

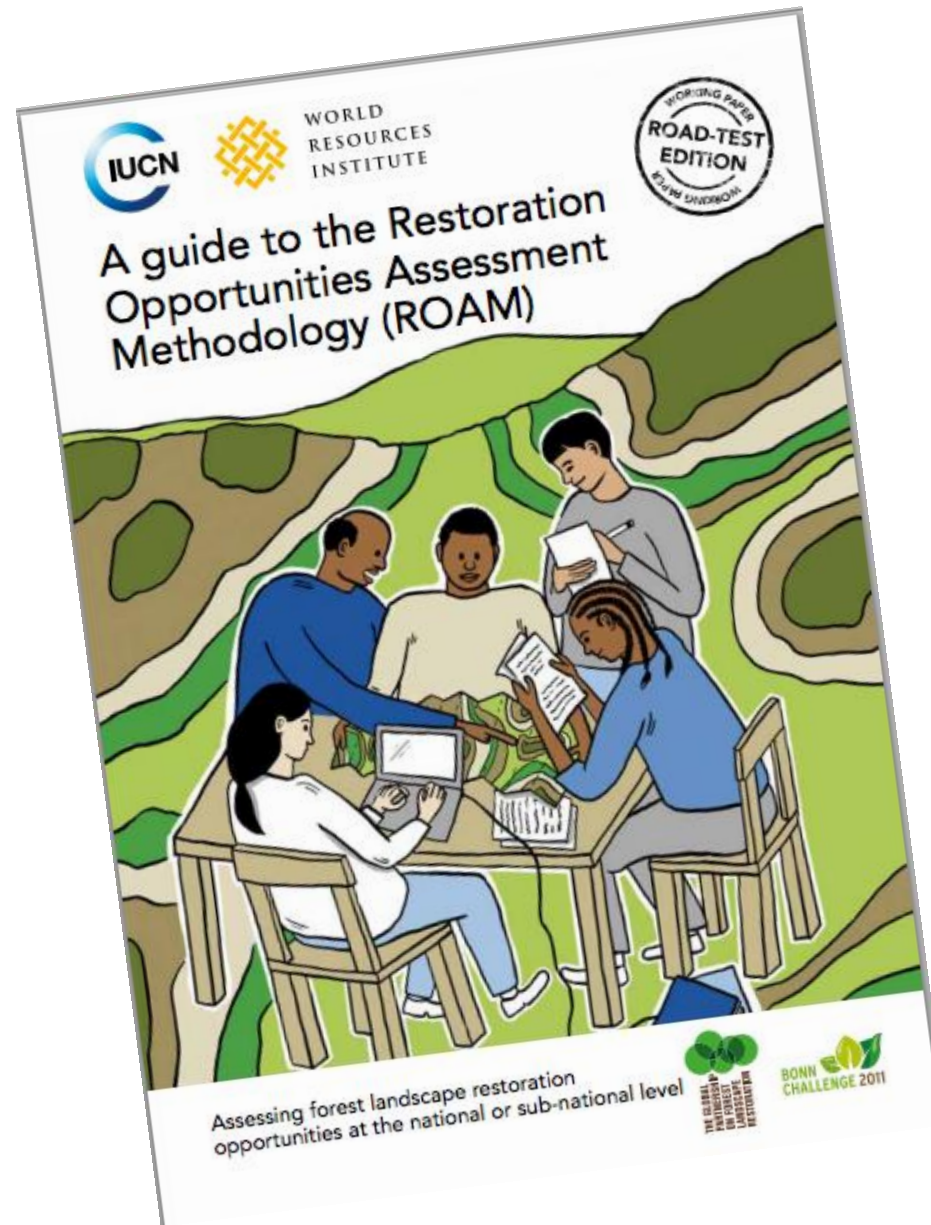


ROAM: a collaborative methodology to help scale land-use planning and decision-making

By the Global Forest and Climate Change Programme of IUCN

Restoration Opportunities ROAM

ROAM is a methodology to identify and prioritize FLR opportunities at the national and subnational level – and much more....



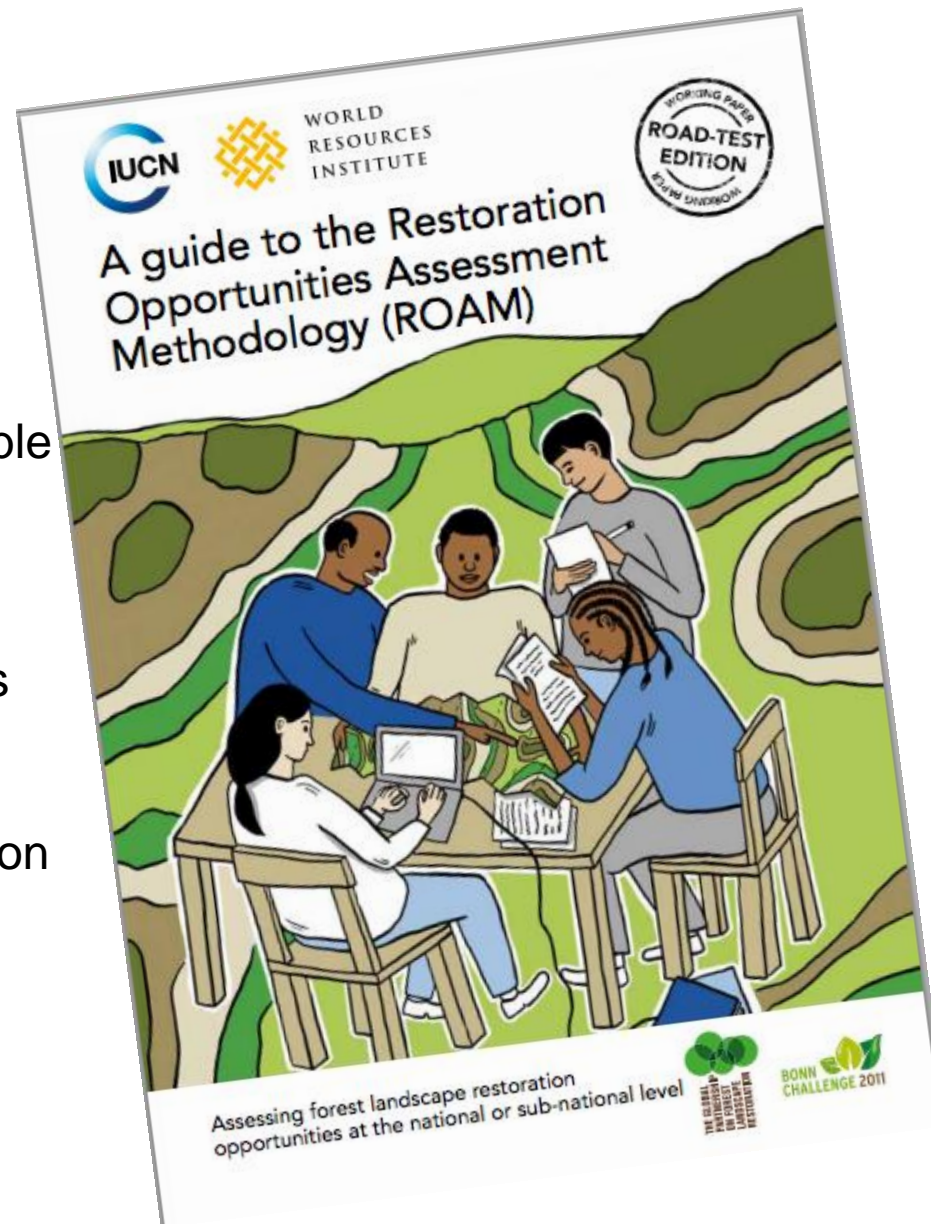
Key aspects of ROAM

Stepwise, iterative, flexible and adaptable to national and subnational context.

Brings people together to identify, negotiate, and implement FLR activities for restoration.

Generates data, robust analysis, decision support, tools

Demand driven – ownership – capacity development



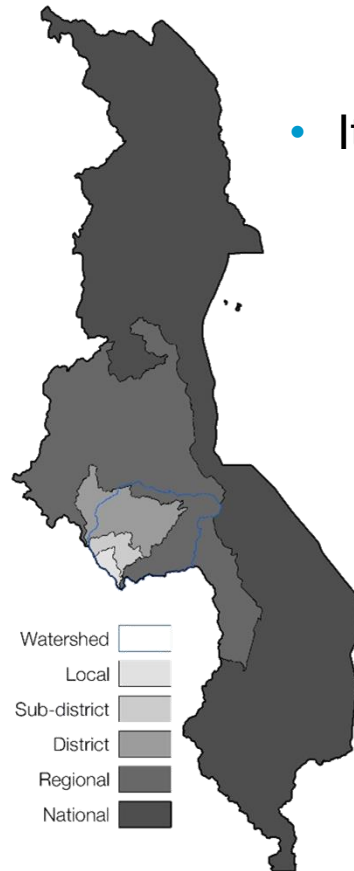
ROAM helps us to answers questions such as:

1. **Where** is restoration socially, economically and ecologically feasible?
2. **What** is the total extent of restoration opportunities in the country/region?
3. **Which types** of restoration are feasible in different parts of the country/region?
4. What are the **costs and benefits**, including carbon storage and ecosystem services, associated with different restoration strategies?
5. What **policy, financial and social incentives** exist or are needed to support restoration?
6. Who are the **stakeholders** with whom we need to engage?
7. What options exist to unlock **finance** for restoration?
8. How can we **scale up** restoration?

SCALE-INDEPENDENT, DEMAND-RESPONSIVE

- ROAM can be applied at different scales:

- National
- State
- Regional
- District
- Community
- Watershed



- It can meet different objectives:

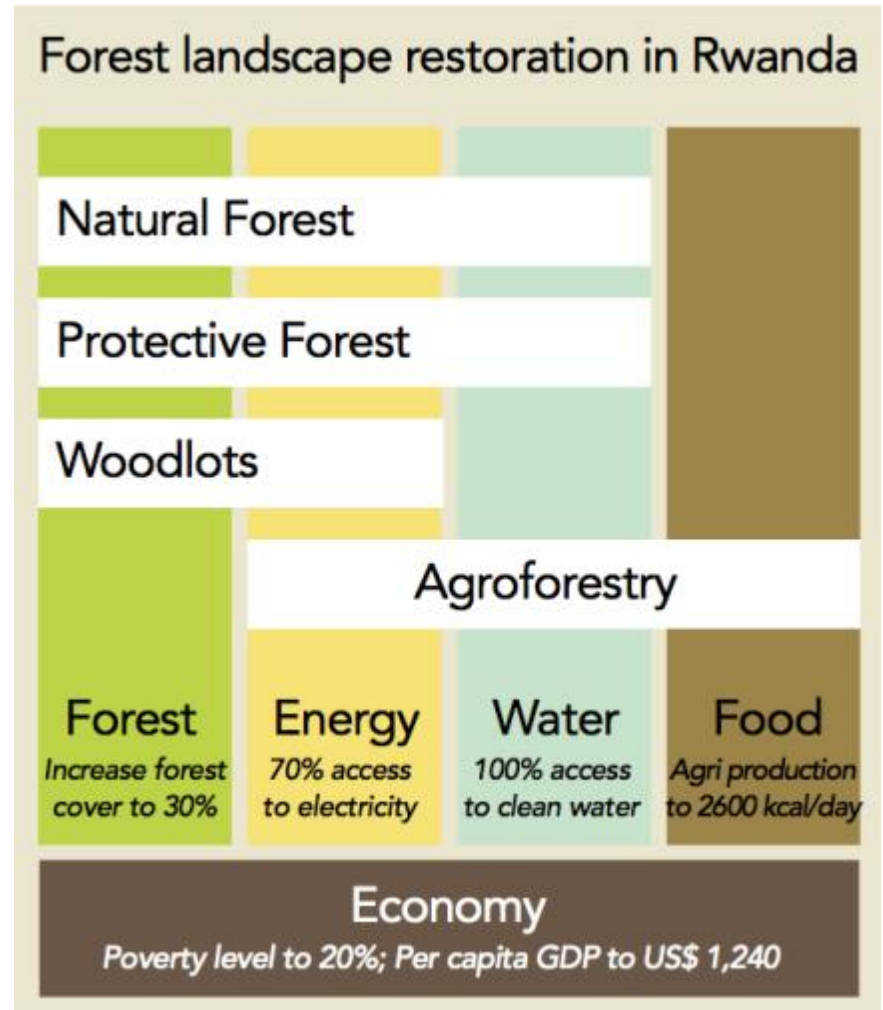
- Food & water security
- Livelihoods
- Sustainable production
- Carbon (FIP)
- Nature reserves
- Biodiversity
- Resilience



DEFINING FLR OBJECTIVES

Understanding degradation and the drivers of degradation.
Agreeing on the objectives for FLR, for example:

- Erosion control, sedimentation of rivers
- Increased resilience
- Food & water security
- Increase soil productivity



Key components of ROAM

Scoping drivers of degradation and objectives of FLR

Stakeholder mapping

Stocktaking of past successes and challenges

FLR opportunities, priorities and transitions identified

Economics, ecosystem services, and finance analysis

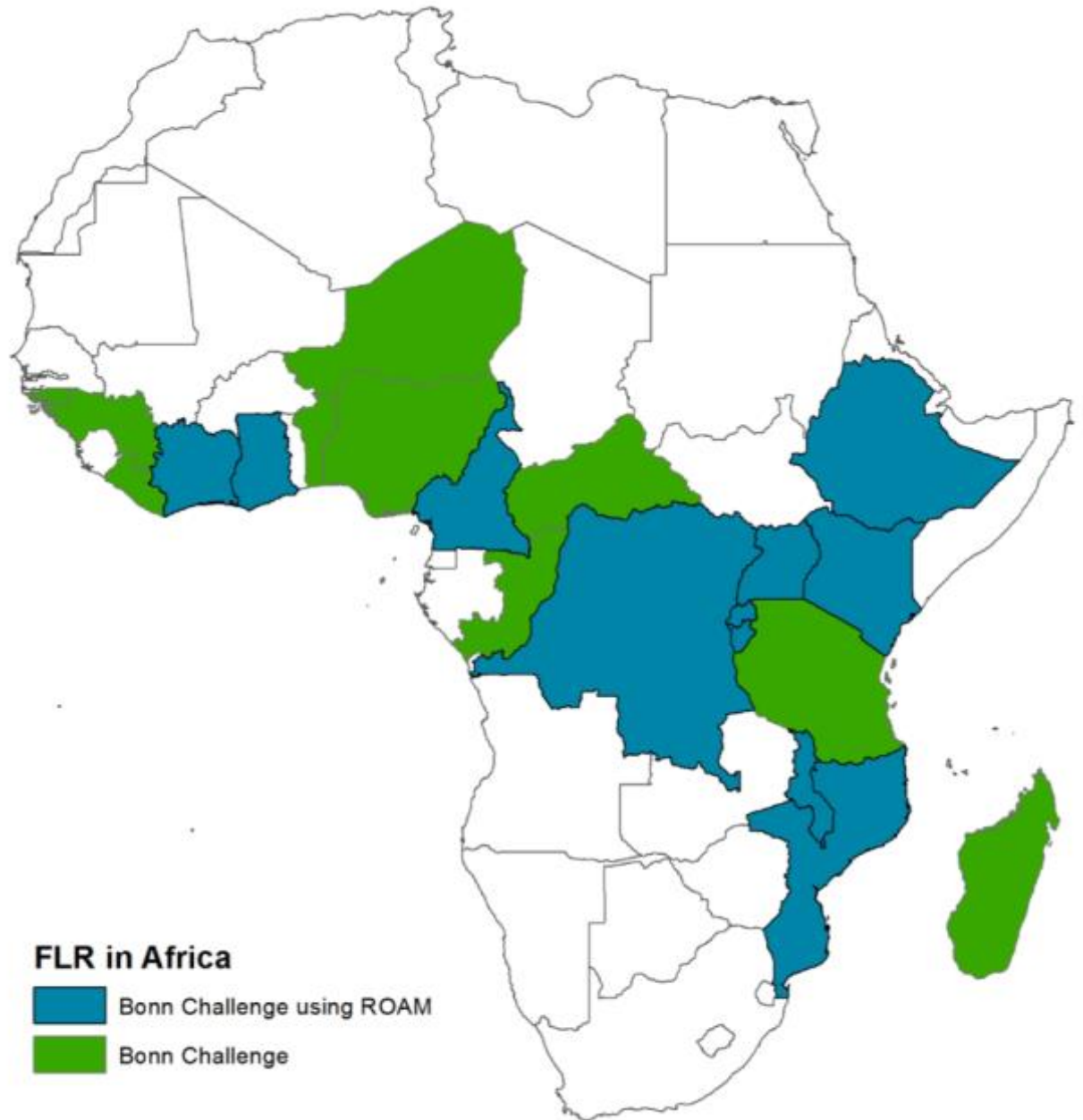
Social/Cultural aspects of FLR

Data collection and spatial analysis

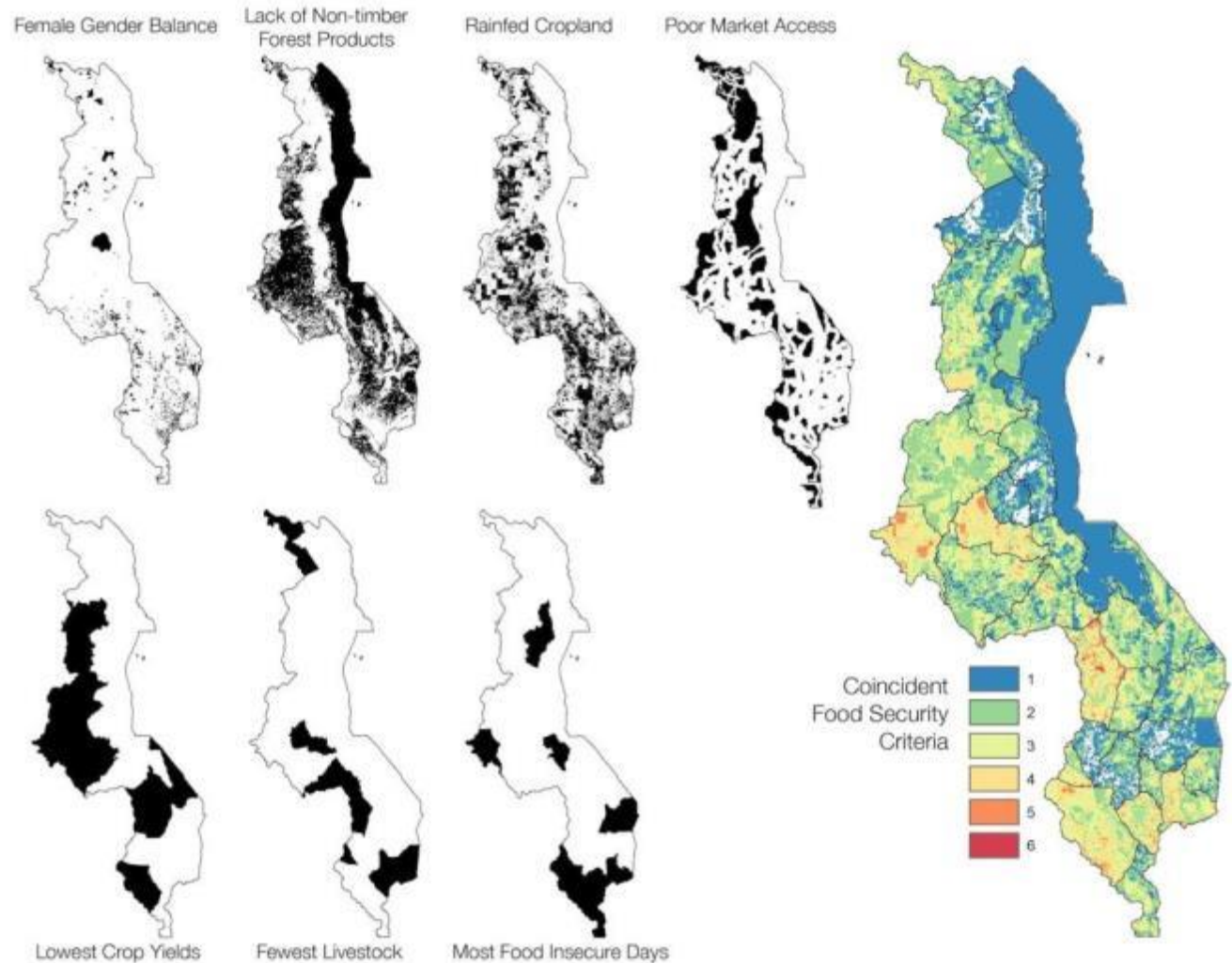
Development of FLR action plan and finance strategy

Stakeholder ownership and validation

FLR & ROAM IN AFRICA

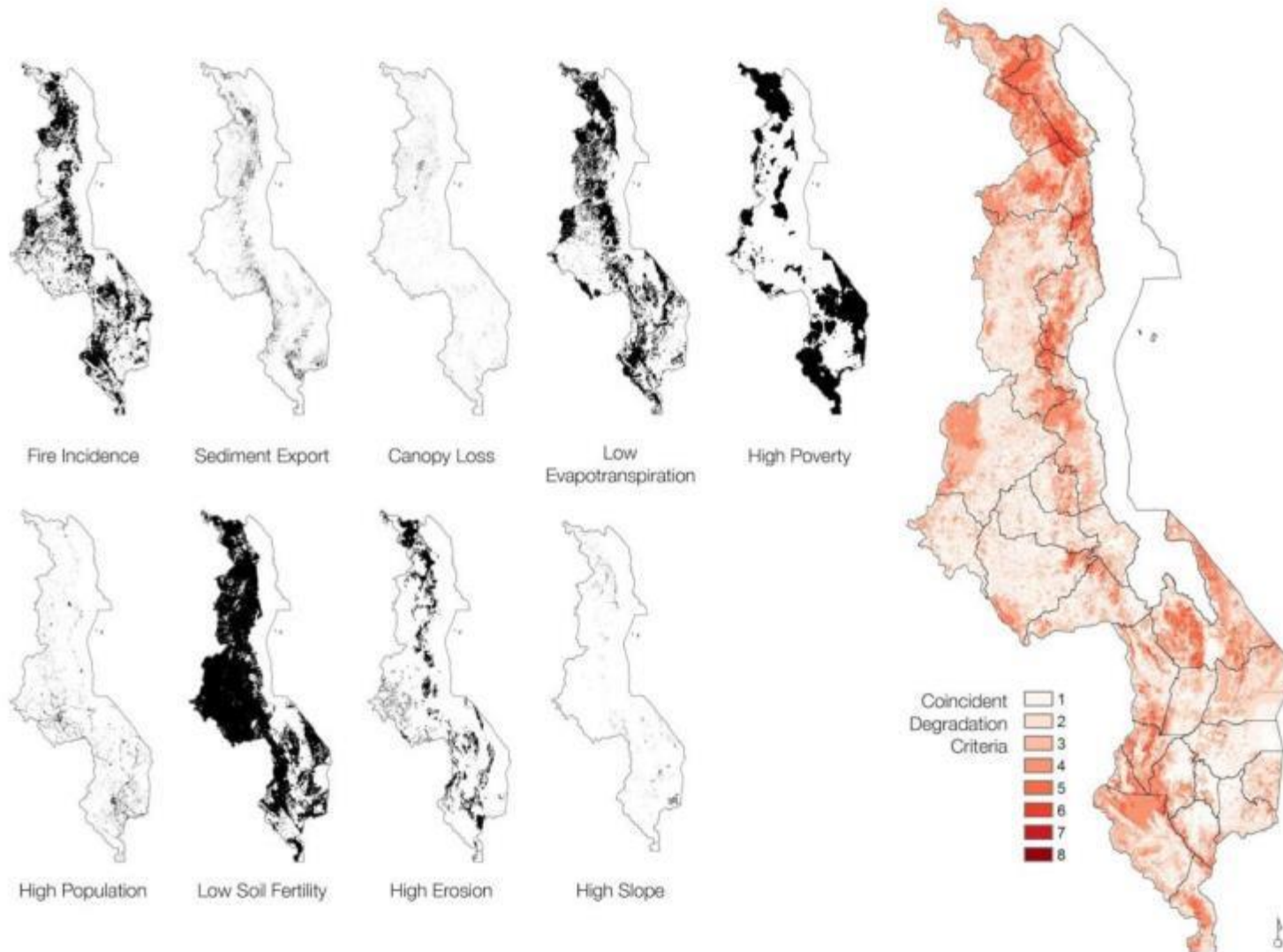


MALAWI: FOOD SECURITY MAPPING



**Darker red
denotes more
“stacked” criteria**

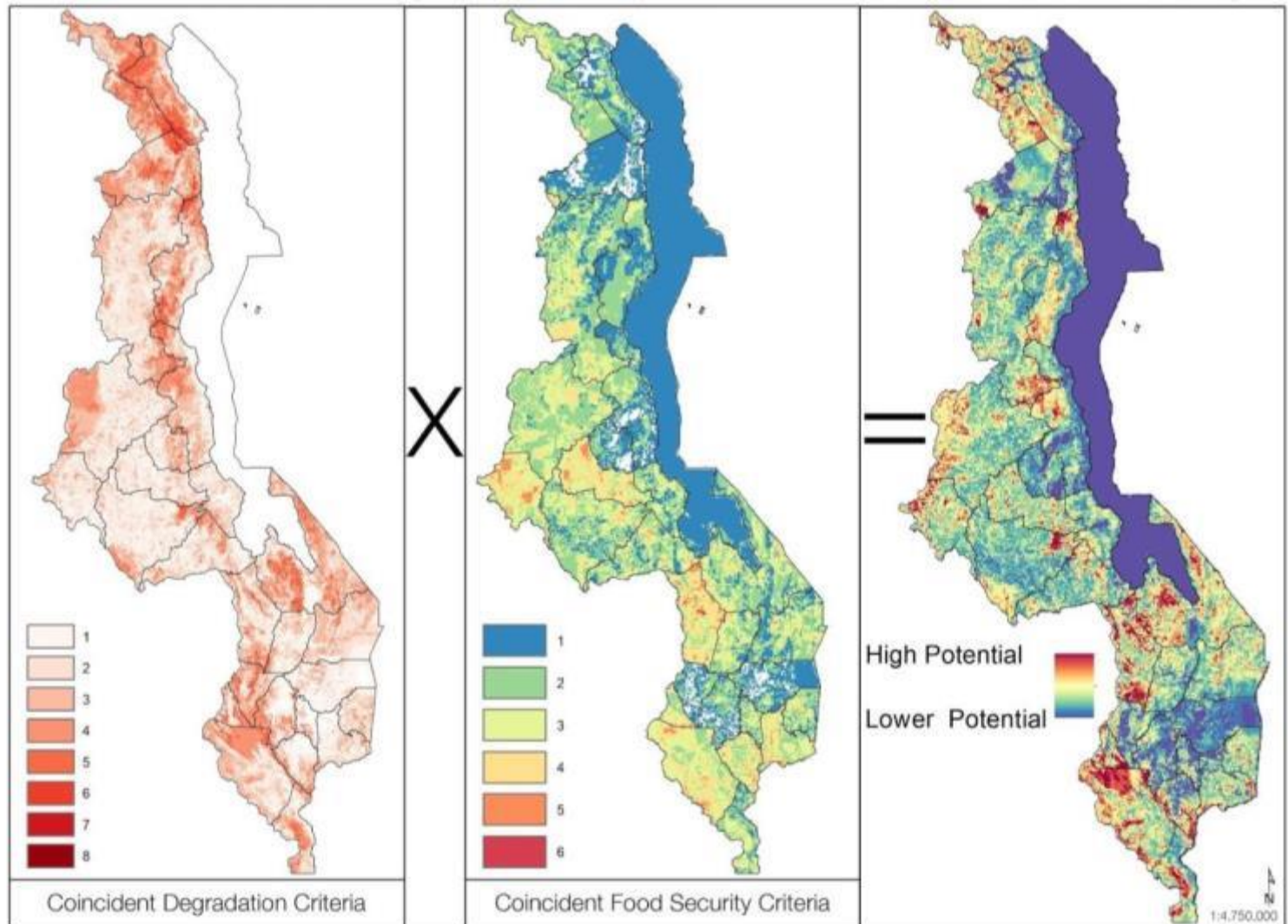
MALAWI: MULTI-CRITERIA DEGRADATION MAP



Darker red denotes more criteria & potentially higher priority

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Simbología

Nivel de prioridad de financiamiento



Bajo

Muy alto

Esca la Gráfica

0 50 100 200 km

Cancún

Mérida

Campeche

Cd. del Carmen

Xpujil

Che

CONAFOR: Eligibility areas

REDD+ attention areas

Areas eligible for payment for environmental services

Timber forest management program

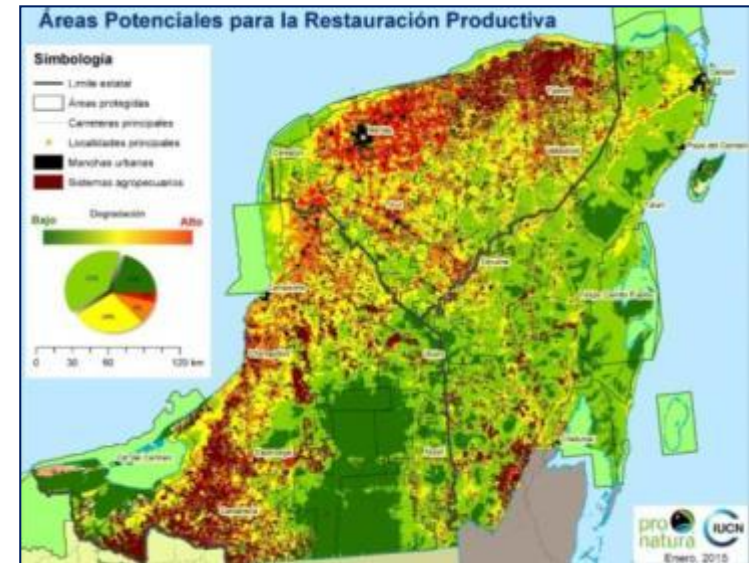
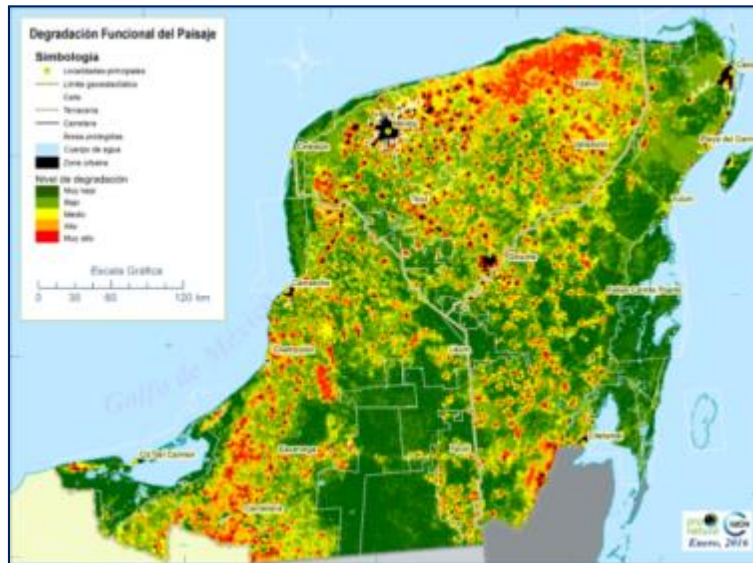
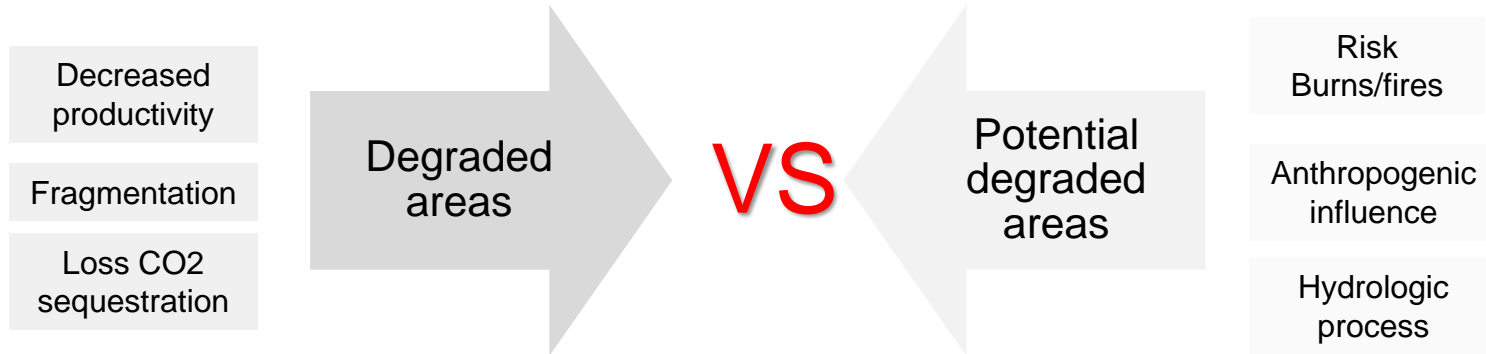
Non-Timber forest management program

Agroforestry

Commercial forest plantations

Community managed forests

REFLECTION ON METHODOLOGY



FROM OUTCOME TO IMPACT

NATIONAL: GUATEMALA LEADS ON FLR

- ROAM results in adoption of national FLR strategy
- PROBOSQUE law creates in-country fund for FLR
- Development of Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal

REGIONAL: DATA COLLECTION TO POLICY

- Rwanda ROAM helps operationalise Bonn Challenge pledge
- National environment fund tapped in to for FLR, GCF proposal developed
- IUCN, EAC & Rwanda organise high-level ministerial dialogue
- Kigali Declaration adopted by 13 countries
- COMIFAC endorses Kigali Declaration, calls for more FLR commitments
- Cameroon announces pledge to Bonn Challenge

