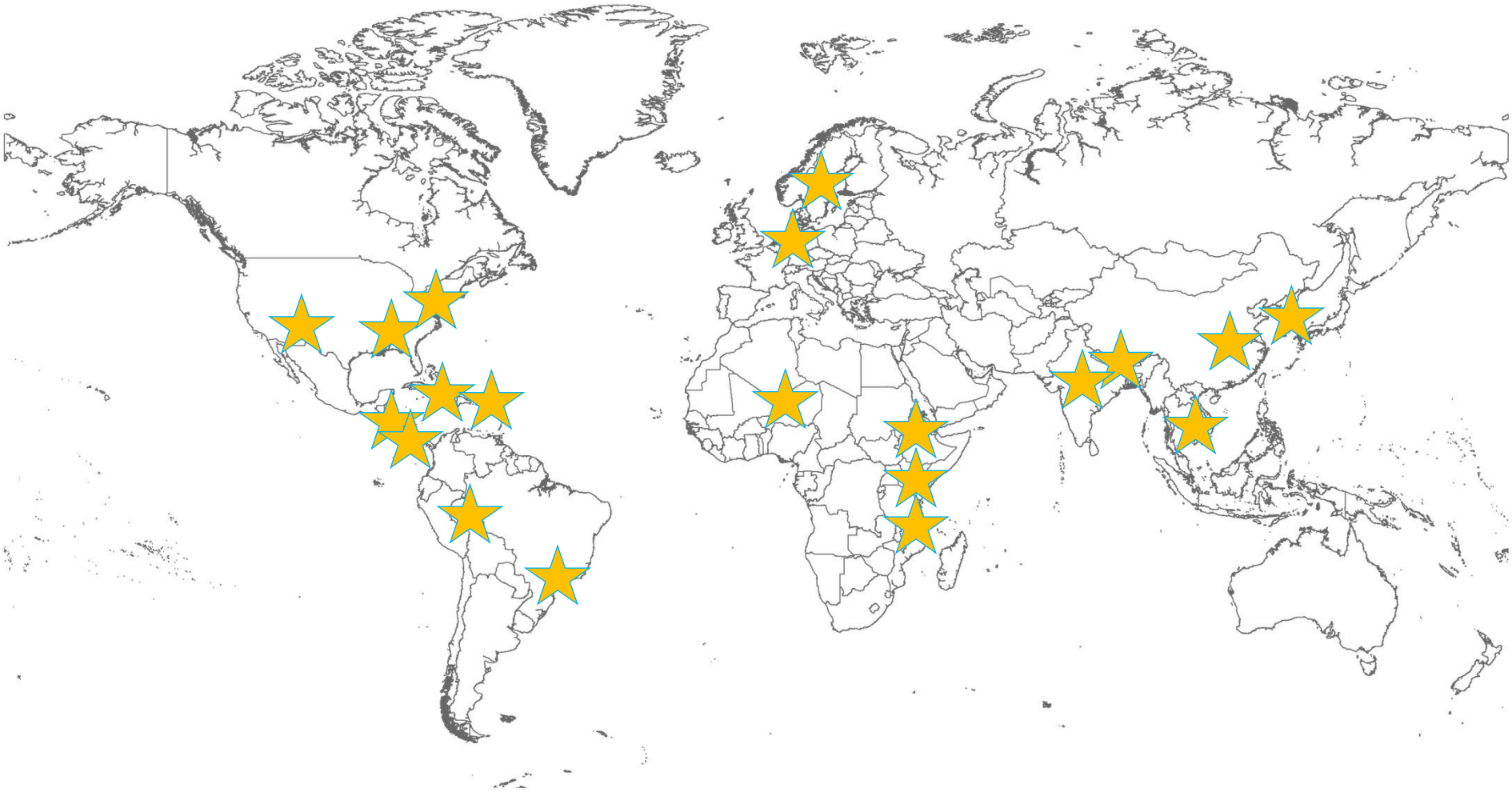

“Rapid Restoration Diagnostic”

Look back to look ahead

Case studies



South Korea

Before 1960

Impact

- Forest cover increased from 35% to 64% of country (1952-2007)
- Forest density increased 14x, population grew 2x, and economy grew 300x (1953-2007)

Motivate

- Land slides, flooding, wood shortages
- President Chung-hee made reforestation a national priority
- Big tree planting campaigns

After 2000

Enable

- ↓ demand for fuel wood (90% of energy in 1950, 5% by 1980)
- Urbanization
- Strong coordination between government levels

Implement

- Series of 10-year reforestation plans (1973-now) with targets, funds, extension, public outreach, and enforcement
- 460 well-paid nursery experts produced 500 million seedlings/year

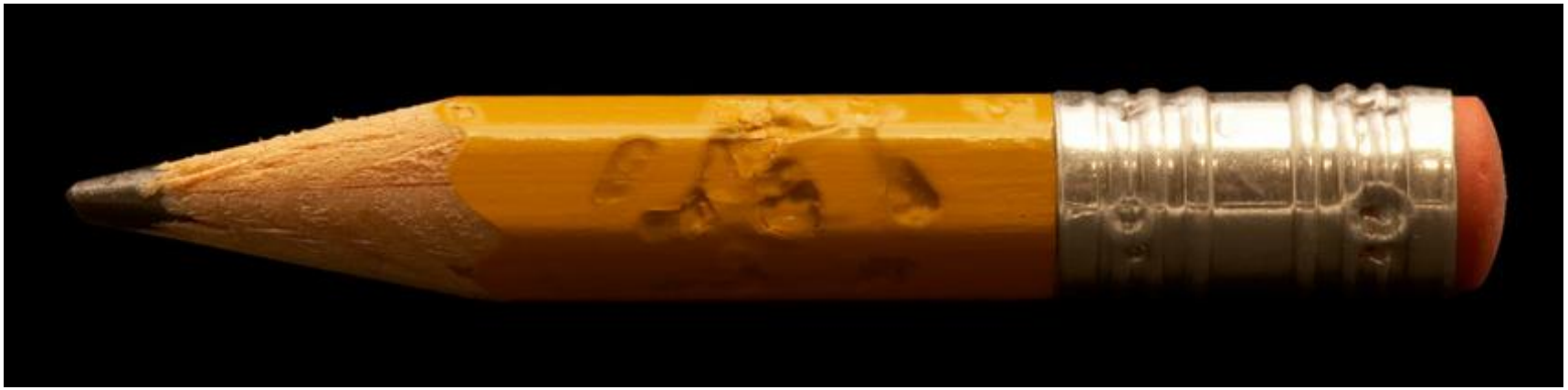
NIGER (ZINDER PROVINCE)

Impact	• 5 million hectares restored into agroforestry • Improved food security for 2.5 million people
Motivate	• Drought (1969-73) and famine (1984, 1988)
Enable	• Rural Code reformed to promise farmers “rights to benefits from trees” (1993)
Implement	• Regeneration “know how” spread by farmer to farmer

Theme	Feature	Key success factor	Response
Motivate	Benefits	• Restoration generates economic benefits	
		• Restoration generates social benefits	
		• Restoration generates environmental benefits	
	Awareness	• Benefits of restoration are publicly communicated	
		• Opportunities for restoration are identified	
	Crisis events	• Crisis events are leveraged	
	Legal requirements	• Law requiring restoration exists	
		• Law requiring restoration is broadly understood and enforced	
Enable	Ecological conditions	• Soil, water, climate, and fire conditions are suitable for restoration	
		• Plants and animals that can impede restoration are absent	
		• Native seeds, seedlings, or source populations are readily available	
	Market conditions	• Competing demands (e.g., food, fuel) for degraded forestlands are declining	
		• Value chains for products from restored area exists	
	Policy conditions	• Land and natural resource tenure are secure	
		• Policies affecting restoration are aligned and streamlined	
		• Restrictions on clearing remaining natural forests exist	
		• Forest clearing restrictions are enforced	
	Social conditions	• Local people are empowered to make decisions about restoration	
		• Local people are able to benefit from restoration	
	Institutional conditions	• Roles and responsibilities for restoration are clearly defined	
		• Effective institutional coordination is in place	
Implement	Leadership	• National and/or local restoration champions exist	
		• Sustained political commitment exists	
	Knowledge	• Restoration “know how” relevant to candidate landscapes exists	
		• Restoration “know how” transferred via peers or extension services	
	Technical design	• Restoration design is technically grounded and climate resilient	
	Finance and incentives	• Positive incentives and funds for restoration outweigh negative incentives	
		• Incentives and funds are readily accessible	

CAVEATS

- Factors are inter-related
- Not every case example has everything
- The more factors in place, the greater likelihood of success



Rapid Restoration Diagnostic: 3 Steps

1. **Select the scope.** Choose the “scope” or boundary within which to apply the Diagnostic. The selected scope will be the “candidate landscape.”

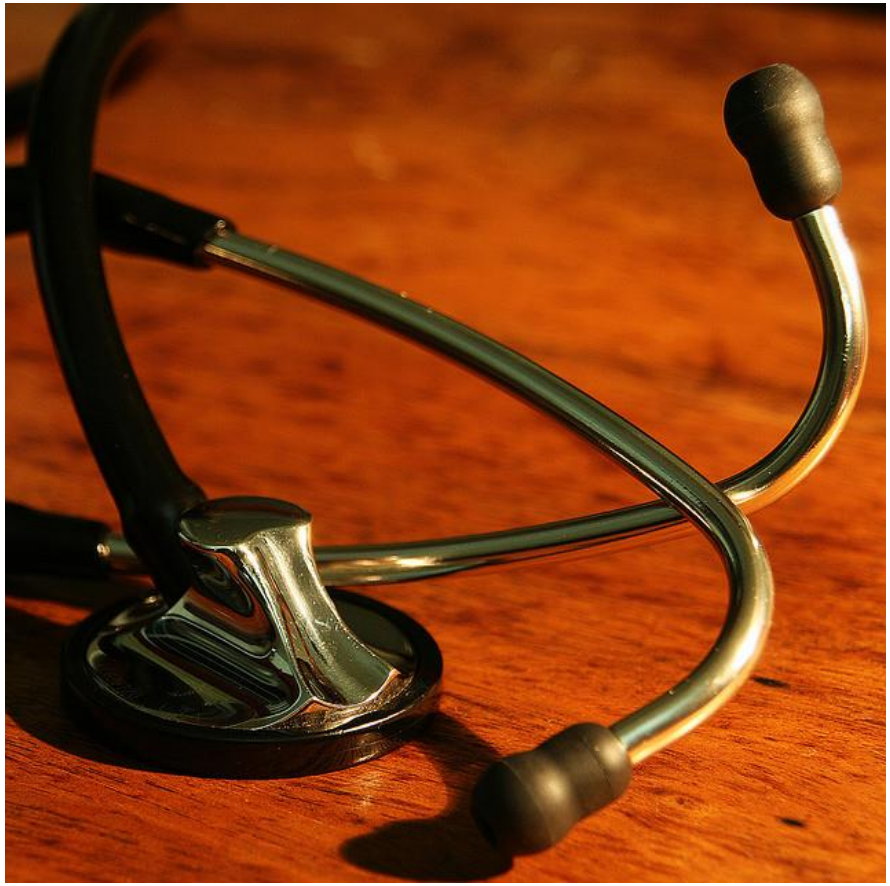
2. **Assess status of key success factors.** Systematically evaluate whether or not key success factors for forest landscape restoration are in place for the candidate landscape.

3. **Identify strategies to address missing factors.** Identify strategies to close gaps in those key success factors that are currently not in place or only partly in place in the candidate landscape.

1. Select the scope

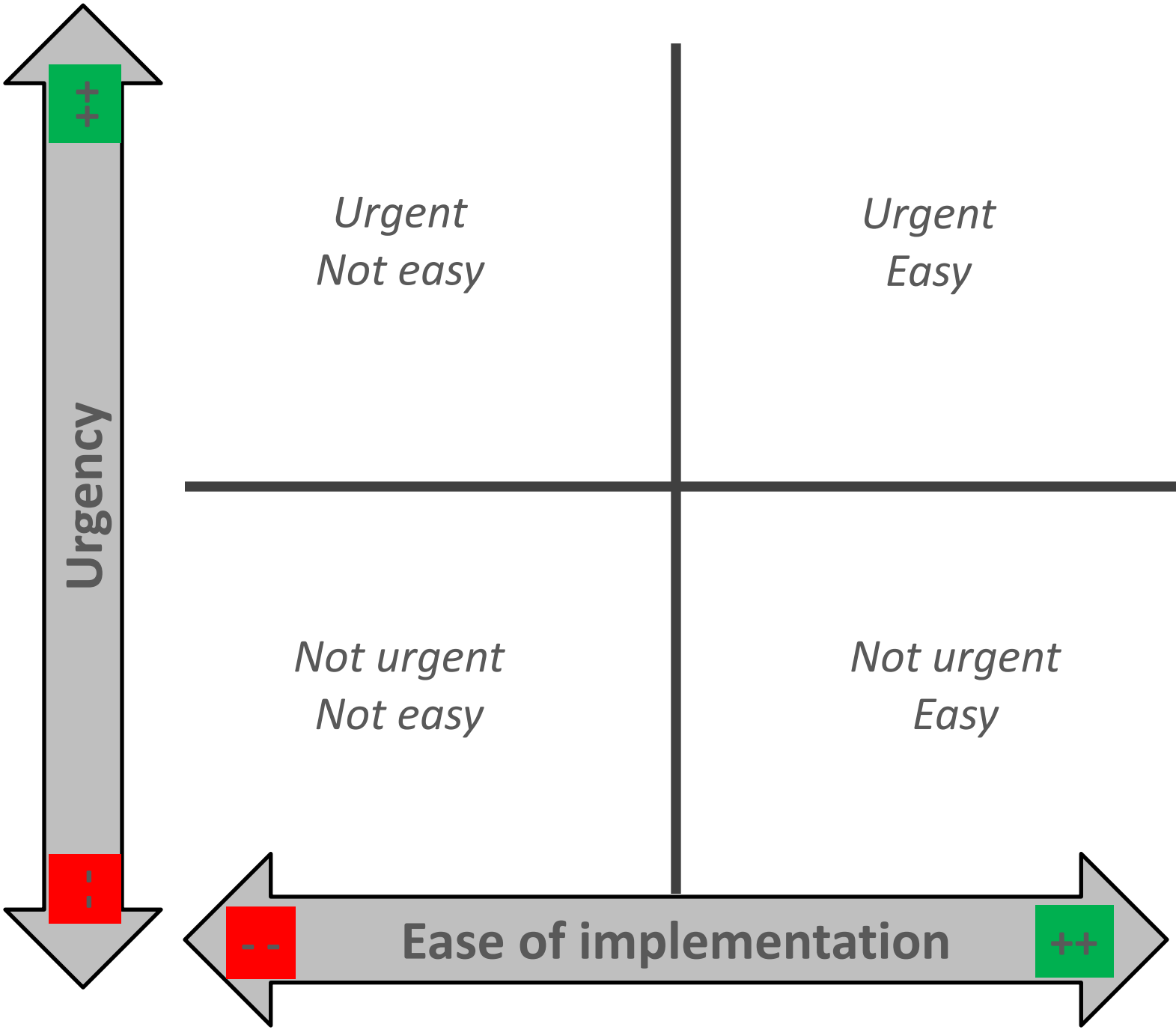
- What geographical space?
  - Landscape (country, region, watershed, etc.)
- What time period?
  - Many decades
- What goals?
  - Food, biodiversity, timber, erosion, water, etc

2. Assess key success factors



Theme	Feature	Key success factor
Motivate	Benefits	• Restoration generates economic benefits
		• Restoration generates social benefits
		• Restoration generates environmental benefits
	Awareness	• Benefits of restoration are publicly communicated
		• Opportunities for restoration are identified
	Crisis events	• Crisis events are leveraged
	Legal requirements	• Law requiring restoration exists
		• Law requiring restoration is broadly understood and enforced
Enable	Ecological conditions	• Soil, water, climate, and fire conditions are suitable for restoration
		• Plants and animals that can prohibit restoration are absent
		• Native seeds, seedlings, or source populations are readily available
	Market conditions	• Competing demands (e.g., food, fuel) for degraded forestlands are declining
		• Value chains for products from restored forests exists
	Policy conditions	• Land and natural resource tenure are secure
		• Policies affecting restoration are aligned and streamlined
		• Restrictions on clearing remaining natural forests exist
		• Forest clearing restrictions are enforced
	Social conditions	• Local people are empowered to make decisions about restoration
		• Local people are able to benefit from restoration
	Institutional conditions	• Roles and responsibilities for restoration are clearly defined
		• Effective institutional coordination is in place
Implement	Leadership	• National and/or local restoration champions exist
		• Sustained political commitment exists
	Knowledge	• Restoration "know how" relevant to candidate landscapes exists
		• Restoration "know how" transferred via peers or extension services
	Technical design	• Restoration design is technically grounded and climate resilient
	Finance and incentives	• "Positive" incentives for restoration outweigh "negative" incentives
		• Incentives and funds are readily accessible
	Feedback	• Effective performance monitoring and evaluation system is in place
		• Early wins are communicated

3. Identify strategies to address missing factors


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