Restoration

Key Governance Factors

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Photo by Olivier Girard/CIFOR

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ACHIEVING 1.5°C

Potential and limitations of climate policy instruments


Article Discourses across Scales on Forest Landscape Restoration

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Article Multiple Wins, Multiple Organizations—How to Manage Institutional Interaction in Financing Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

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