The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

Applying ROAM to develop Landscape Management Programmes

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A global goal to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020 now extended to 350 million hectares by 2030.
Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)

A framework for assessing national and subnational restoration potential

It can help governments and institutions:
- Estimate the economics of restoration strategies
- Identify priority landscapes
- Develop national-level strategies
- Provide often-missing data
- Build high-level support
Key aspects of ROAM

Stepwise, iterative, flexible and adaptable to any region or landscape.

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 you answer the following questions

1. Where is restoration socially, economically and ecologically feasible?
2. What is the total extent of restoration opportunities in the region?
3. Which types of restoration are feasible in different parts of the Country?
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?

Based on best knowledge and best science.
Key Outputs of ROAM

A Theory of Change for short-, medium- and long-term landscape restoration

- Institutionalized commitments aligned with user-defined goals of forest landscape restoration

- Inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial cooperation and collaboration

- Multi-scale capacity development

- Technical analysis, evaluation and communication of practical restoration information and knowledge
  - Assessment of degraded land
  - Priority areas for restoration and appropriate intervention types
  - Cost-benefit analysis of restoration scenarios
  - Ecosystem services analysis and optimization
  - Business models and opportunities
  - Financing strategies

- A clear pathway for addressing the drivers of degradation
### Key components of ROAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drivers of degradation and objectives of FLR</th>
<th>Stakeholder mapping and engagement</th>
<th>Stocktaking of past successes and challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLR opportunities, priorities and transitions</td>
<td>Economics, ecosystem services, and finance analysis</td>
<td>Social/Cultural aspects of FLR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data collection and spatial analysis</td>
<td>Development of FLR action plan and finance strategy</td>
<td>Stakeholder ownership and validation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Managing the ROAM Process

Coordinating the political components of ROAM

Coordinating the technical components of ROAM

Completing the technical components of ROAM
Coordinating the technical components of ROAM

ROAM Technical Steering Committee composed of relevant government and non-government stakeholders

Thematic Working Group

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Drives of degradation and objectives of FLR

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FLR opportunities, priorities, and transitions

Data collection and spatial analysis

Development of FLR action plan and finance strategy

Stakeholder mapping and engagement

Economic, ecosystem services, and finance analysis

Stocktaking of past successes and challenges

Social/Cultural aspects of FLR

Stakeholder ownership and validation

A guide to the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)
Priority areas for Forest landscape restoration
## Potential acreage for restoration in each landscape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Landscape zonation</th>
<th>Acreage of restoration (Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Afro-montane</td>
<td>691,161.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karamoja</td>
<td>1,775,156.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lake Victoria crescent</td>
<td>394,491.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Northern moist</td>
<td>2,631,314.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>South East Lake Kyoga flood plain</td>
<td>393,639.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Southwest rangeland</td>
<td>1,154,340.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western mid-altitude</td>
<td>103,9519.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Spatial description of landscape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape</th>
<th>Deforested land (ha)</th>
<th>Restoration (ha)</th>
<th>Target CFR area (ha)</th>
<th>Total Protected Area within restoration zone (ha)</th>
<th>Restoration Area outside PA (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Moist</td>
<td>4,553,045</td>
<td>2,631,314.7</td>
<td>234,656</td>
<td>705,411</td>
<td>1,925,903.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karamoja</td>
<td>684,161</td>
<td>1,775,156.2</td>
<td>332,169</td>
<td>1,061,447</td>
<td>713,709.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: there are several Community Wildlife Conservation areas and private wildlife conservation areas operating with supervision from the UWA.*
THANK YOU!