



LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP ASIA

Restoring Drylands and Drought-Prone Areas





MANAGEMENT TEAM



Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO):

AFoCO is an intergovernmental organization committed to strengthening forest cooperation by transforming proven technologies and policies into concrete actions - in the context of sustainable forest management - to address the impacts of climate change.



Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF):

The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) are scientific institutions that envision a more equitable world where trees in all landscapes, from drylands to the humid tropics, enhance the environmental and social well-being of all. CIFOR-ICRAF are CGIAR Research Centers.



Global EverGreening Alliance (GEA):

Since 2012, the Global EverGreening Alliance has brought together leading research, technical, environmental and development organisations to build on their shared vision to restore degraded lands in collaboration with governments and international organisations.



International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN):

IUCN is a membership Union composed of both government and civil society organisations. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its more than 1,400 Member organisations and the input of more than 15,000 experts. IUCN is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it.



The Landscape Partnership Asia:

Landscape Partnership Asia (LPA) is a multi-regional initiative that implements performance-based investments in the restoration of Asian drylands to mitigate the climate crisis, build agricultural and environmental resilience and improve livelihoods.

THE VISION

To contribute to national and international targets in the restoration of dry forests, agricultural drylands, and drought-prone areas in Central, East, South and Southeast Asia, with an initial 10 million hectares brought under integrated dryland and drought management by 2032



THE PROBLEM

Despite the growing number of global initiatives on landscape restoration, most programs do not focus on drylands. Drylands and dry forests represent 41% of the world's land area and are inhabited by 2.5 billion people; Asia has the largest share of the world's drylands, and 38 Asian states already suffer from extensive dryland degradation.

Research shows the expansion of degraded drylands will cover 56% of the global land surface if no remediation measures are taken. Given the extent of drylands in the region, a targeted initiative for restoring drylands is needed to support national and international goals on sustainable development, climate change adaptation and mitigation, food security, and biodiversity conservation.



THE SOLUTION

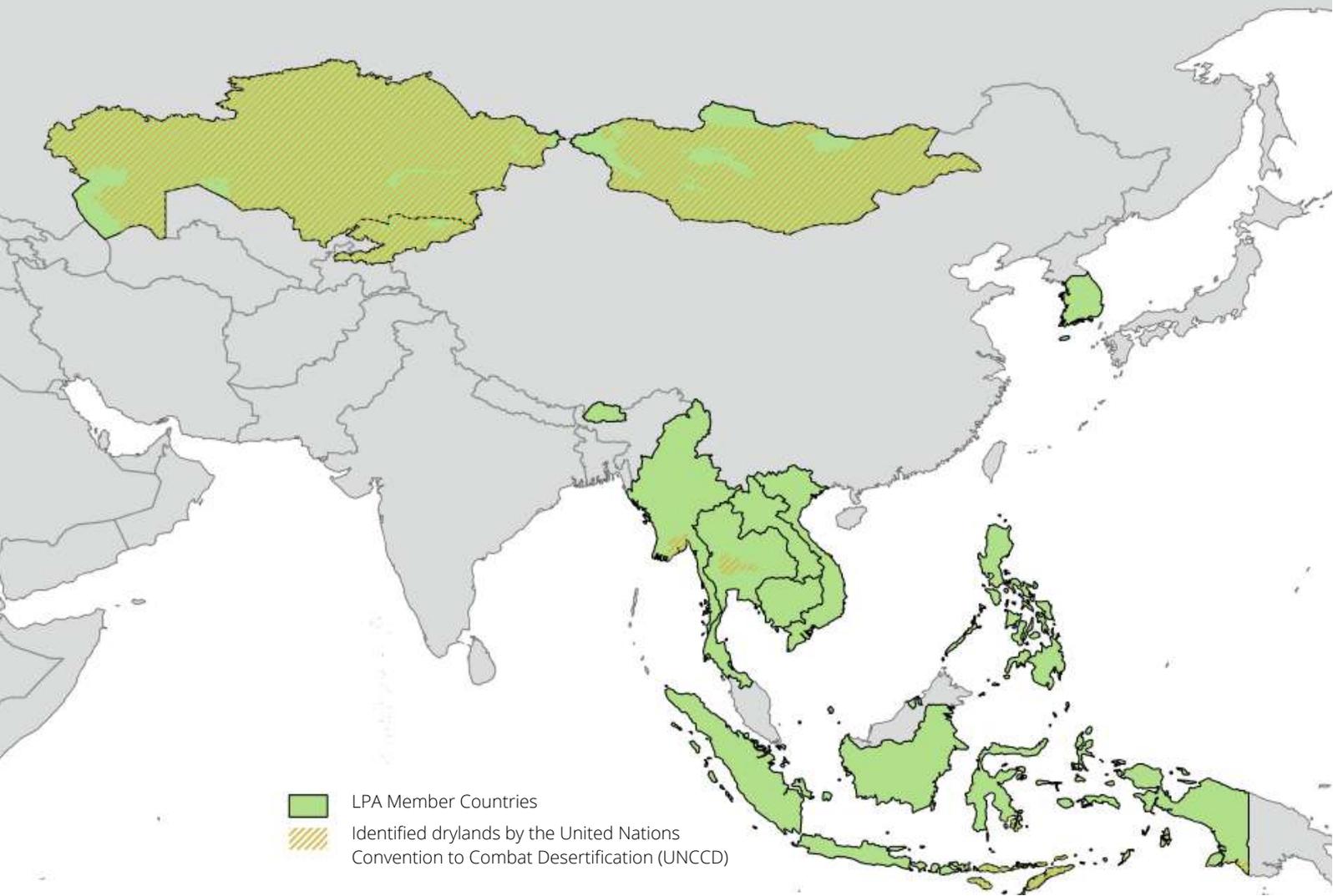
The Partnership aims to reverse and prevent drylands degradation and deliver significant livelihood and ecosystem co-benefits to mitigate the climate crisis. People-centred solutions encompass institutional capacity building, farmer-managed and assisted natural regeneration, and small-to-medium enterprise and value chain development.

The Partnership establishes a network of 'engagement landscapes' wherein all stakeholders work together on the physical restoration of degraded drylands and drought-prone areas. It builds knowledge, capacity and relationships with stakeholders while empowering them to enhance restoration efforts after the Partnership concludes. The Partnership also emphasizes the development of small-to-medium scale enterprises.

The Partnership assists small-to-medium scale enterprises and value chains to connect to the domestic, regional, and global markets to ensure that communities directly benefit from the restored land. Innovative financing mechanisms to de-risk farm and community-managed forest portfolios, such as payment for ecosystem services and public-private partnerships, are incorporated as incentives for the uptake of sustainable technologies.

The initiative's medium- to long-term returns include less dependence on natural forests and greater land-use efficiency in formerly degraded lands. There is overwhelming evidence that nature-based solutions can pay for themselves quickly, leading to job creation and poverty reduction. Using smarter, user-friendly restoration techniques, the Partnership aims to restore degraded lands and capture more carbon to secure land productivity and human well-being.

The Partnership works closely with national and local governments on policy dialogue, implementation, capacity-development, scaling up, advocacy, and tracking the Partnership's contribution to national restoration achievements.



THE COUNTRIES

Fourteen countries have already signified their commitment to engage with LPA

Bhutan | Brunei Darussalam | Cambodia | Indonesia | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Lao PDR | Mongolia | Myanmar | Philippines | South Korea | Thailand | Timor-Leste | Viet Nam | with more countries anticipated

MAIN ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE THE SOLUTION



The Partnership works with governments, non-governmental and civil society partners in ‘engagement landscapes’, featuring a wide range of biophysical and socioeconomic conditions to:

1. Expand the scale of proven, integrated, dryland restoration techniques and approaches, including agroforestry, farmer-managed or assisted natural regeneration, small-scale water infrastructure, bioenergy production and sustainable management of forests and rangelands;
2. Directly invest in extension services and ‘farmer-champions’ (including ‘farmer-to-farmer’ extension to share experience, knowledge and innovation); ‘researcher-to-farmer’ approaches to build knowledge; participatory co-design and co-development of locally appropriate options and innovations; value chain establishment; high-impact small-to-medium enterprises; seed and seedling systems for, particularly, indigenous trees and underused crops;
3. De-risk farm and forest community enterprises through innovative financial mechanisms and the development of public–private–community partnerships; and
4. Enhance institutional capacity through gender and socially inclusive policy dialogues and policy working groups; learning networks involving diverse users and stakeholders; mutually beneficial management agreements between governments and land users.

KEY BENEFITS



ENVIRONMENTAL



- Restored habitat and ecosystem integrity at the landscape level for native flora and fauna
- Enhanced on-farm biodiversity through increased trees and crops, and increased ecosystem services from bees, birds, insects, and wildlife
- Protected rare and ecologically valuable species
- Restored drylands and drought-prone areas
- Improved resilience to climate change impacts

SOCIAL



- Reduced dryland farmers' and communities' marginalisation thanks to a more prominent role in national policy debates
- Strengthened community management capacity through participatory approaches for sustaining natural resources
- Increased sustainability of forestry, agriculture and livestock management
- Reduced land tenure insecurity and reduced risk of displacement
- Empowered women and other marginalized dryland users in land management and enterprise development

ECONOMIC



- Revitalised agricultural and forestry sector
- Improved business resilience and financial performance across nature-based value chains
- Increased profitability, diverse revenue streams, and more stable markets
- Improved land user decision-making and financial capacity and networking of farmers' association for greater impact at multiple levels

MEASURING AND MONITORING SUCCESS



The monitoring of the programme is enhanced through the [Global EverGreening Alliance's Global Restoration Monitor](#), a cloud-based platform that combines detailed geospatial field data with drone and high-resolution satellite imagery analysis to track progress, impact and carbon sequestration in near real-time.

The platform's unique lens on local restoration provides critical information for a broad range of stakeholders; for effective policymaking, training, and opportunities for greater impact on the ground, as well as a standardised set of indicators to measure contributions towards national and global climate commitments and targets.

In addition, the programme can generate verified carbon credits using the most contextually appropriate Standards, including Gold Standard and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).





We invite all government, implementing, technical and donor partners to take action and join Landscape Partnership Asia, the largest initiative aiming to restore Asian drylands.

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