

Do



Landscape  
Approaches

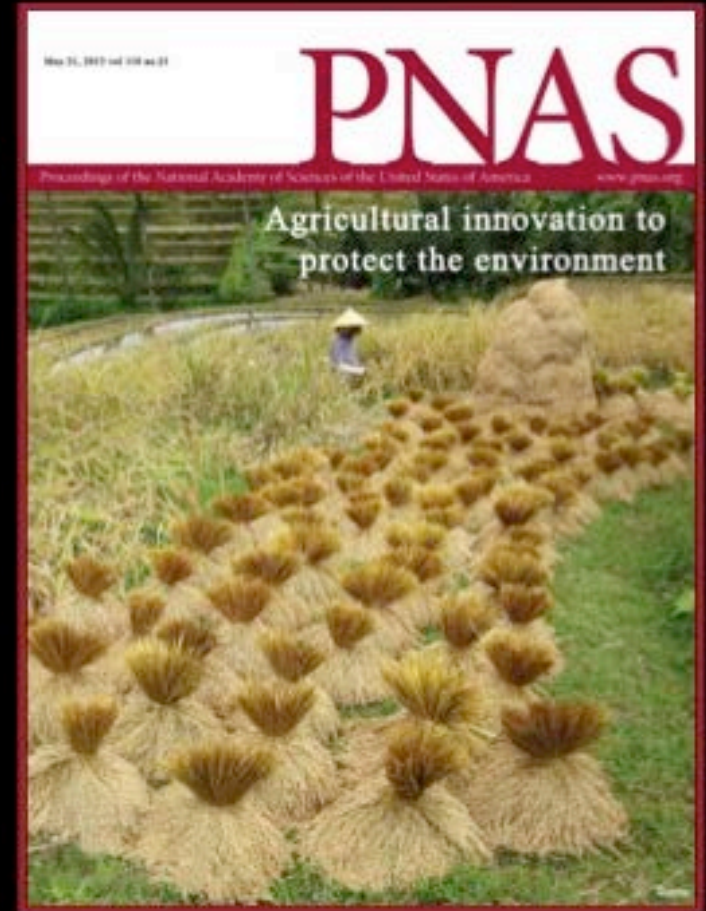


work?



# Principles

- Continuous learning and adaptation
- Common concern/problem
- Multiple Scales
- Multi-functionality
- Multiple stakeholders
- Theory of change
- Clear rights and responsibilities
- Participatory monitoring
- Resilience
- Capacity





# Key questions...

**Can they really deliver? Given multiple and conflicting objectives.**

**How to measure impact?**

**Justified in what situations? When should they not be used?**

How do LA's differ from conventional spatial planning?

**Should IUCN protected landscape categories have higher prominence?**



# Panelists

- Chris Margules – James Cook University, past Vice President of CI
- Leonard Usongo – Director of IUCN, Cameroon; LAS in the Congo Basin
- Hermayani Putera – WWF Kalimantan; LAS in the Heart of Borneo initiative.
- Petrus Gunarso – Sustainability Director, APRIL, Sumatra
- Stewart Maginnis – IUCN, Nature-based solutions
- Dalia Aljawahary – HIMA initiative – Lebanon
- Nigel Dudley – Equilibrium Consultants





# Kalimantan





# Lebanon











# Congo Basin



# Challenges of community livelihood initiatives in the Congo Basin

Complex institutional set up

Donor driven agendas

Insufficient financial support for community initiatives

Weak capacities

Lack of incentives for livelihood initiatives, low opportunities

Challenging enabling environment to promote co-management systems





## *The Hima Way of Life*

- Protection of the ecosystem & biodiversity
- Empowering community through local resource management
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Improving land management  
eg. pastoral lands, agricultural lands, water bodies



**Socio-  
economic  
and cultural**

**Nature and  
Biodiversity**

**Ownership**





# Labian- Leboyan Corridor



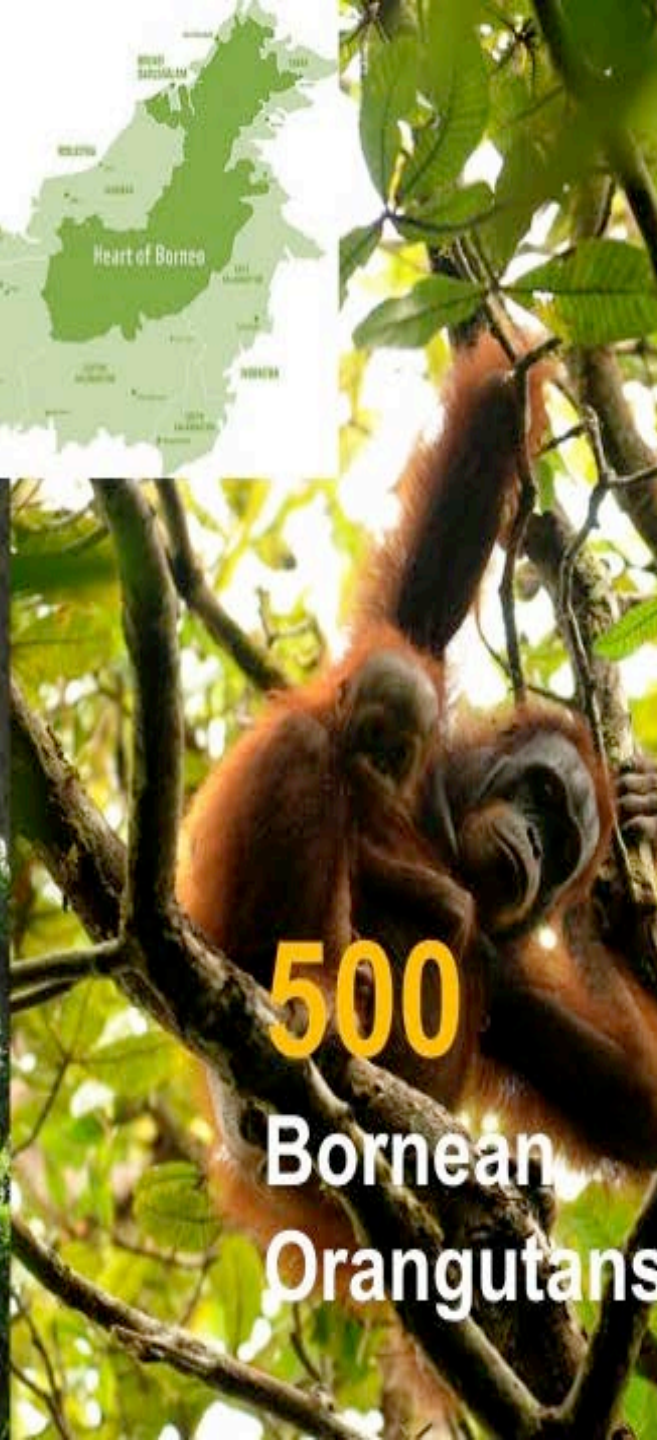
Betung Kerihun NP

**800,000** ha

The 2nd largest NP  
in Borneo

Water Catchment  
for Kapuas River

**1,143** km



**500**

Bornean  
Orangutans

Danau Sentarum NP

**132,000** ha

Ramsar Site

**65%** of  
freshwater fish for the  
province





## The Development Option

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**Unmanaged Land**



**Sustainable Land Management**





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1. From authoritarian to democracy
  2. From highly centralized to decentralized
  3. Conflicting expectation; business, community, government, global
  4. Inclusive business model
  5. Biodiversity in the production forests



## Some questions about the landscape approach

- How do we reconcile local and national perspectives for managing landscapes?
- Is it better to manage for multiple functions over the whole landscape or use a mosaic of specialised sites?
- What species or groups of species can no longer realistically survive outside protected areas?
- Under what conditions do networks of small reserves interact ecologically?
- How do different protected area governance types compare in terms of effectiveness?



# Role of PAs in landscapes/seascapes

- Ask not what landscapes or seascapes can do for PAs, rather what PAs can do for landscapes and seascapes
- PAs are the heart and soul of sustainable landscapes/ seascapes
- PAs are embedded in landscapes/seascapes that are used by the people who live in them for their livelihoods – must be valued by those people
- What PAs contribute, but not uniquely
  - protect biodiversity
  - Provide water – drinking, ag, forestry, mining
  - Store carbon
  - Reservoir for pollinators, predators of pests
  - Absorb waste – nutrients and silt
  - Provide tourism opps.
- PAs need to be juxtaposed with other land uses to maximise benefits
- The challenge in landscapes/ seascapes is to manage the balance



# Outcomes

**How do we deliver on LA?**

**Build collaboration**

**Active examples – Learning landscapes**

**Document – peer review**

**Public-Private partnerships – facilitated by  
scientists/NGOs**