Policy Integration: Experiences with cross sectoral coordination in Forest Landscape Restoration

Task Force
Forest Landscape Restoration

- A process that aims to regain ecological integrity and enhance human well-being in deforested or degraded forest landscapes

Maginnis, 2005
FLR principles

• To meet current and future needs;
• Focus on landscapes;
• Restore functionality to deliver multiple benefits;
• Combine different interventions;
• Involve stakeholders;
• Adapt to local and changing conditions;
• Reduce loss of natural systems.
Cross-Sectoral’s aim

- Maintaining cross-sectoral responsibilities to facilitate strategic joint planning and actions while working together on certain issues related with FLR.

- The term of cross-sectoral, refers to the need of synchronising the strategies, procedures and measures of different policy domains.

  - It's means to go to one direction and have the same aims
Why cross-sectoral cooperation and stakeholder involvement?

- Improving costs,
- Productivity and flexibility
- Meeting the customer expectations
- Generating synergies
  - Pooling the resources
  - Sharing specific strengths and capabilities
  - Sharing Know-How
  - Gaining an effective governance (only cooperation with centralized management)
- Gaining of stability and sustainability of supply chains
Analysing the potentials of cross-sectoral coordination in general

Figure 1: Ideal-type negative and positive coordination
Cross-sectoral cooperation

**MINAGRI:**
- Coordination mechanism
- Institutionalizing FLR
- Support & guidance
- Extension models

**MINIRENA:**
- Coordination mechanism
- Institutionalizing FLR Policies
- Support & guidance
- Awareness

**Other Partners:**
- Supports
- Exchange informative data

**District authorities as major drivers**
- Site identification
- Mobilize communities

**FAO, IUCN, WU, IUFRO, WRI, ICRAF, UR, IFAD**
- Technical support
- Funds
- Experts

**Other Partners:**
- Supports
- Exchange informative data
Thank you!