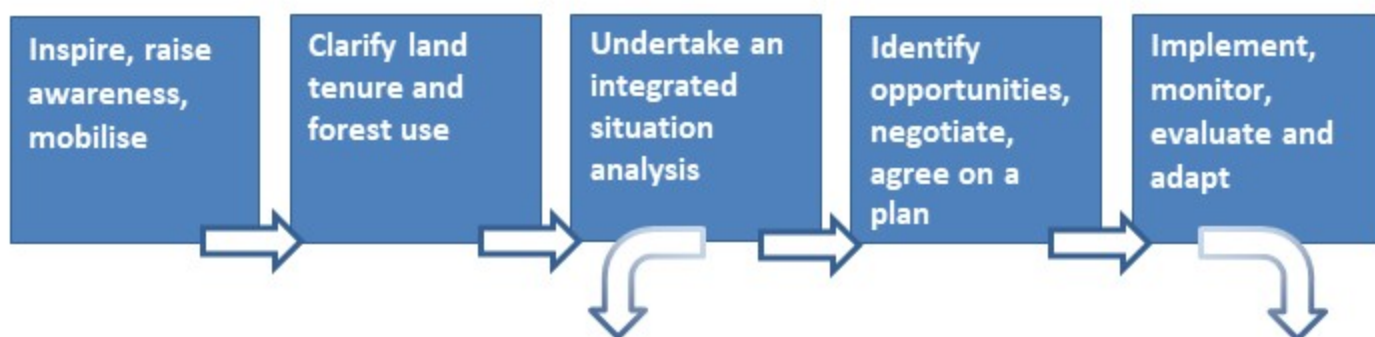


# ROAM in Myanmar

The Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) process is a multi-stakeholder approach to assess landscape restoration opportunities at the national or sub-national level, and to develop locally appropriate and effective restoration strategies, using FLR principles. The ROAM process is guiding TRI implementation (see figure below).



## Integrated FLR situation analysis

**STATE & TRENDS** of 'natural capital', forest, water, agriculture, soil, meadows and fisheries. Drivers of change, conflict, over-extraction, agriculture expansion and unclear land tenure.

**FLOWS** of ecosystem services, timber, fuelwood, fodder, NTFPs, water, climate regulation and cultural heritage.

**BENEFIT / COST DISTRIBUTION** Incomes, poverty reduction, negative impacts. User deficits, needs, development goals, products, services, climate regulation and cultural values

**PRIORITY ISSUES FOR ENGAGEMENT** Development goals, environment and social sustainability, threats & drivers of change; laws and regulations, deficits, equity in benefits & costs; regulatory mechanisms

## FLR implementation support

Institution and partnership building for implementing restoration strategies

Tenure resolution (Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands, VFV) and law enforcement support

Community forestry process support

Agroforestry & agriculture. Support to local enterprises

Assisted natural regeneration and plantation support

Watershed / catchment processes

Co-/joint management exploration

Protected area management support

Social inspiration – sharing, exchange, mobilisation, movement

TRI Myanmar supports the Bonn Challenge, Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

