

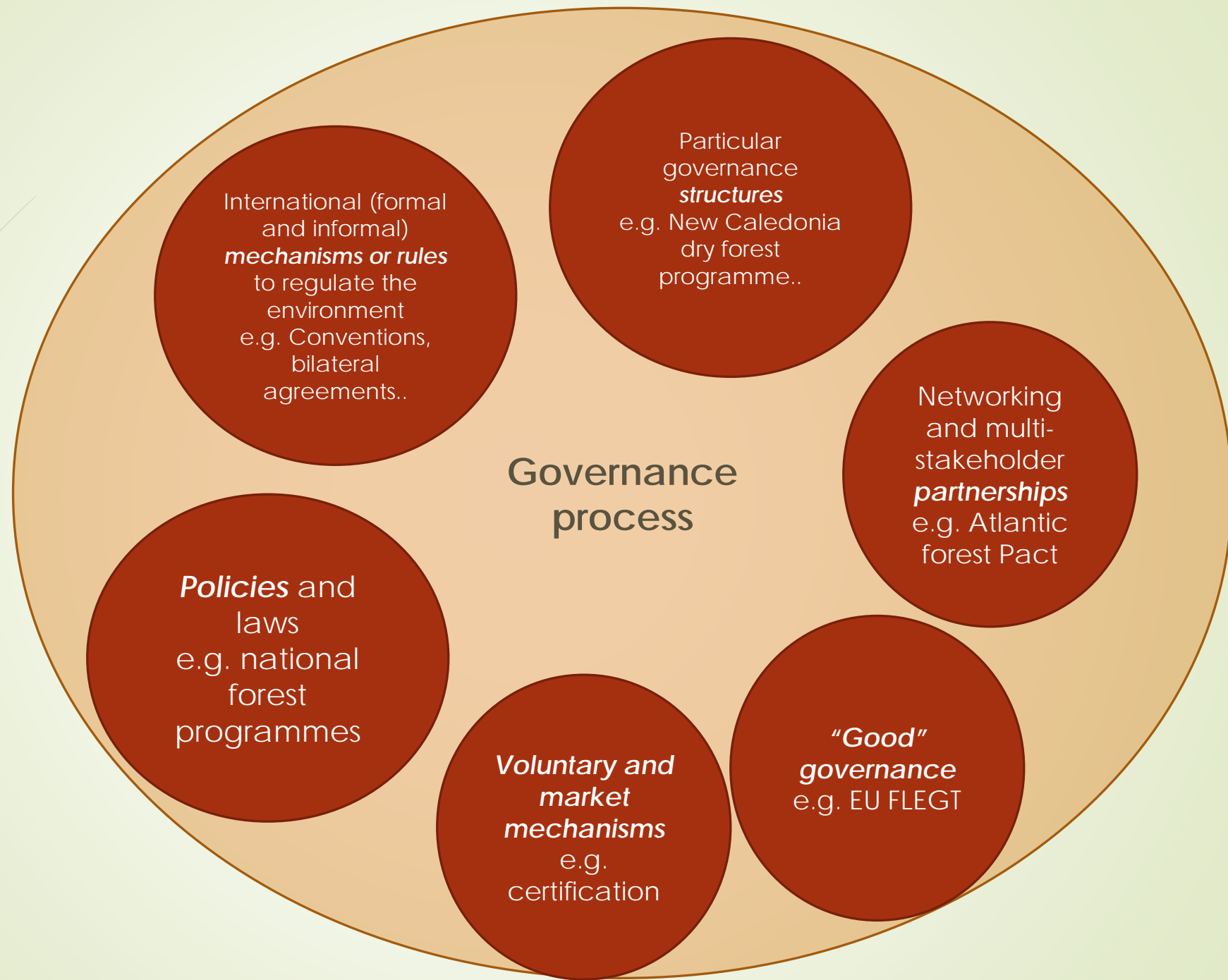


Governance and Forest Landscape Restoration

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Diversity of definitions and uses of "governance"

- "Governance is the exercise of **authority**, including **processes**, acts and decisions of a **group** or entity within a given context, in this case a forest." (Tucker, 2010)
- "The ways and institutions through which **individuals** and **groups** express their interests, exercise the rights and obligations, and mediate their differences." (Colfer and Pfund, 2011).
- "The set of **regulatory processes, mechanisms and organizations** through which political actors **influence** environmental actions and outcomes." (Lemos and Agrawal 2006)
- "Forest governance is about how and to what ends forests are managed. It encompasses (i) the **processes, mechanisms** and formal and informal **institutions** in place to take **decisions** on forest use, (ii) the actors involved in these decisions and (iii) the way in which forest policies, laws and regulations are enforced on the ground" (Ros-Tonen & Kusters, 2011).
- "the patterns that emerge from the governing activities of social, political and administrative actors" (Kooiman 1993)

In common....

- **People:** Groups, entities, individuals...
- **Decision-making actions:** Decide, influence, shape, enforce...
- **Tools:** Rules, policies, laws, regulations, processes, mechanisms, institutions...



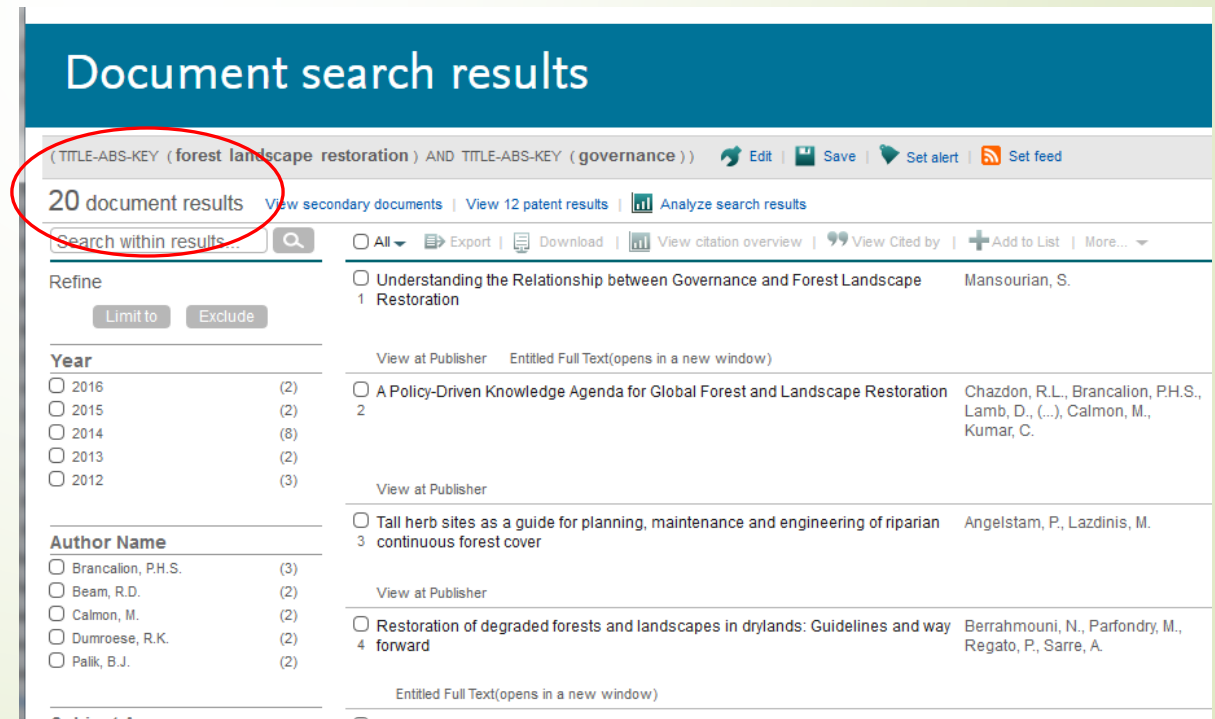


In forest landscape restoration governance challenges relate to:

- **Definition** - How is the landscape defined? Who defines it? Objectives?
- **Ownership** - Who owns the land, the forest, trees, services and goods..?
- **Decision-making** – who decides what trees? Where? How?
- **Benefits and costs** - Who pays, who benefits from the restored trees? How is compensation provided?
- **Incentives** - What incentives exist to promote restoration? What disincentives are in place?

Yet...

- Much attention to date has been given to ecological aspects of forest restoration, but if we are to ***scale up to landscapes***, governance is essential
- Yet research on governance and FLR shows limited work, although recently more interest (e.g. Special issue in *World Development Perspectives*, Special issue in *Forests*..)



The screenshot shows a 'Document search results' page. At the top, a blue header contains the title 'Document search results'. Below this, a search bar displays the criteria: '(TITLE-ABS-KEY (forest landscape restoration) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (governance))'. This search bar and the text '20 document results' below it are circled in red. To the right of the search bar are links for 'Edit', 'Save', 'Set alert', and 'Set feed'. Below the search bar, there are links for 'View secondary documents', 'View 12 patent results', and 'Analyze search results'. A 'Search within results...' input field with a magnifying glass icon is also present. Below the search bar, there are 'Refine' buttons for 'Limit to' and 'Exclude'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Refine' on the left and a list of search results on the right. The 'Refine' section includes filters for 'Year' (2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012) and 'Author Name' (Brancalion, P.H.S., Beam, R.D., Calmon, M., Dumroese, R.K., Palik, B.J.). The search results section lists three items, each with a title, a count, and authors. Item 1 is 'Understanding the Relationship between Governance and Forest Landscape Restoration' by Mansourian, S. Item 2 is 'A Policy-Driven Knowledge Agenda for Global Forest and Landscape Restoration' by Chazdon, R.L., Brancalion, P.H.S., Lamb, D., Calmon, M., and Kumar, C. Item 3 is 'Tall herb sites as a guide for planning, maintenance and engineering of riparian continuous forest cover' by Angelstam, P., Lazdinis, M. Item 4 is 'Restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands: Guidelines and way forward' by Berrahmouni, N., Parfondry, M., Regato, P., Sarre, A.

Document search results

(TITLE-ABS-KEY (forest landscape restoration) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (governance)) [Edit](#) [Save](#) [Set alert](#) [Set feed](#)

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Year

<input type="checkbox"/> 2016	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2015	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2014	(8)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	(3)

Author Name


<input type="checkbox"/> Brancalion, P.H.S.	(3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Beam, R.D.	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Calmon, M.	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dumroese, R.K.	(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Palik, B.J.	(2)

Search results

<input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the Relationship between Governance and Forest Landscape Restoration	Mansourian, S.
1 Restoration	
View at Publisher Entitled Full Text(opens in a new window)	
<input type="checkbox"/> A Policy-Driven Knowledge Agenda for Global Forest and Landscape Restoration	Chazdon, R.L., Brancalion, P.H.S., Lamb, D., (...), Calmon, M., Kumar, C.
2	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Tall herb sites as a guide for planning, maintenance and engineering of riparian continuous forest cover	Angelstam, P., Lazdinis, M.
3	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands: Guidelines and way forward	Berrahmouni, N., Parfondry, M., Regato, P., Sarre, A.
4	
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Why is an analysis of governance Important For FLR?

- 
- Sets the context for sustainable restoration
 - Supports different actors to have a voice in decisions related to restoration
 - Provides “rules of the game” within a landscape to support FLR
 - Aims to bring interested parties together
 - Helps to understand influences on the FLR process
 - Minimise conflict
 - Seeks to minimise governance problems and find governance solutions



Why is an analysis of governance Important For FLR? (contd.)

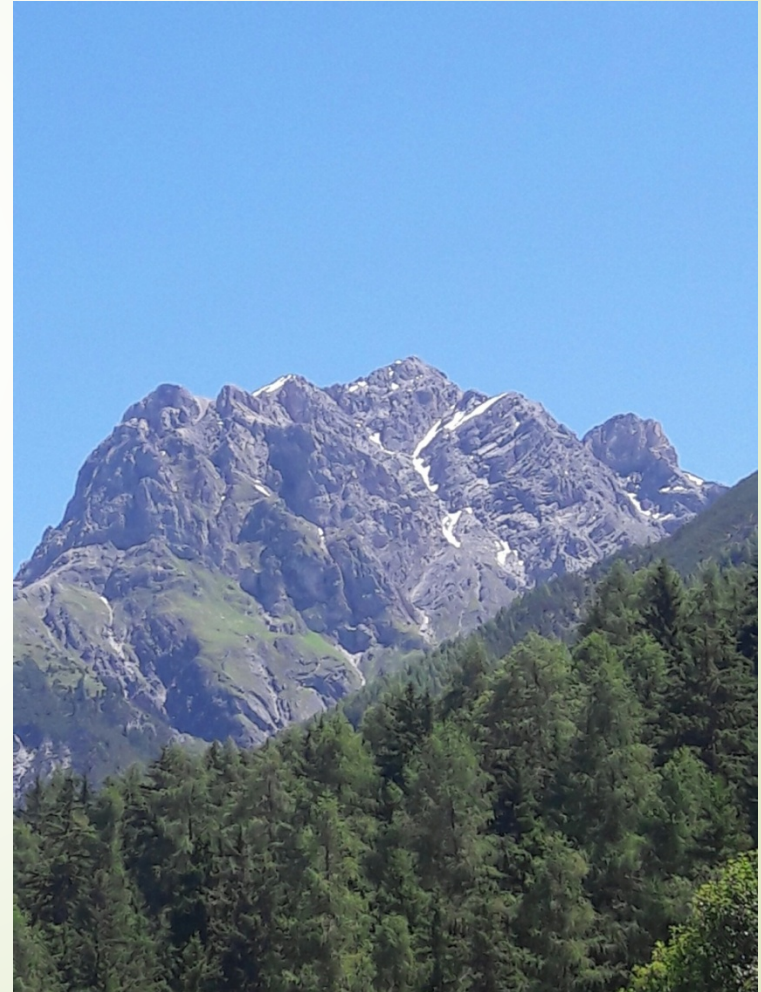
- **Root causes** of forest degradation -> often governance failures.
- **Scaling up** – more actors = further complexity in governance matters.
- **Tenure and rights** – In landscapes , often a range of tenure and rights systems (or even unclear tenure)
- **Competing land use** – Allocating land for forest restoration signifies that land can't be used for other purposes (e.g. food production or mining) -> unclear or poor governance exacerbates conflicts.
- **New value is generated** - by returning trees and forests to the landscape -> potential for powerful actors taking over

For successful flr...

We seek to:

- ✓ Understand
- ✓ Influence
- ✓ Shape

Governance




TAKE HOME MESSAGES..

1. Governance encompasses a diversity of aspects, including notably **people** at all levels, **mechanisms** by which people make **decisions**, **tools** used to facilitate decision-making and **structures** to reach and implement those decisions.
2. The governance process **influences** the FLR process: it may be a **problem** for FLR but also a **solution**; both processes inter-relate in space and time.
3. To date, little attention has been given to governance in FLR. Yet, this should be **prioritised at all levels: science, policy and practice**.
4. There are clear **challenges** to ensuring governance is a solution for FLR, including a lack of **understanding**, limited **research** and different **time** scales (between the urgency of FLR and longer term governance processes).



Some Outstanding questions....

- 
- How do you balance urgency to restore with (possibly) slower governance processes?
 - How do you ensure the governance and FLR processes are “in sync” ..?



Thank you ..!

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