Local level Planning and Design of FLR Projects

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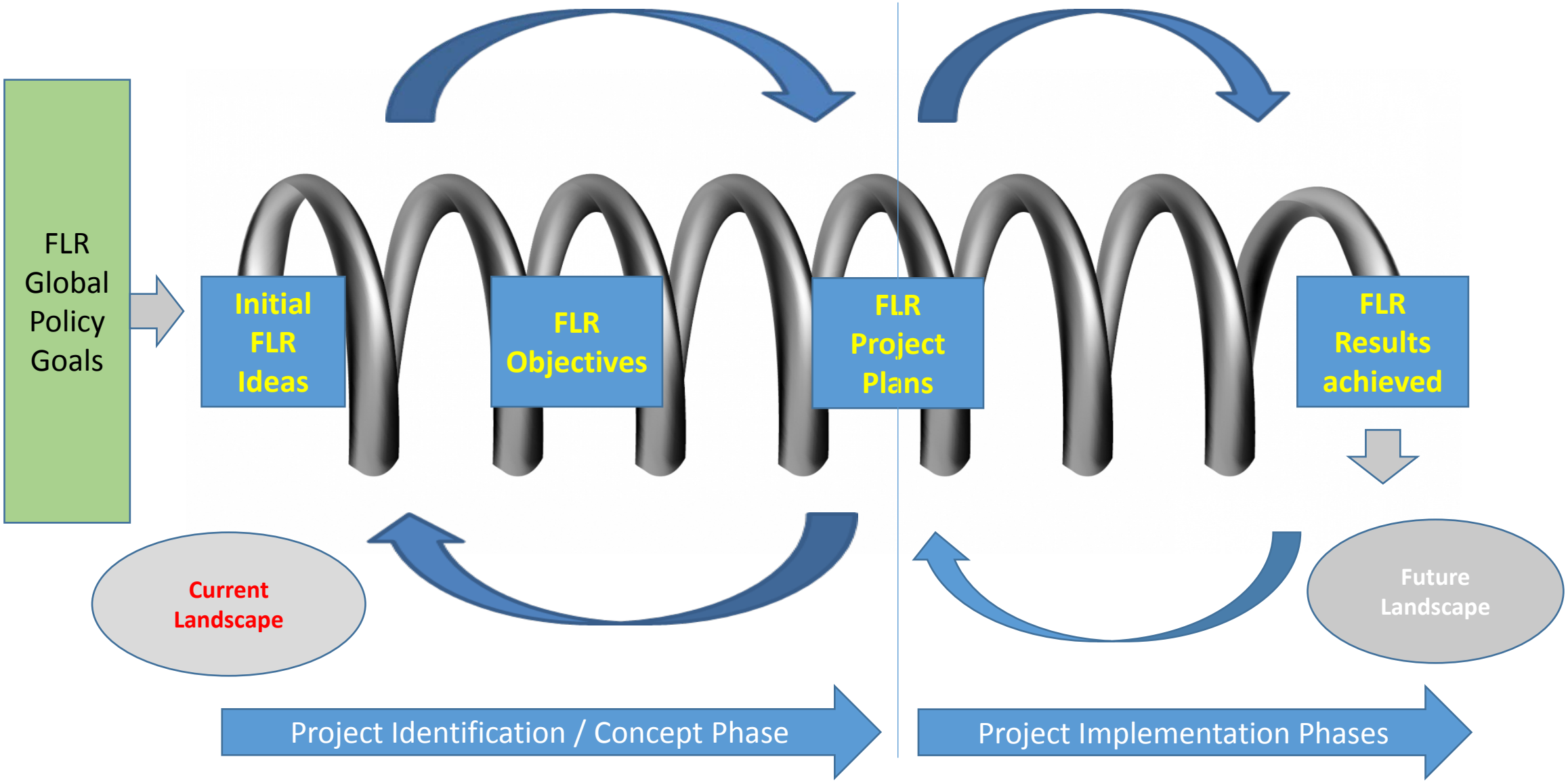
What ROAM does at national/provincial levels

- Defines potential goals and scope of restoration work;
- Identifies priority areas for restoration;
- Shortlists feasible restoration interventions;
- Quantifies costs and benefits of each intervention type;
- Estimates additional carbon sequestered by these interventions;
- Examines finance and investment options for restoration; and
- Diagnoses what social, legal, or political institutions must be strengthened or put in place for restoration to succeed.

FLR Implementation



	Goal	Objective	Plan
Meaning	The purpose toward which an FLR project is directed.	Accomplishments or targets of one's efforts or actions	Activities that will result in accomplishments or meet targets
Measure	Goals may not be strictly measurable or tangible.	Must be measurable and tangible.	Sequenced list of what will be done, where, when, by whom, at what cost
Time frame	Longer term	Mid to short term	Mid to short term
Example	Increase forest cover and restore degraded land Provide access to clean water Improve management of existing woodlots Reduce soil erosion by introducing agroforestry Contribute to CC adaptation	Protect and restore natural forests •3000 ha new forests •20,000 ha *Eucalyptus* replaced •100 m buffers natural forests plated around natural areas •Restore degraded areas within reserves and parks	Plant 100 ha native species in 20 m buffers along rivers in Kigali Province in October 2016 by local farmers

Plant 100 ha native species in 20 m buffers along rivers in Kigali Province in October 2016 by local farmers

- Which species?
  - Adapted to local ecological conditions
  - Can be obtained in Rwanda (or introduced from other countries in East Africa?)
  - Serves multiple purposes (timber, fuelwood, food, NTFP, carbon)
- Who decides which species?
  - Public or private land (Where will we start?)
  - Who benefits, who loses
  - Funding or program objectives/constraints (cost, import restrictions,…..)
- When?
  - Planting season + procurement + growing seedlings + getting seed
- Other considerations to schedule
  - Planting design
  - Site prep needed
  - Further tending to schedule

Source: New Times

Source: UNEP

Shifting cultivation fields in Mokokchung, Nagaland @promodekant

Planted trees in abandoned shifting cultivation land by the side of cultivated land, Mokokchung

Capacity building of shifting cultivators in Karbi Anglong, Assam

Teak planting (not a local species) by shifting cultivators in Karbi Anglong, Assam

Poplar, mango and wheat in a large agroforestry farm near Yamunanagar – largely individual farmer's decision (Photo credit Hara Farms)

Adaptation centric restoration in Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests

- Sal is dominant crop over more than one third of Indian forests
- Communities living in neighbourhood highly dependent upon these forests
- Serious problems of lack of regeneration, Sal borer attack, weed infestation, fires
- Reducing rotation age to keep forests young will reduce vulnerability against pests and wildfire
- Also weed control and soil and moisture conservation
- Would result in enhanced productivity and Carbon

Selecting sites and their prioritization

land degradation status
- proneness to soil erosion,
- loss of soil fertility
- flooding,

availability of land

land tenure

Do not ignore social costs and equity

- All overt and covert costs, and their spread, are critically important to know
- what are the direct and indirect benefits over time
- short and medium term consequences for the communities in vicinity
- how are they spread among stakeholders,
- spread of social costs among the poor
- adequacy of public social infrastructure that enables poor to bear the temporary denials in selected sites

The centrality of people

- High importance to the centrality of people
- Criticality of legal issues like rights over the lands and its ownership, compensation to right holders whose access to the rights is compromised and the form of compensation
- Ownership and share of interim and final products
- Land tenure settlement is important but is a very time consuming process. Restoration should not be deferred due to lack of settlement

Pick low hanging fruits, too

- Often there are ‘easy’ opportunities at local levels where relatively low public expenditure can bring long term benefits to communities
- Like a large forest owner decides to improve his forests towards better wildlife habitat even though the real reasons for his decisions may lie in his inability to intensively manage due to age or lack of labour etc
- These are early successes which are very important for giving impetus to FLR among communities
- Only ensure that the local community understands the immediate social and economic costs

FLR decision making at local levels

- FLR decision making at local levels related to
  - the selection of sites,
  - choice of FLR activities,
  - the pace and the schedule of implementation,
  - monitoring of work linked expenditure
  - end evaluation for feedback to address shortcomings

may require compromises with national approach on issues local communities are resolutely opposed to

- But compromises should not encourage corruption, gender and other discriminations

Key messages

Local planning and actions should be able to….

- Place communities at the center of planning and implementation
- make FLR ecologically sound and economically viable
- build local capacities
- bring early benefits besides long term ecological and economic gains
- be socially acceptable to the weakest and the poorest
- and also work to rapidly enhance its acceptance by all people
- and, thereby, its large scale integration in the rural and urban landscapes

Thanks