



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

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# 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**