



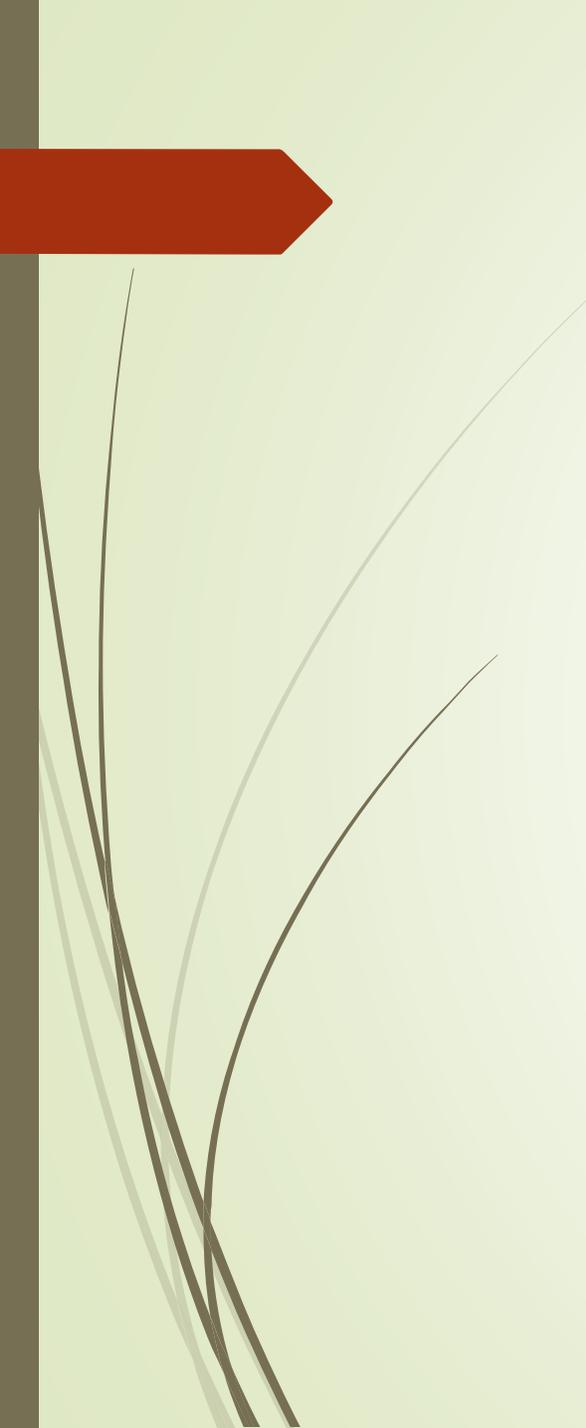
About landscape approaches and their implications for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Suneetha M Subramanian

27 Nov 2019

Understanding land(sea)scape approaches

- ▶ Landscape approaches are generally understood as long-term collaborative processes bringing together diverse stakeholders aiming to achieve a balance between multiple and sometimes conflicting objectives in a landscape or seascape (Sayer et Al., 2016).
- ▶ Offer a framework to assimilate policy and practice for multiple land uses in a given area through adaptive and integral management processes (Reed et al 2017; Milder et al. 2010; Sayer et al. 2013).
- ▶ In recent decades, several similar approaches have been proposed to integrate sector-specific management activities into broader landscape-scale management strategies so as to reconcile social and environmental agendas (Gurung et al. 2019; Reed et al. 2016).



Concept

Cultural landscape

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)

Integrated landscape management

Landscape approach

Ecosystem approach

Man and Biosphere (MAB)

Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)



Based on the commonalities of the Concepts, we can conclude that integrated production landscape and seascape approaches are processes that:

- (1) have productive landscapes and seascapes that are multi-functional;
- (2) are shaped by long term human interactions with nature;
- (3) bring together diverse stakeholders for long-term collaboration and co-management;
- (4) achieve multiple objectives related to resource management and environmental goals; and
- (5) bring about transformation over time, space and scale

Why is it relevant

- Includes both social and ecological, and therefore focuses on the utilitarian values (that may be quantified and are also evocative)
- Priorities of social and of ecological- If well designed, policies can achieve both conservation and development goals
- Explicitly noting that participatory, inclusive negotiation may not satisfy all stakeholders but result in fewer losers and more winners, landscape approaches call for multi-stakeholder engagement from different sectors to better negotiate trade-offs and maximize synergies (Reed et al. 2016 2017; Sayer et al. 2013 2014).
- With a focus on an iterative process of negotiation, trial and adaptation, landscape approaches thus have considerable potential to put theory into practice.

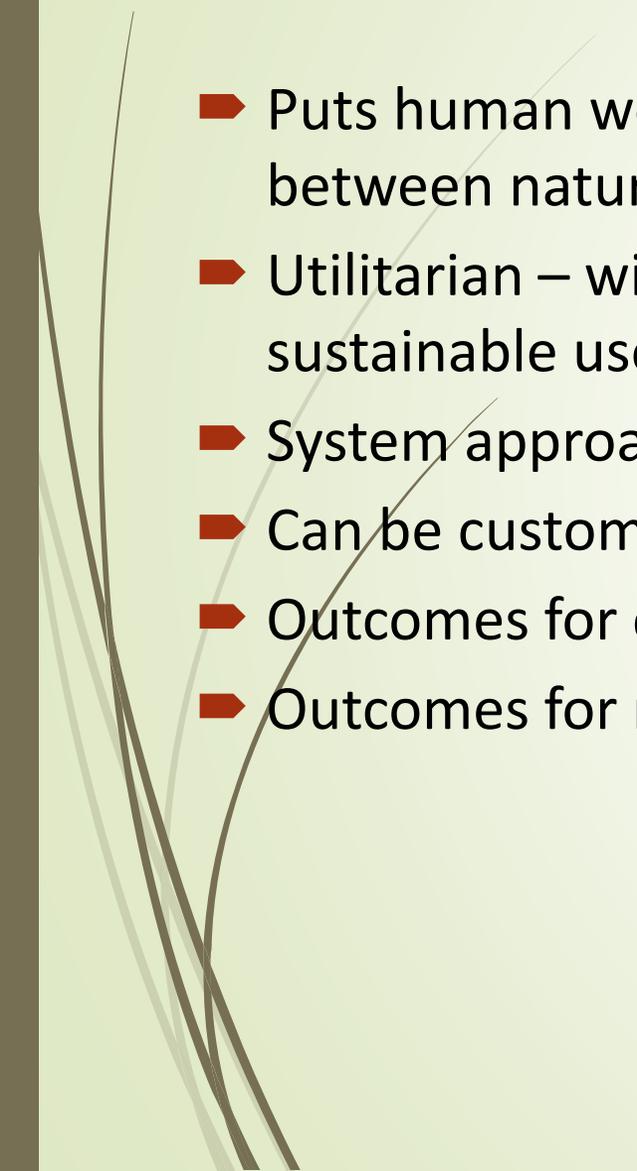


State of knowledge of extent, diversity of such approaches

- Uncertain
- However, empirical evidence illustrating the relevance of landscape approaches to the conservation of natural resources, contributions to economies, and sustainable livelihoods is compelling.
- The landscape approach is by nature an integrated approach that cuts across sectoral divisions and various policy priorities (Eg., environment, rural development, water management, health, and food security)

So what is unique



- Puts human wellbeing at the center- but clearly identifies tenacious interlinkages between nature-society
 - Utilitarian – with principles of reciprocity and interdependence embedded – sustainable use
 - System approach
 - Can be customized to various contexts – not necessarily just in rural areas
 - Outcomes for conservation and ecosystem integrity are high
 - Outcomes for multiple wellbeing parameters are also high
- 

Relevance to the post 2020 GBF

- Bold new framework being sought – cross-cutting in nature that meet multiple global goals for sustainability
- Mainstreaming is key
- Systems approach is key
- Transformational change is key – Engaging multiple and diverse stakeholders, priorities at local and global levels, account for contextual uncertainties and opportunities, adaptive co-management...
- Rural – Urban connectivity to be ensured – wrt sustainable flow of resources and incorporating ecological principles of land use and landscape management



New solutions may have their basis in old wisdom



Thank you for your attention