



On the Landscape Framework/Approach

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Center for International Forestry Research

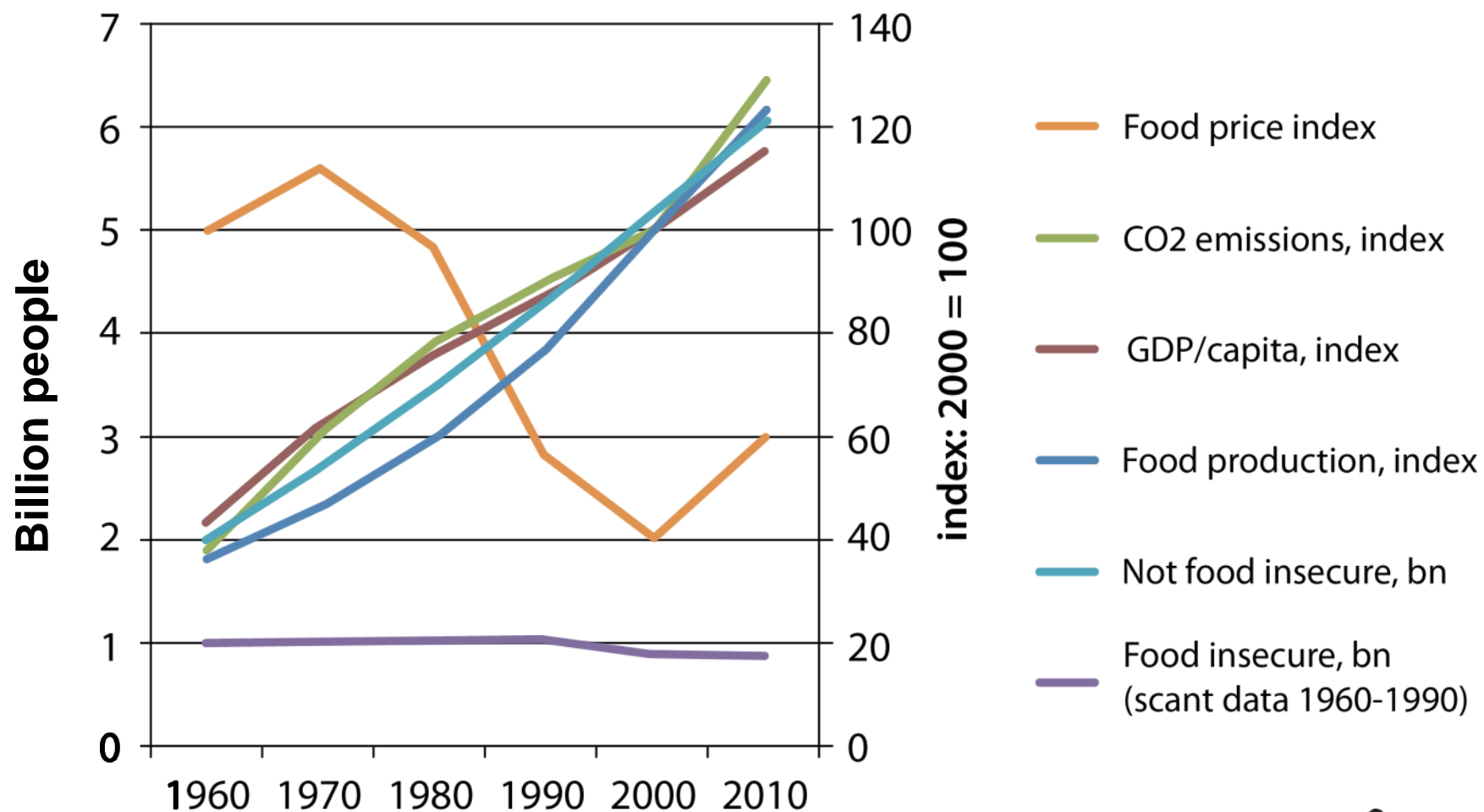
- **Vision: Forests are high on the political agenda and contribute to broader development goals.**
- Inter-governmental organization, HQ in Bogor, Indonesia, working globally.
- Research, capacity building and outreach to bring solid and relevant science to decision-makers.





**Alternative Vision:
A planet with healthy landscapes.**

Global developments 1960-2010



What to expect

- 9.6 billion **people** in 2050
- Changing **consumption** patterns
- Continued economic **growth**
- Expectations of **justice and equity**
- Migrations to seek new **opportunities**
- Increased **climate variability**

**Only 30-40 years ahead,
the world will not look like it does today.**

CIFOR and landscape research

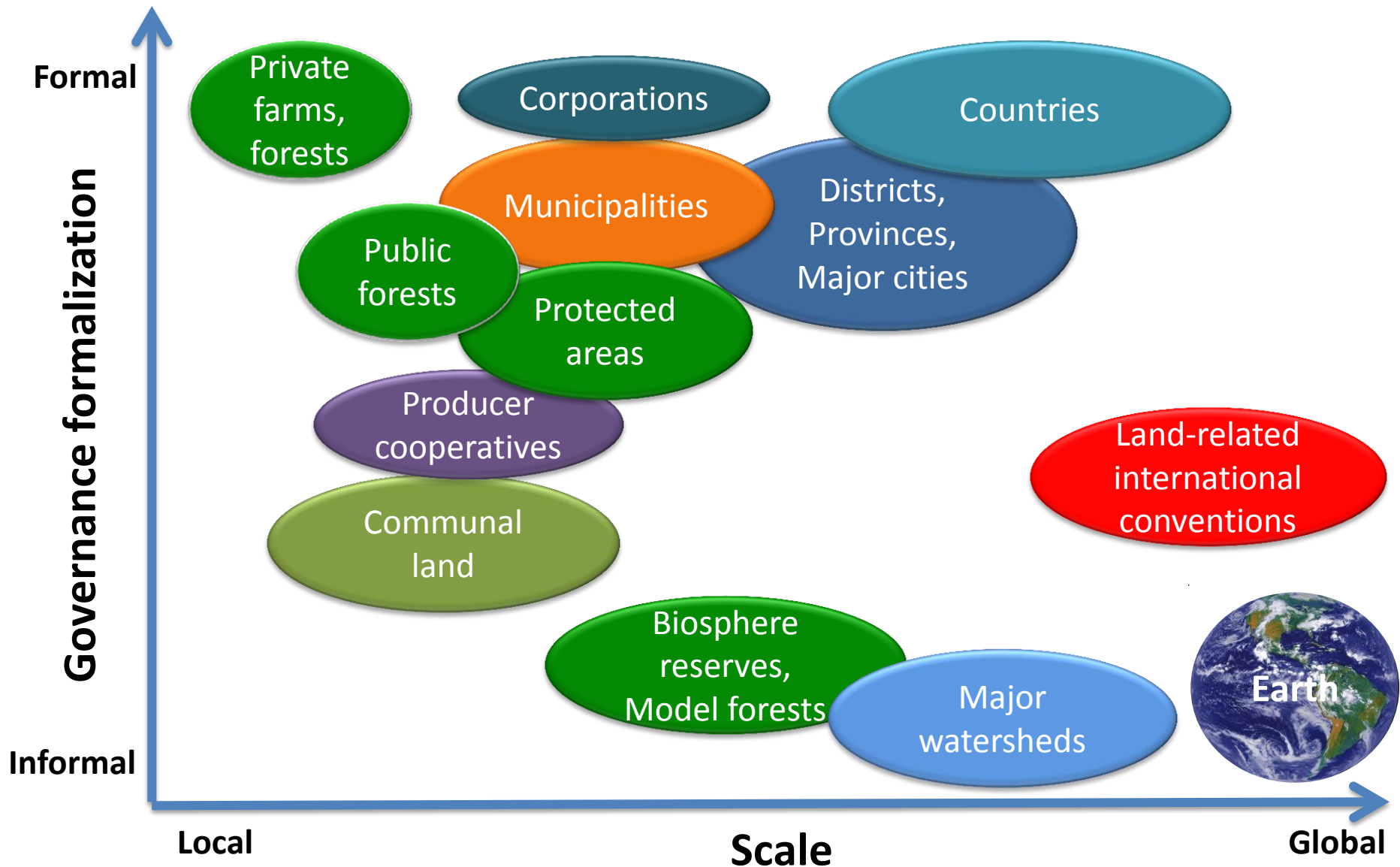
- Landscapes have long been central to CIFOR's research strategy:
 - *Landscapes for Sustainable Livelihoods*
 - *Biodiversity in Fragmented Landscapes*
 - *Managing conservation and development trade-offs at the landscape scale*
 - *Landscape Management, ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods*
- “Landscape Mosaics” – SDC (with ICRAF)
- Landscape principles and guidelines
- Learning landscapes



A possible definition

Landscape
=
***A Place
with Governance
in Place***

Landscape Diversity



Are landscapes important?

1. Livelihood for billions of people
2. Production of all our food
 - and other renewable products (wood, non-wood)
3. Source of 1/3 of greenhouse gas emissions (land use)
4. Home to all terrestrial biodiversity
5. Cornerstone in a green economy

Yes. They are important. Very important.

But: How are the above 5 topics dealt with?

Another possible definition

Landscape approach

=

***Formulating goals and setting priorities
for a landscape
over time***

Political Processes: Focused but Fragmented

MDG → Post-2015 development agenda

- Poverty reduction
- Sustainable Development Goals

Food security aspirations

- Nutrition and health
- Climate-smart agriculture and food systems

Mitigating and adapting to climate change

- Rural communities
- Land-based sectors

The forestry/landscapes “Big 5”

Maintaining biological diversity

- Conservation
- Sustainable use

Green economy

- Return on investments in a green economy
- Improved livelihoods



Silos and fragmentation – no landscape view

An approximate mapping of major intergovernmental actions and the land-based sectors

Land-based Sectors

The “Big 5”

		Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Cities
MDG	Poverty	MDG1c	MDG7a	MDG7a	MDG7d
WFS	Food security	Zero hunger	nil	CCRF	FCIT
UNFCCC	Climate change	not yet	REDD	?	indirect
CBD	Biodiversity	AWP	FWP	MWP	?
Rio+20	Green economy	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd

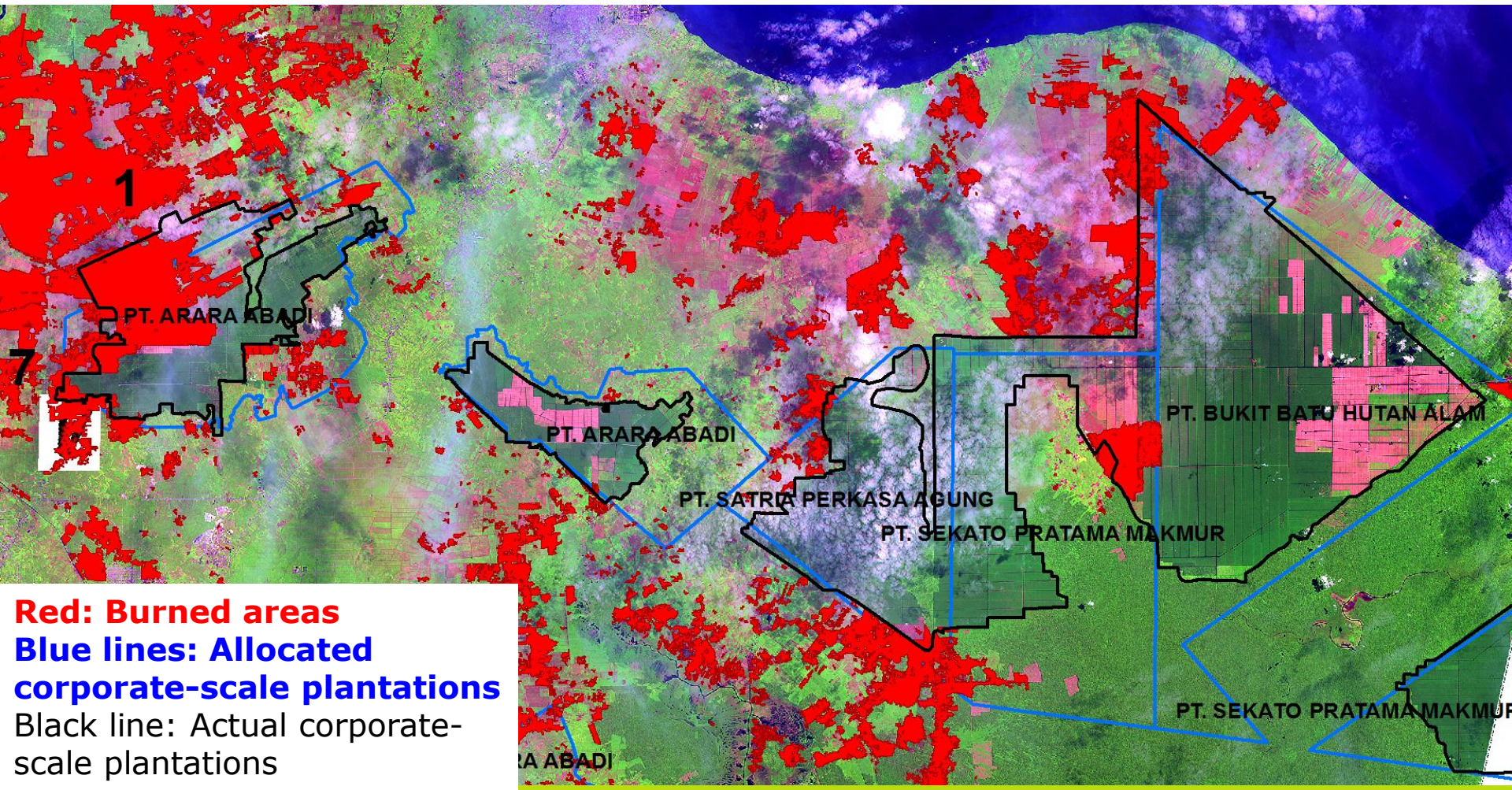
Better nutrition through safe drinking water – the case of Jakarta (this is also forestry!)





Agriculture fires in Sumatra Jun-Aug 2013

- Causing haze, huge GHG emissions and loss of habitats
- High political attention – for now
- Must address landscape & sustainable development more broadly



Global Landscapes Forum

Warsaw, 16-17 November 2013 – at COP19

- **A Landscapes Approach to inform:**
 - Climate Change agreements and actions
 - Sustainable Development Goals
- **Agriculture & Forestry together - 2200 participants over 2 days**
- **4 themes:**
 - Investment
 - Governance
 - Climate change adaptation & mitigation
 - Food and nutrition



The landscape as a framework



1

Landscapes are essential for future we want.



2

Fragmentation of sectors and political processes hinder us.



3

Landscapes approach creates synergies and manages trade-offs.



4

People on the ground are in charge.



5

Private finance is essential to the solutions.

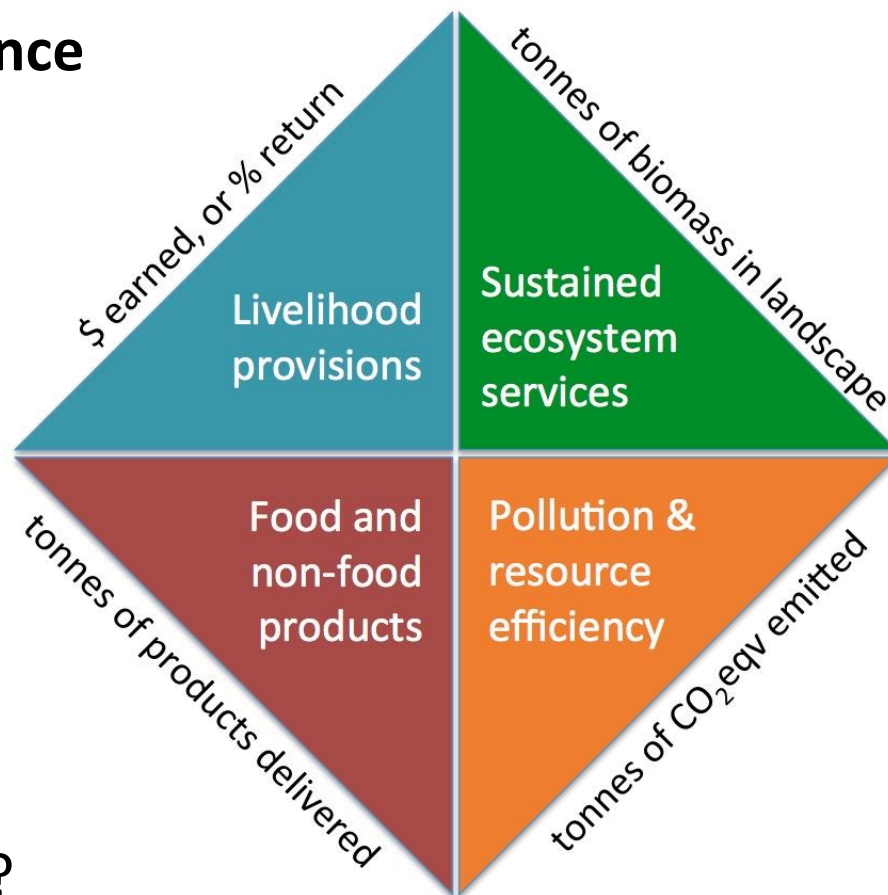


It is the ambitions, aspirations, drive, innovation, care and investments of local people that will decide if we move towards sustainable landscapes – or not.

We need a common language for landscapes

Objectives, measures, performance

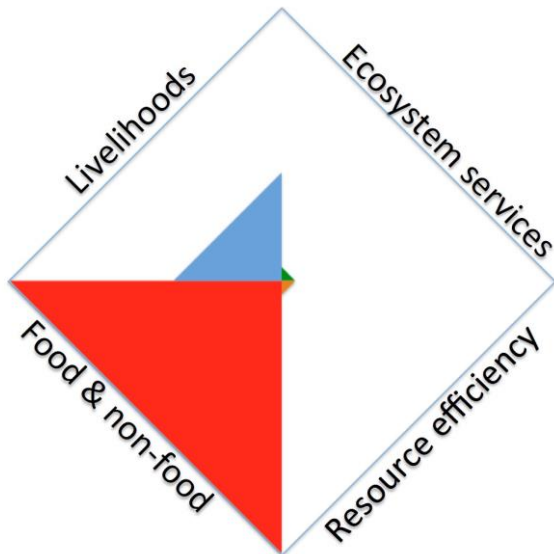
- Easy to understand
- Apply to any scale
- Apply to any location
- Measurable
- Sustainability can mean improvement over time
- Sustainable Landscapes = SDG?



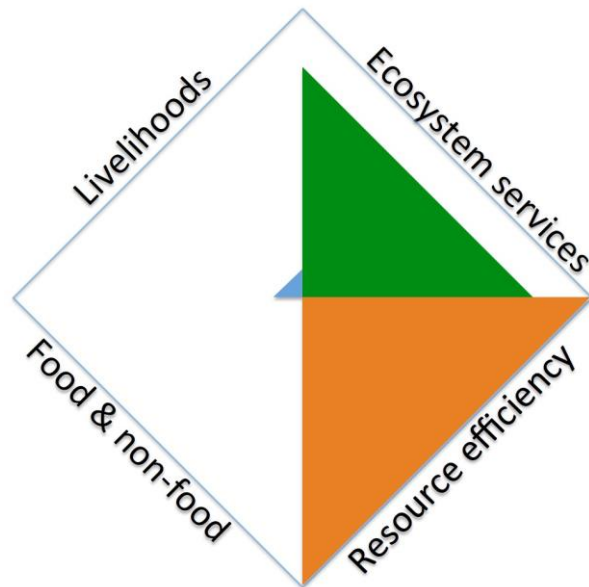
Weighting the Landscape objectives...

Indicative and implicit consequences of some approaches

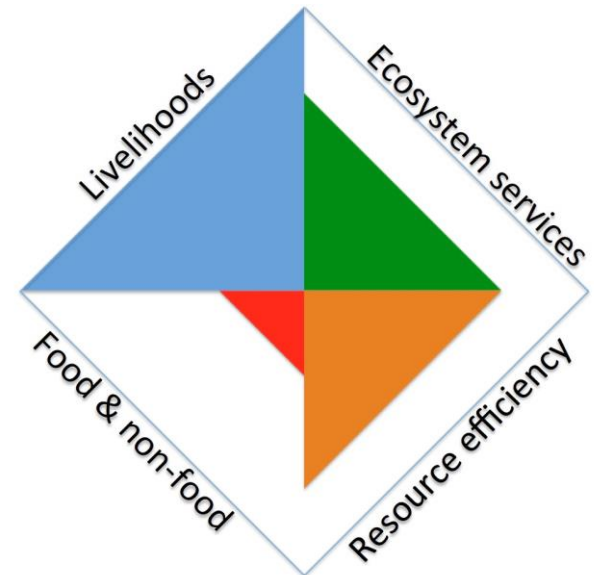
Green
Revolution
landscape



REDD
landscape



Climate-smart
agriculture
landscape



What do we need to make it work?

Research priorities include:

- Nature–society interactions, changes in natural resources and their uses, impacts on ecosystems, economies, productivity
- Livelihood interactions, rights, tenure, decision-making processes, return on investments, effects of migration and economic growth
- Institutional structures and effectiveness in handling synergies and trade-offs, public and private sectors
- Global comparative studies of landscape approaches
- Potentials of cross-sectoral policies
- Options for measurement of sustainability performance
- Long-term observations (sentinel landscapes)



Some further thoughts

Are we sufficiently addressing the production factors in landscapes?

■ Land

- The focus of most research, negotiation and communication efforts

■ Labour

- Not (yet) very prominent, despite the importance of demographics, migration and urbanization

■ Capital

- Lots of talk, but how can we put private finance to work for sustainable landscapes?



Take home messages

- Landscapes are our future
- Institutional structures often hinder good solutions
- We need a common language for landscape objectives and measuring progress
- “Land, labour and capital” (or Planet, People and Profit) must all be considered
- The research agenda is daunting, but we have to do it!
- Keep it simple!

