
“Rapid Restoration Diagnostic”

Motivate

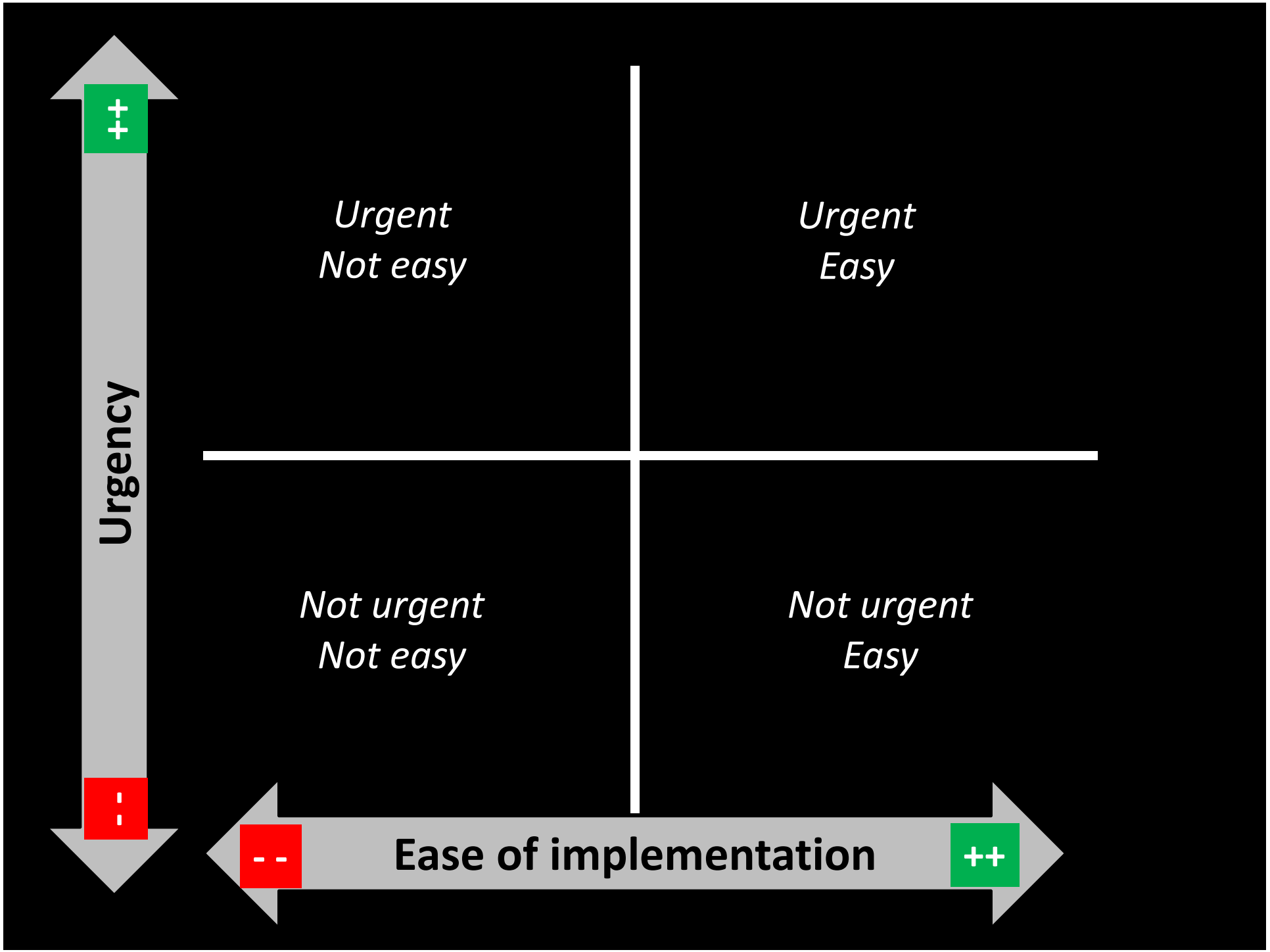
Theme	Feature	Key success factor	Response					
Motivate	Benefits	Restoration generates economic benefits		III		IIII		III
		Restoration generates social benefits		IIII		IIIIII		
		Restoration generates environmental benefits		IIIIIIII				
	Awareness	Benefits of restoration are publicly communicated		IIII		IIIIII		II
		Opportunities for restoration are identified		IIIII		IIIII		
	Crisis events	Crisis events are leveraged		IIIIIIII II				
	Legal requirements	Law requiring restoration exists		IIIIIII		I		II
		Law requiring restoration is broadly understood and enforced		II		IIIII		III

Enable

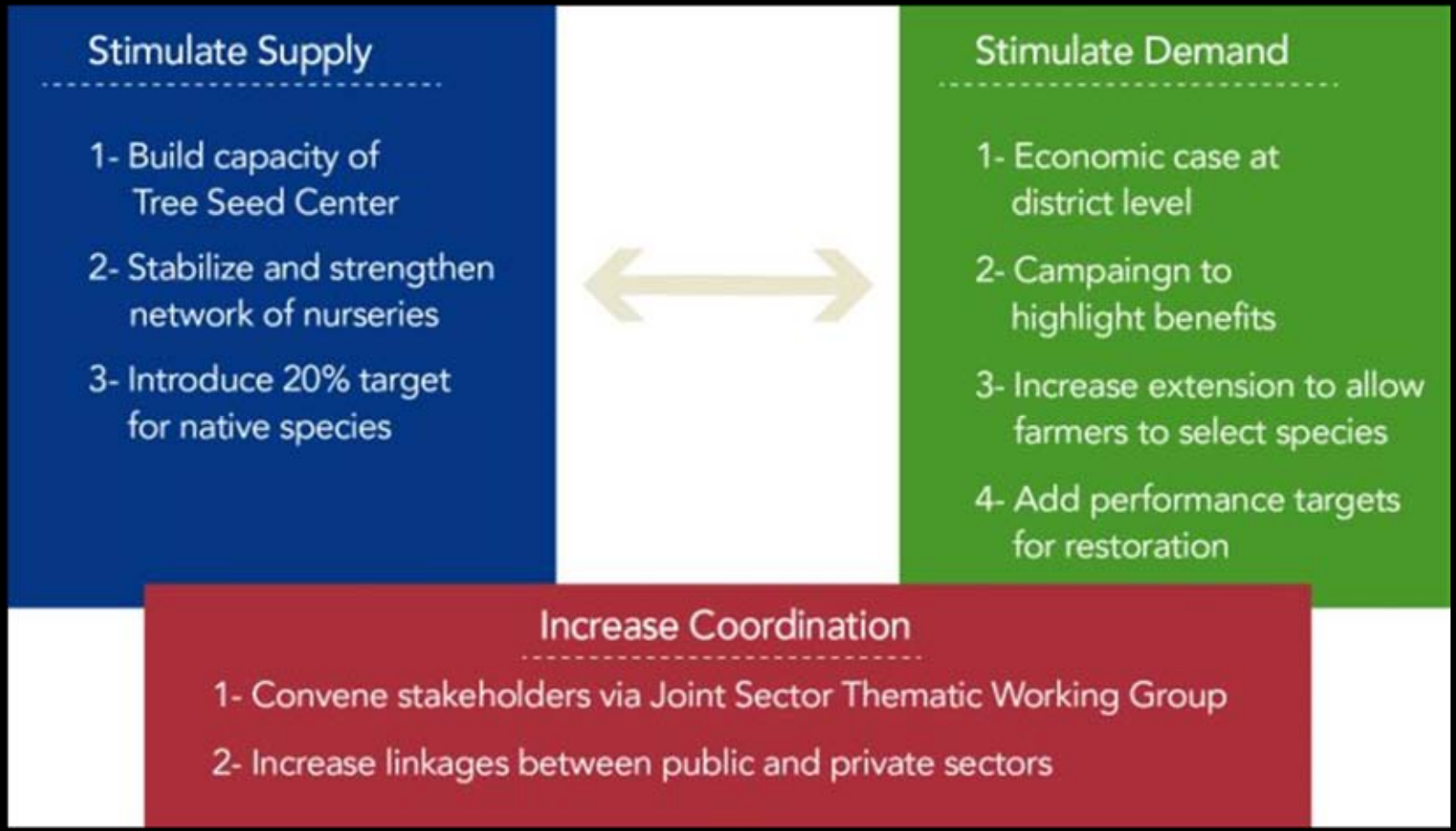
Enable	Ecological conditions	Soil, water, climate, and fire conditions are suitable for restoration		8				
		Plants and animals that can impede restoration are absent		2		7		3
		Native seeds, seedlings, or source populations are readily available		7		3		
	Market conditions	Competing demands (e.g., food, fuel) for degraded forestlands are declining		2		1		7
		Value chains for products from restored area exists		6		4		1
	Policy conditions	Land and natural resource tenure are secure		3		7		
		Policies affecting restoration are aligned and streamlined		4		4		2
		Restrictions on clearing remaining natural forests exist		8		2		
		Forest clearing restrictions are enforced		6		5		
	Social conditions	Local people are empowered to make decisions about restoration		3		4		3
		Local people are able to benefit from restoration		5		4		1
	Institutional conditions	Roles and responsibilities for restoration are clearly defined		6		5		
		Effective institutional coordination is in place		1		9		1

Implement

Implement	Leadership	National and/or local restoration champions exist		IIIII		IIII		I
		Sustained political commitment exists		II		IIIIII		III
	Knowledge	Restoration "know how" relevant to candidate landscapes exists		IIIII		IIII		II
		Restoration "know how" transferred via peers or extension services		IIII		IIII		II
	Technical design	Restoration design is technically grounded and climate resilient		IIIII		II		IIIIII
	Finance and incentives	Positive incentives and funds for restoration outweigh negative incentives		IIII		I		IIIII
		Incentives and funds are readily accessible		III		IIIIII		II
	Feedback	Effective performance monitoring and evaluation system is in place		IIIII		I		IIIII
		Early wins are communicated		IIIII		IIII		I


++
Urgency
--
Urgent
Not easy
Urgent
Easy
Not urgent
Not easy
Not urgent
Easy
-- Ease of implementation ++

IUCN/WRI Enabling Conditions Diagnostic e.g. Rwanda



Assessing economic impacts of restoration and building a carbon abatement curve – Take away messages

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Restoration Opportunity Assessment Look-up Table										
	Ecosystem goods and services			Monetized benefit estimates						
Land uses	Timber (M3/ha)	Carbon (tons/ha)	Crop Production (tonnes)	Timber revenue	Carbon revenue	Crop revenue	Value of erosion prevention	NTFPs value	Cost/ha	NPV
Degraded land uses	[1a]	[1b]	[1c]	[1d]	[1e]	[1f]	[1g]	[1h]	[1i]	
1. Deforested land	0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50	-$50
2. Degraded natural forest	200	100	0	$0	$2,569	$0	$1,000	$1,000	$100	$4,469
3. Degraded forest plantation	180	90	0	$2,700	$2,312	$0	$750	$500	$4,000	$2,262
4. Degraded agriculture	0	0	18	$0	$0	$3,600	$500	$300	$5,000	-$600
5.Poor farm fallow	0	0	10	$0	$0	$2,000	$250	$200	$2,200	$250
Restoration interventions	[2a]	[2b]	[2c]	[2d]	[2e]	[2f]	[2g]	[2h]	[2i]	
1. Silviculture	300	150	0	$4,500	$3,854	$0	$1,500	$500	$7,000	$3,354
2. Natural regeneration to establish blocks of fores	400	200	0	$0	$5,138	$0	$2,000	$1,000	$1,000	$7,138
3. Improved plantation management	300	150	0	$4,500	$3,854	$0	$1,500	$500	$7,000	$3,354
4. Agroforestry	160	80	24	$2,400	$2,055	$4,800	$1,000	$300	$7,500	$3,055
5. Improved fallow	40	20	16	$600	$514	$3,200	$500	$200	$4,500	$514

Restoration Opportunity Assessment ROI Table											
	Ecosystem goods and services			Monetized benefit estimates							
	Timber (M3/ha)	Carbon (tons/ha)	Crop Production (tonnes)	Timber revenue	Carbon revenue	Crop revenue	Value of erosion prevention	NTFPs value	Cost/ha	NPV	ROI
Restoration transition	[2a-1a]	[2b-1b]	[2c-1c]	[2d-1d]	[2e-1e]	[2f-1f]	[2g-1g]	[2h-1h]	[2i-1i]	[(Rev -cost)/cost]	[(Rev - cost)/cost]
1. Deforested land to Tree planting	300	150	0	$4,500	$3,854	$0	$1,500	$500	$6,950	$3,404	0.49
2. Degraded natural forest to Naturally regenerated forests	200	100	0	$0	$2,569	$0	$1,000	$0	$900	$2,669	2.97
3. Degraded forest plantation to Silviculture	120	60	0	$1,800	$1,541	$0	$750	$0	$3,000	$1,091	0.36
4. Degraded agriculture to Agroforestry	160	80	6	$2,400	$2,055	$1,200	$500	$0	$2,500	$3,655	1.46
5.Poor farm fallow to Improved farm fallow	40	20	6	$600	$514	$1,200	$250	$0	$2,300	$264	0.11

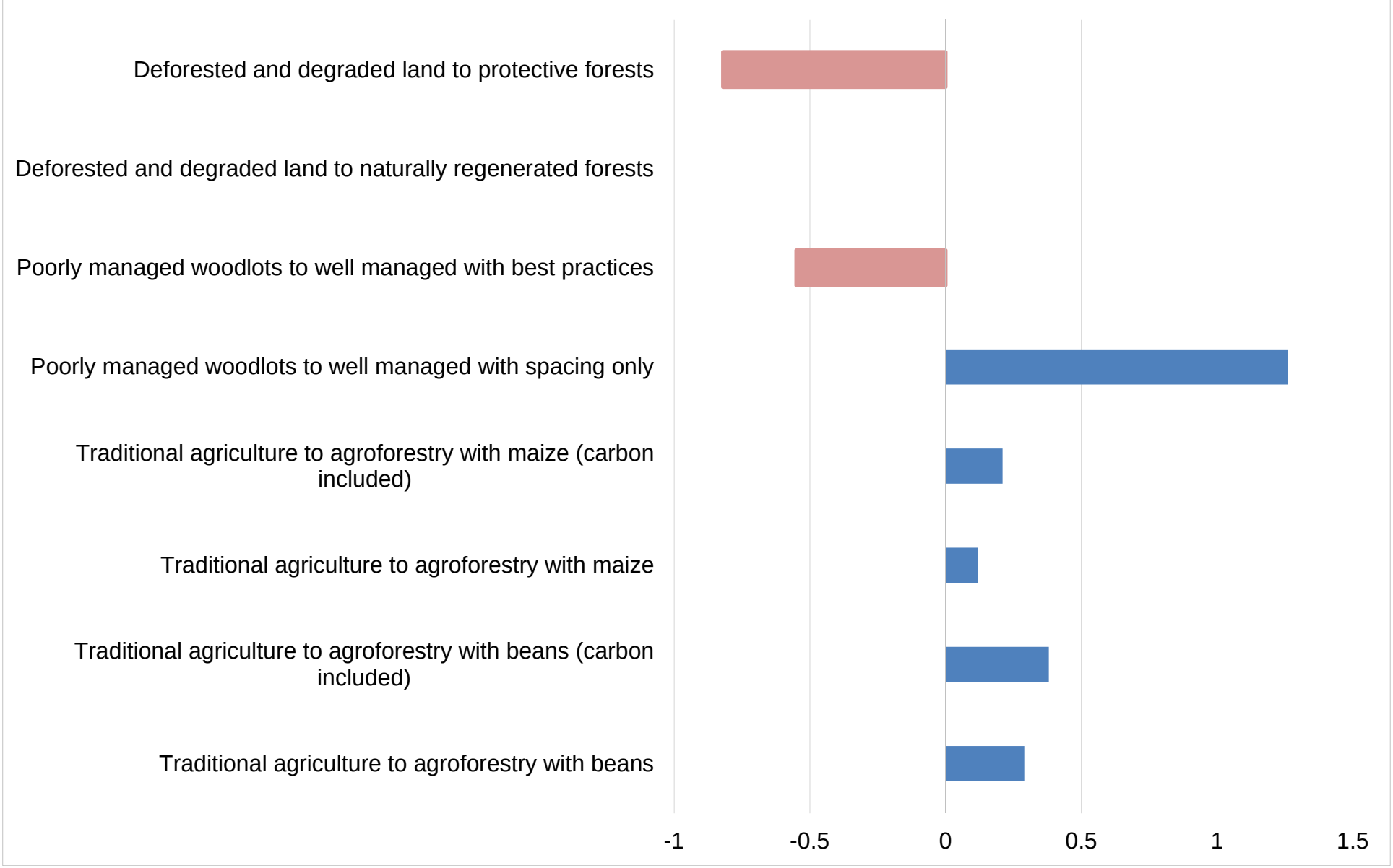
Slide 8

1 Michael Verdone, 3/14/2014

Return On Investment

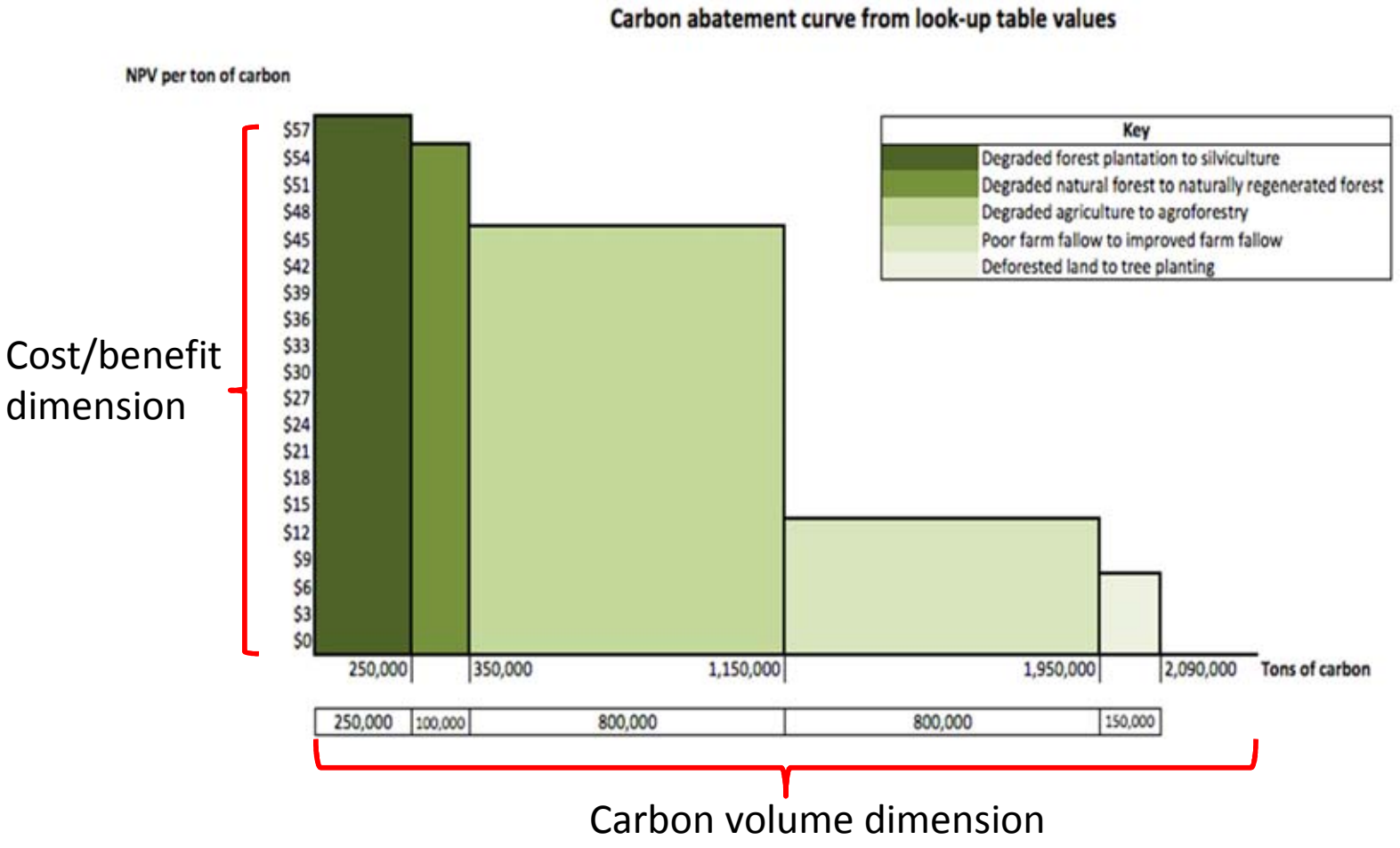
- Return On Investment calculates the amount of value (measured in currency) that would be generated for every dollar invested in restoration transitions.
- E.g. if ROI = 0.20 that would mean for every dollar invested you receive $1.20 worth of ecosystem goods and services

Calculation of Return On Investments



Interpreting a carbon abatement curve

- Which restoration transitions have the potential to sequester the most carbon? Is that what you would have expected?
- If you were a social investor looking for a source of carbon offsets and community impact which restoration transition would you invest in?



DISCUSSION

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