



■ Dr. Scott Perkin

Head, Science and Strategy Group,
IUCN Asia Regional Office



The topic of presentation is

- Lecture 1: Overview of FLR and Restoration Opportunities
Assessment Methodology (ROAM): a case study on the use of ROAM
in Viet Nam

■ Mr. Jake Brunner

Head of Indo-Burma Group, IUCN Asia



■ Mr. Hort Sothea

Deputy Director,
Department of Forest Plantation and Private Forest,
Forestry Administration

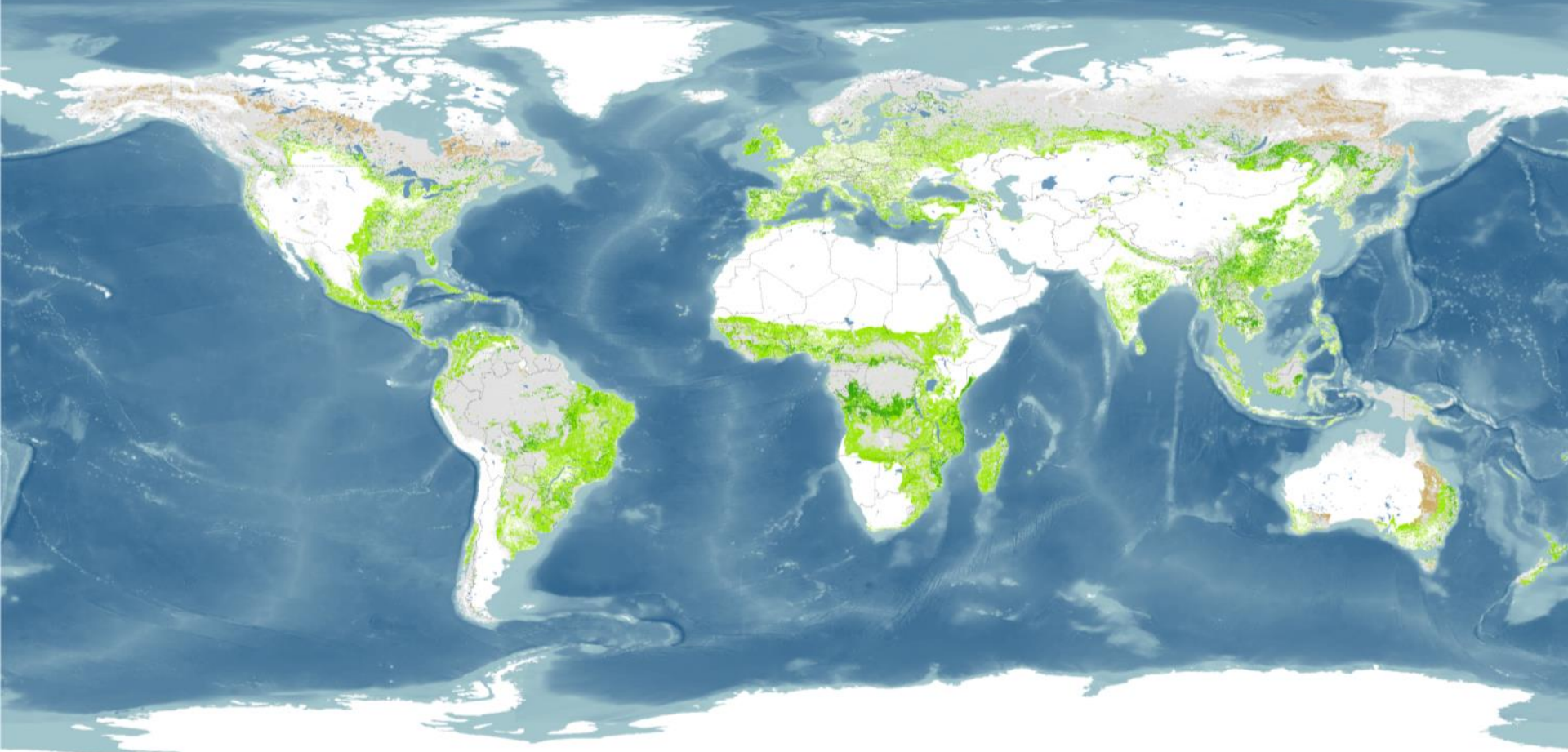
■ Ms. Nguyen Thuy My Linh

Executive manager of Division of Environment and Climate Change,
Research Institute for Forest Ecology and Environment (RIFEE)
(under Vietnamese Academy of Forest Sciences - VAFS)

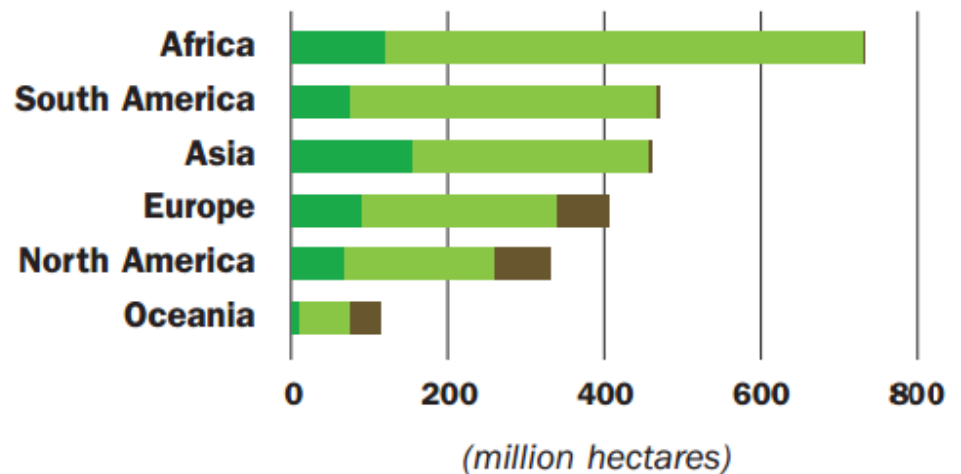


An Introduction to Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

Dr. Scott Perkin
Head, Science and Strategy Group
IUCN Asia Regional Office



Globally, two billion hectares of degraded & deforested land could benefit from restoration.



Traditional reforestation practices

Traditional reforestation efforts have typically:

1. Taken the form of large-scale plantations, with timber production as the primary objective;
1. Used only a handful of commercial/exotic species;
1. Delivered only limited biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihood benefits.





The Evolution of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)

However, starting from the 1970s, the forestry sector has been undergoing a major change in its thinking:

- Increasing recognition of the complex nature of the relationship between society, forests and the environment, and the need for integrated approaches;
- Greater emphasis on the contribution of forest resources to sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- Growing recognition of the limitations of site-based projects and the need for a broader approach, focused on multi-functional landscapes.

Forest Landscape Restoration: The concept

- *FLR is a long-term process to regain **ecological functionality** and enhance **human well-being** in deforested or degraded landscapes, in biomes with the natural potential to support trees.*

It is not:

1. just “forestry”
2. just “trees”
3. just planting “sites”

It requires:

1. integrating with other land uses
2. delivery of a broader range of societal benefits
3. a vision for a better managed landscape



The FLR approach

The **goal** of FLR is to enhance native ecosystem functions and to bring back ecological and economic productivity, *without* causing any loss of natural forests, grasslands or other ecosystems. It is about:

- Restoring "forward" to meet current and future uses;
- Restoring functionality and productivity, not "original" forest;
- Balancing local needs with national & global priorities;
- Using a package of diverse restoration strategies.

In short, FLR is not just about planting trees...

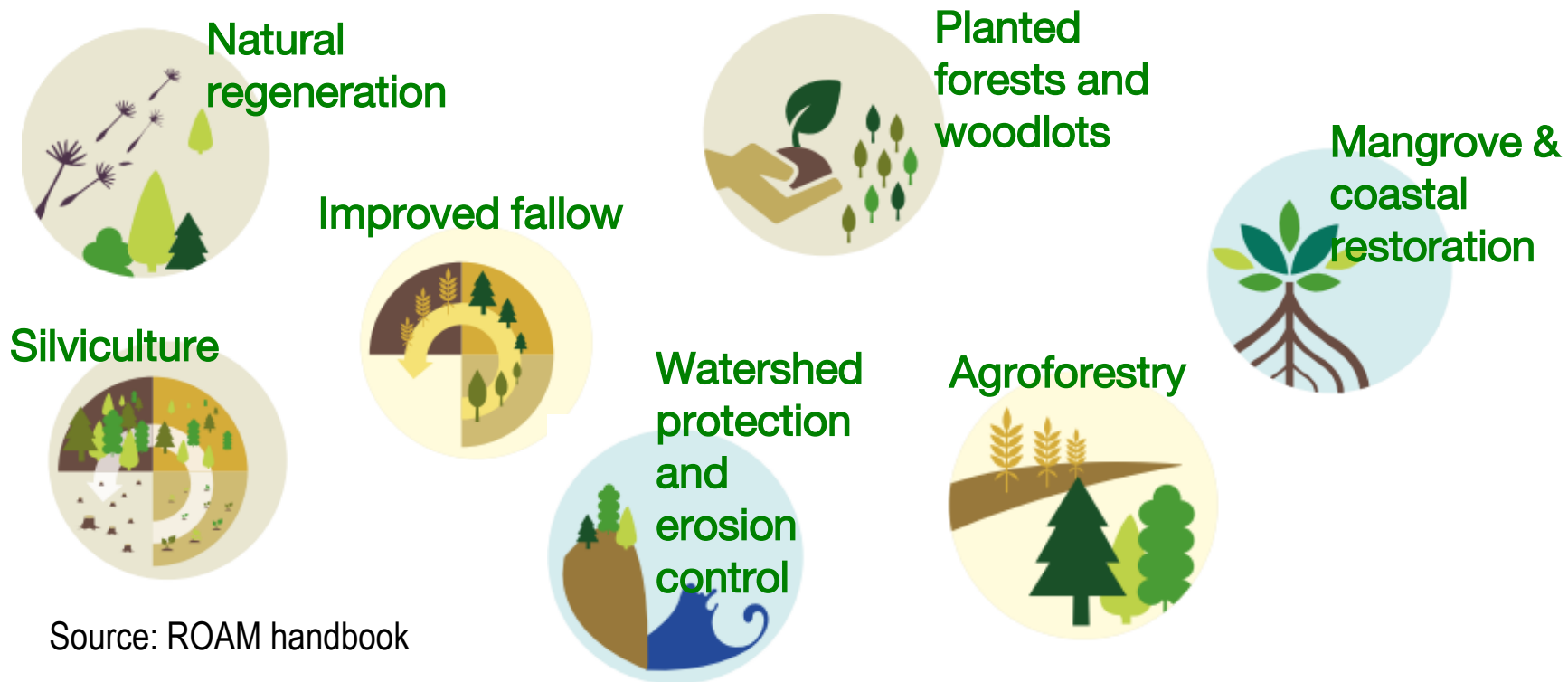


It is about turning degraded lands into healthy, resilient and productive landscapes.



Broad FLR categories

There is **no single FLR intervention**. Rather, FLR strategies use a suite of complementary land-use interventions that come together under a common framework



Source: ROAM handbook

A restored forest landscape incorporates many diverse land uses





FLR: Some key milestones

- **1990s:** The concept of FLR is refined through on-the-ground work by IUCN and others
- **2000:** Experts from IUCN, WWF and other organizations agree on a definition of FLR
- **2003:** Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration is formed
- **2011:** The Bonn Challenge is launched
- **2014:** The New York Declaration on Forests endorses the Bonn Challenge and further increases its ambition.

What is the Bonn Challenge?

A global goal to bring **150 million hectares** of degraded and deforested lands into restoration by 2020.

Increased to **350 million hectares** by 2030 under the New York Declaration on Forests as part of the 2014 UN Climate Summit.





The Bonn Challenge: An implementation vehicle for international commitments



THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development



The Bonn Challenge in Asia

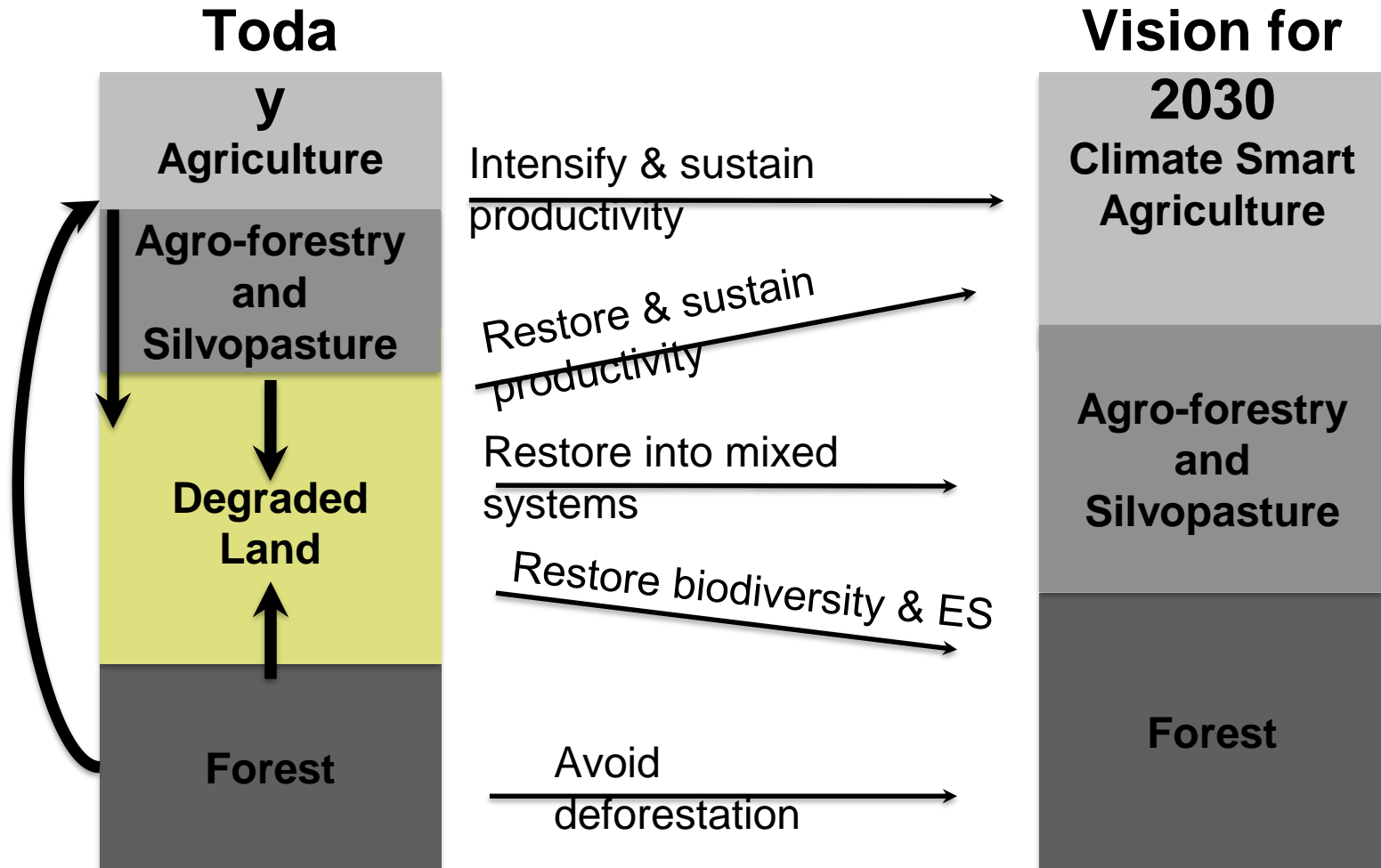
As of August 2021:

- Global pledges from over 60 countries, totaling over 210 million hectares.
- Six pledges from Asia, totaling over 24 million ha:
 - ✓ Bangladesh
 - ✓ India
 - ✓ Mongolia
 - ✓ Pakistan (national)
 - ✓ Pakistan (KPK province)
 - ✓ Sri Lanka



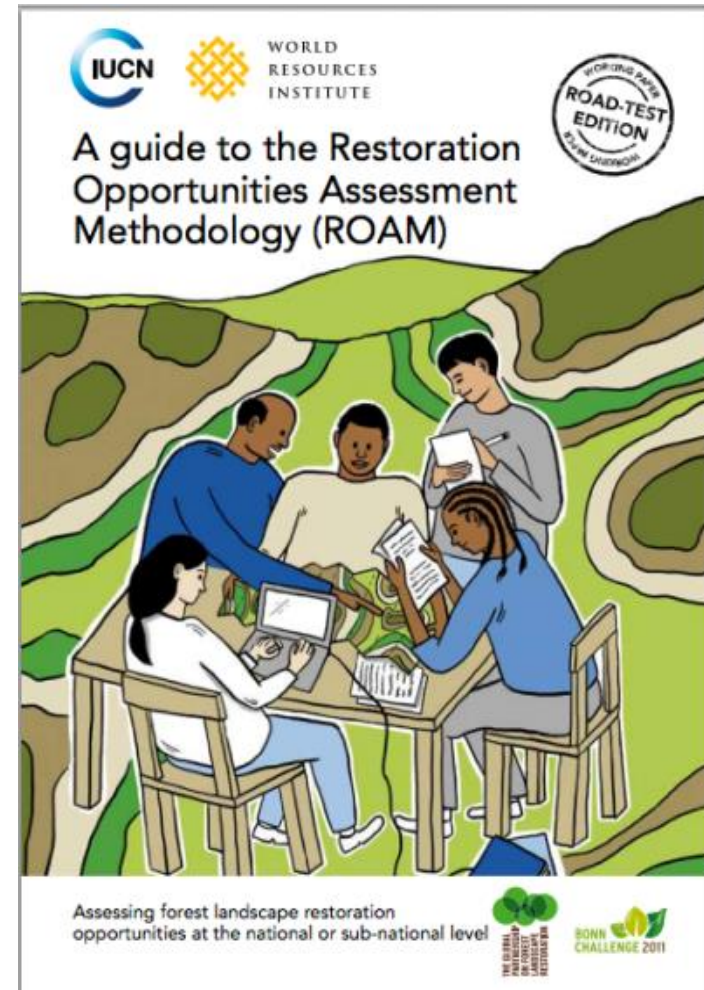


FLR is the key approach for achieving the Bonn Challenge through a transition to sustainable land use



How to turn Bonn Challenge pledges into reality?

- The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) offers one way forward.
- ROAM is a flexible, affordable, and participatory framework developed by IUCN and WRI, specifically to identify restoration priorities.





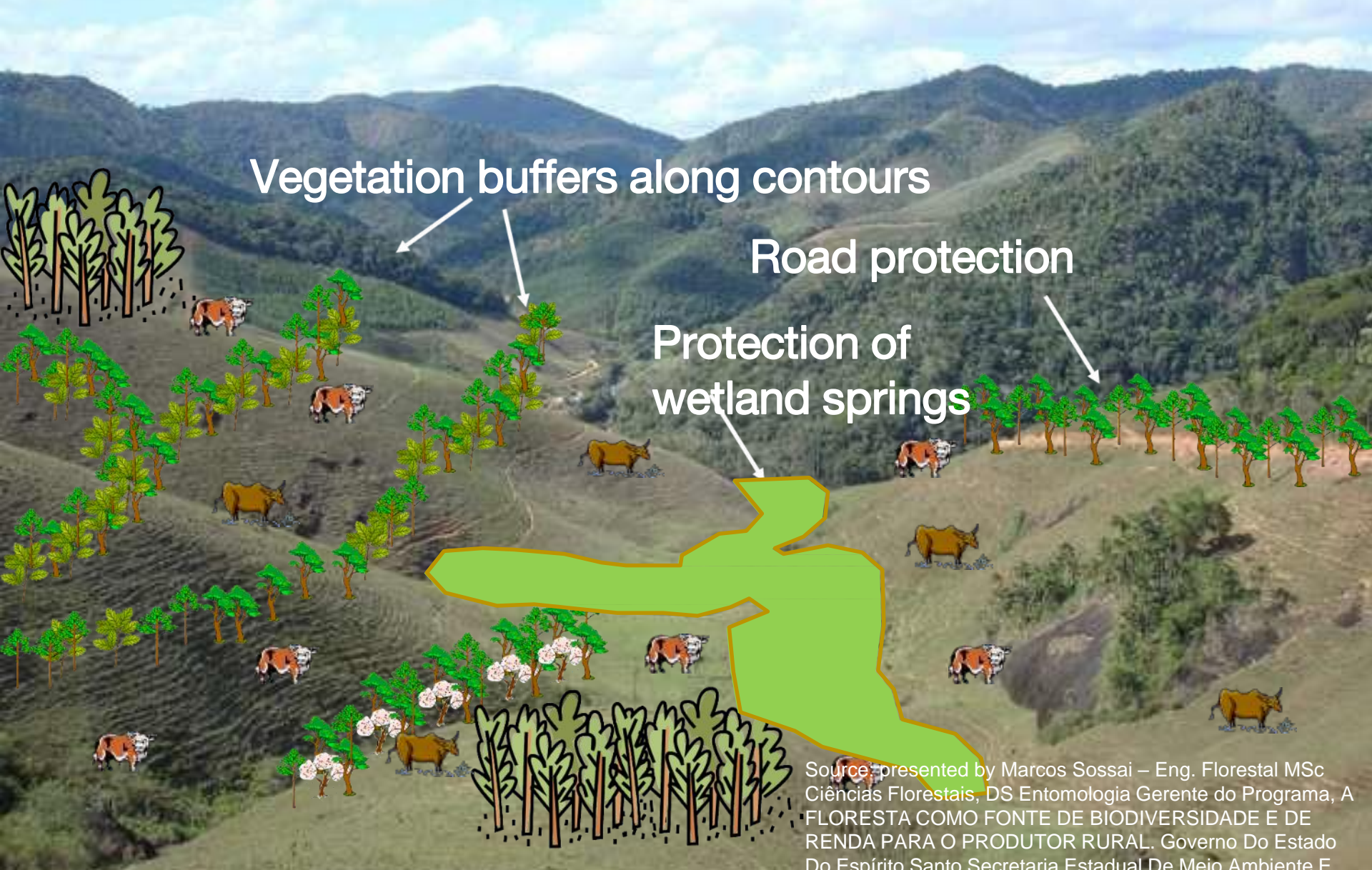
What can ROAM do?

ROAM can help governments and institutions to:

- Identify priority landscapes for restoration;
- Estimate the costs and benefits of different restoration strategies and opportunities;
- Lay the foundation for restoration strategies;
- Provide often-missing landscape-level data;
- Build high-level support for restoration.



In short, ROAM can help identify appropriate interventions and the right places to restore.



Vegetation buffers along contours

Road protection

Protection of wetland springs

Source: presented by Marcos Sossai – Eng. Florestal MSc
Ciências Florestais, DS Entomologia Gerente do Programa, A
FLORESTA COMO FONTE DE BIODIVERSIDADE E DE
RENDIMENTO PARA O PRODUTOR RURAL. Governo Do Estado
Do Espírito Santo Secretaria Estadual De Meio Ambiente E



ROAM is currently being used in over 30 countries around the world, including many in Asia



Cambodia

China

India

Indonesia

Myanmar

Vietnam



Key steps in ROAM

- Identify drivers of degradation and FLR objectives
- Carry out stocktaking (what has worked, what has not)
- Carry out stakeholder mapping, bearing in mind the social/cultural aspects of FLR
- Collect data and carry out spatial analyses (GIS)
- Carry out economic analyses, ecosystem service analyses, and financial analyses
- Identify FLR opportunities, priorities and transitions
- Validate results with stakeholders
- Develop FLR action plan and financing strategy

Gender and biodiversity in ROAM

Gender-responsive restoration guidelines

A closer look at gender in the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology



Global Forest and Climate Change Programme

Biodiversity guidelines for forest landscape restoration opportunities assessments

Craig R. Beatty, Neil A. Cox and Mirjam E. Kuzee

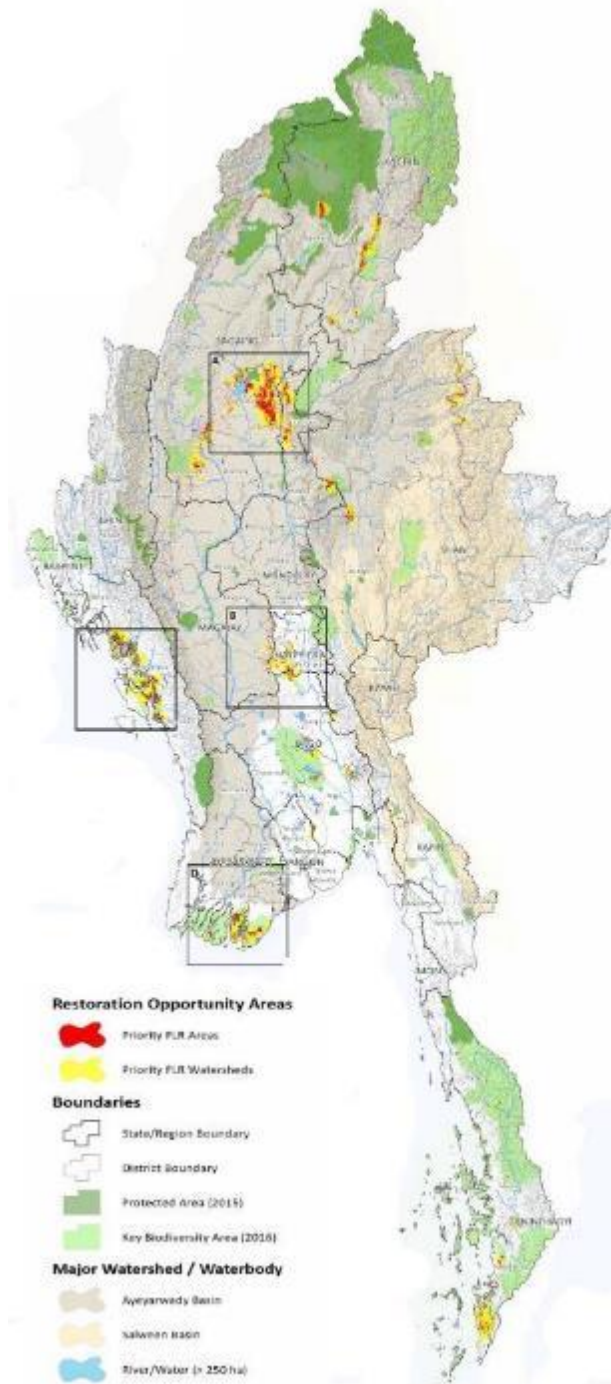
First edition



International Union for Conservation of Nature

The Myanmar ROAM process

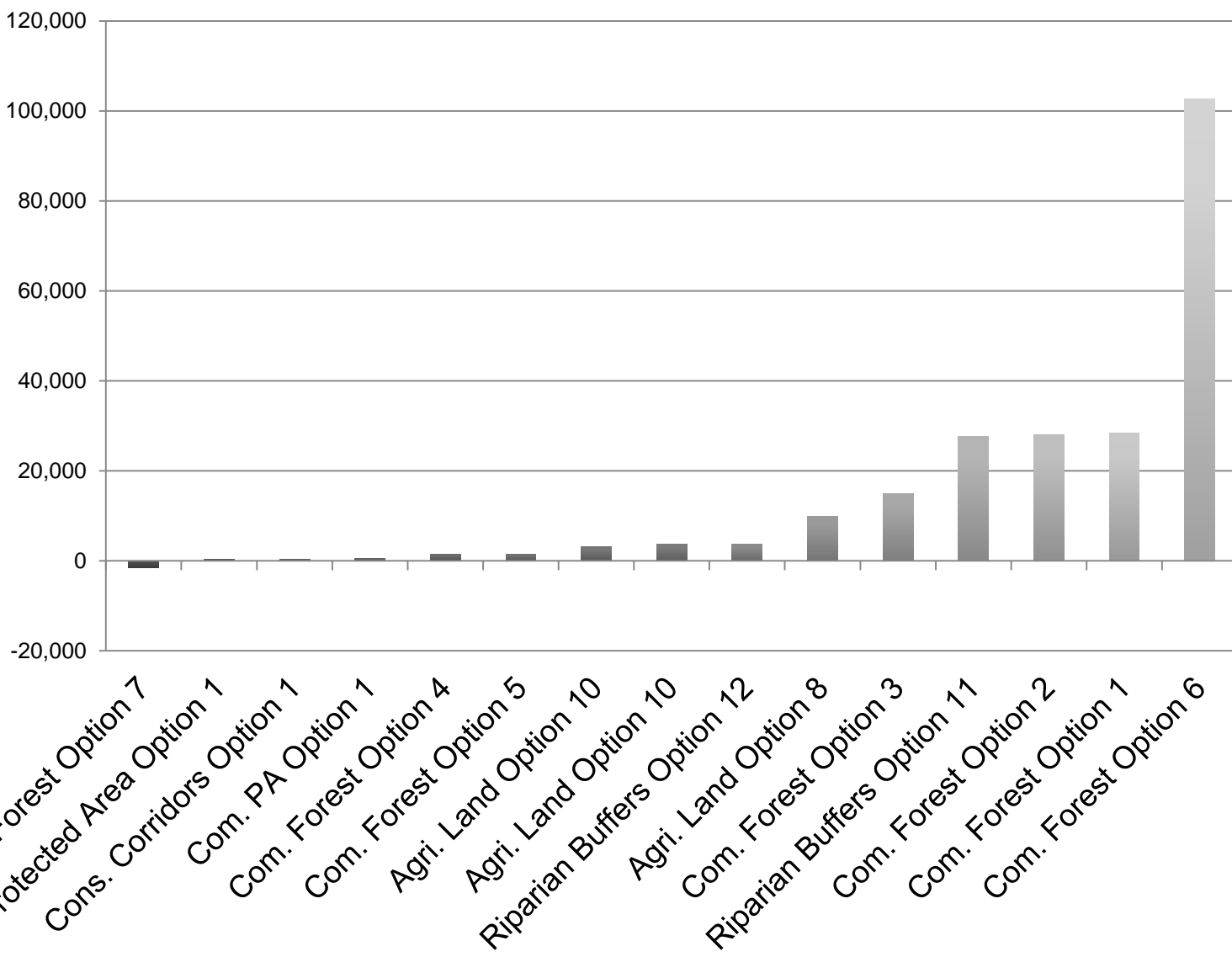
- Identified up to **2.5 million hectares** in Myanmar as FLR opportunity areas
- Of this total, **713,000 ha** are considered priority FLR areas
- Benefits include watershed protection (key for sustainable agriculture development and drinking water security), biodiversity conservation and reversal of forest loss.



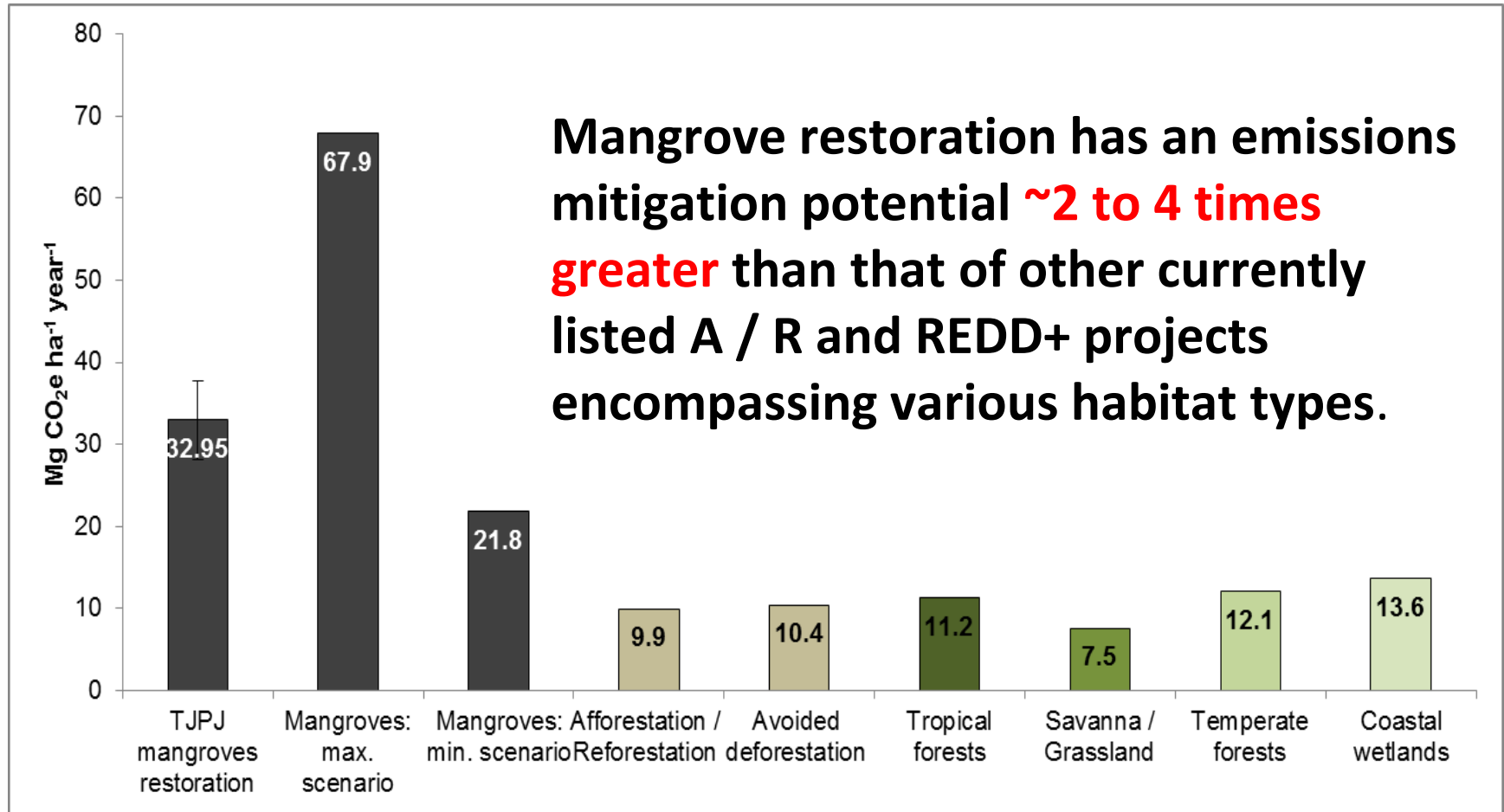


The Cambodia ROAM process: Economic analysis of FLR options

Net Present Value (USD/ha; 5% discount rate; 40 year horizon)



The Indonesia ROAM process found...



Comparison of potential net ERR resulting from mangrove restoration of aquaculture ponds at Tanjung Panjang with other A/R and REDD+ projects (Cameron et al, 2019)



Some challenges for the growing FLR movement

- **Financing:** How can we finance a rapidly expanding FLR programme?
- **Incentives:** What is the role of incentives and subsidy reforms in difficult economic times?
- **Roles:** What are the respective roles of government, the private sector and NGOs?
- **Scaling:** How do we move beyond project approaches and scale-up successful FLR approaches?
- **Monitoring:** How can we monitor progress in a transparent, credible and cost-effective way?



Access to ROAM materials

- Download the road-test handbook on ROAM: www.iucn.org/ROAM
- Use the clickable version of ROAM to navigate the phases online: <http://www.forestlandscaperestoration.org/>
- See the animations of each phase as quick visual introductions: www.iucn.org/ROAM
Available in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Bahasa Indonesia, and Myanmar language.

www.infoflr.org



A scenic landscape of rolling green hills under a cloudy sky. A small waterfall cascades down a rocky patch on the left side of the image. The foreground is filled with a dense forest of green trees.

Thank you!



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Grass Hills