

# LUD Day, Session I



Land Use  
DIALOGUE



# Breakout Session

## **A. Common understanding:**

- 1. What is the value of a landscape approach to environmental problems (according to different perspectives)?
- 2. When is a landscape approach not a jurisdictional approach and why?
- 3. What contexts or problems are best suited to a landscape approach?

## **B. Dialogue within a Landscape**

- 1. What is the role for dialogue in a landscape approach to environmental problems?
- 2. When does a dialogue become a negotiation (and why should it not)?
- 3. How can dialogue support a landscape approach?



# Breakout Session Report Back



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# LUD Day, Session II



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## LUD-Initiative Mini-Dialogue

**Liz Felker**

The Forests Dialogue

*TFD Steering Committee Meeting, New Haven*

6 March 2019



# LUD Activities

## 1. LUD Background Research

Baseline Governance, Key Landscape Processes,  
Stakeholder mapping

## 2. LUD Roundtables

## 3. LUD Multi-Stakeholder Learning

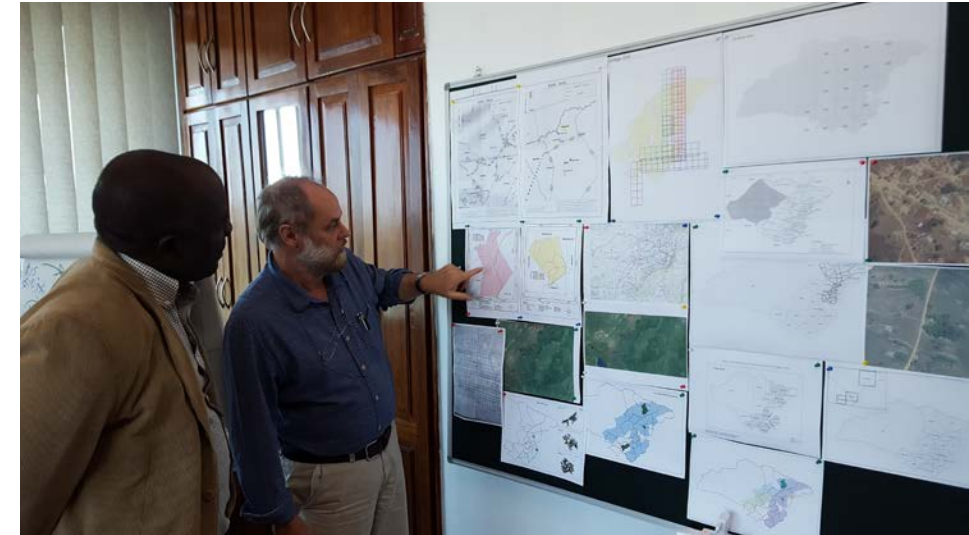
Visioning and Actions

## 4. Continuing Dialogue

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Dialogue assessment

Stakeholder Network Analysis



# LUD Model Considerations

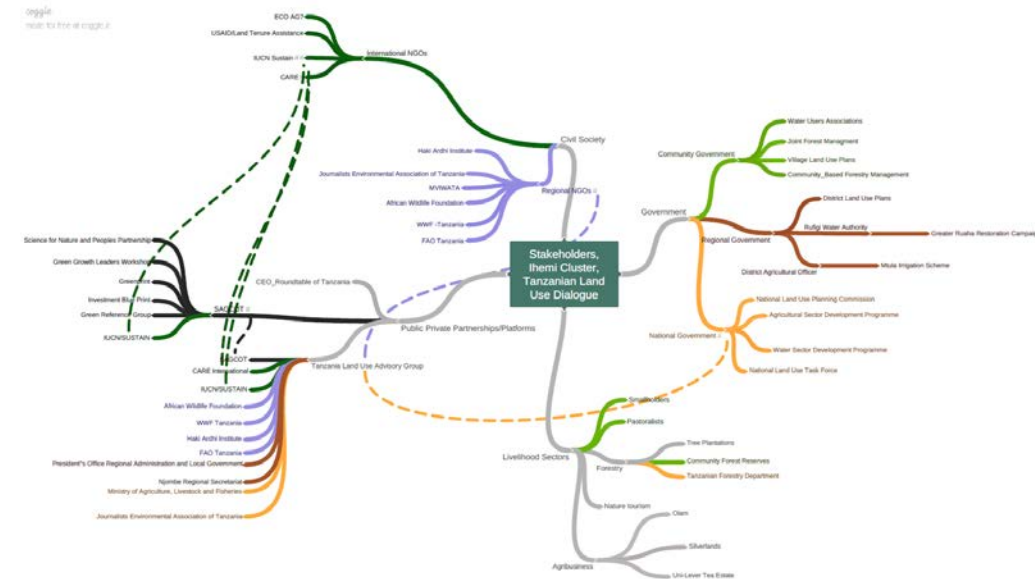


- Flexible to landscape context
  - Strength of landscape platform
  - Landscape process dialogue will feed into
  - Availability of background information
  - Stakeholder experience in dialogue
- Flexible to LUD partners
- Dialogue leadership model difficult



# 1. LUD Background Research

- Land use and resource decision making baseline, including key ecological and social conflicts or concerns;
- Identification of processes in the landscape the LUD will feed into (such as policy reform or collaborative management programs);
- Stakeholder mapping and identification of key stakeholders.



**OUTPUTS: Background Scoping Paper.** This includes a scoping of key issues and land use decision making baseline





## 2. LUD Roundtables / Scoping Meetings

- divided by stakeholder group or regionally as appropriate
- methods may utilize maps and spatial rendering or be a facilitated focus group discussion depending on the context and needs
- Plans to use in DRC at National Level and Uganda at District level

**OUTPUTS:** Roundtable landscape visions and ideas. Outputs may be decided in the given landscape. Collectively between all focus groups will feed into larger LUD meeting.



Other  
compiled  
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### 3. Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Platform

- LUD Visioning Dialogue: The goal is, through dialogue, to form a landscape vision shared amongst an inclusive set of landscape stakeholders with a set of prioritized actions for achieving the vision.
- LUDs have a suggested set of principles that support dialogue functioning and legitimacy.

**OUTPUTS:** Shared landscape vision and prioritized actions to achieve vision.  
Network of landscape practitioners.





## 4. Continuing Dialogue

- The process envisions continued landscape dialogues based on the needs that arise from the Landscape Platform Visioning Dialogue.
- The LUD attendees, advisory group, and key partners should decide the dialogue needs of the landscape.
- This may include establishing a LUD working group, annual LUD meetings, follow up roundtables or others.





## 5. M&E



Gephi

- **LUD Dialogue Assessment Evaluation**
  - Survey handed out at end of dialogue
  - Assesses LUD principles, asking for participants perceptions of representative, neutral, transparent, accountable and trustworthy.
  - Supports platform responsiveness to needs of stakeholders
- **Stakeholder Network Analysis**
  - Building on stakeholder mapping, describes relationship between organizations
  - Can be used to understand general patterns of relationships or the role of a single organization





# LUD Lesson + Challenges



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# Tanzania, Ihemi Landscape





## Planning Sustainable Landscapes



Grupo de  
Trabalho:



DIÁLOGO  
FLORESTAL



Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária  
e Extensão Rural de Santa Catarina



Apoio:





# Ghana, Wassa-Amenfi





# A word from future LUD landscapes

- Uganda
- DRC
- Guatemala
- Myanmar





# Carrousel Report Back



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The logo consists of a square divided into two sections. The top section contains several vertical green lines of varying heights. The bottom section contains several diagonal green lines of varying lengths, creating a stylized landscape or architectural form.

# Land Use DIALOGUE

## LUD Research Fellows

Liz Felker, Bethany Linton, Javier Gonzalez,  
Ben Williamson, Renata Lozano

*TFD Steering Committee Meeting,*

*New Haven*

6 March 2019





# First Phase of Land Use Dialogues

- Partnered with LUD national and landscape partners
- Common set of research methods and topics, yet specific to landscape based on prior research, research needs, partner goals and plans
- Supported by Liz as PI @ TFD secretariat + Research advisor Amity Doolittle with biweekly group calls
- Carried out by Yale F&ES Research Fellows, Funding by Yale-Tropical Resources Initiative and F&ES CDO





# Research Protocol

- Background Research
- Stakeholder Mapping
- Transect Walks
- Key Informant Interviews
- Landscape Visioning Focus Groups





# RESEARCH OUTPUTS:

**Background Scoping Paper** This includes a **scoping of key issues** and land use decision making **baseline** and **LUD recommendations**

**Baseline Data Template** supports cross landscape comparison and identify gaps

Main topics	Step	Information needed (wherever possible, pl. reference the source of information (including providing a link and sharing a soft copy if no link is available)	Comments
1. Situational analysis/ forest landscape situation	1.1 Landscape context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>How large is the size (ha) of the landscape and where is it located (name of province, district, commune etc. and if possible provide map with its boundaries)</li><li>What is the forest cover and its main forest types (in ha or %; with indication of 2-3 key species/genera making up the forest)</li><li>What other main land uses (in ha, % of the landscape)</li><li>Significance of the landscape in national and international context (e.g. conservation priorities, habitat for important species, source of ecosystem services, ethnic and cultural knowledge and heritage etc.)</li><li>Significance of the landscape in local-site level context (who uses these landscapes and in what ways?</li><li>Provide a short historical context of projects/interventions (related to <u>landuse</u> - conservation, protected area management, production forest management etc. either by RECOFTC or by other organizations) in the landscape. How were protected areas or other large areas set aside? Are there unresolved issues and grievances about these areas or their boundaries?<sup>1</sup></li></ul>	



GHANA LAND USE DIALOGUE  
*Wassa Amenfi Landscape*

GHANA

Background Paper  
Author: Ben Williamson

1. Introduction  
The Wassa Amenfi Landscape is a 360,000-ha area in the Western Region of Ghana. Located within Ghana’s High Forest



# Thank you!





# LUD Day, Session III



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# Breakout Group Carousel



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# Breakout Group Carousel Questions

1. How can Land Use Dialogues feed into other landscape processes?
2. How to compare between contexts and provide learnings?
3. What is phase 2? How continue dialogues in the landscape and follow up on priorities that emerge?
4. How do we ensure that the rights of indigenous and marginal communities are upheld and perspectives included within the LUD process and outcomes?
5. What kind of capacity building around landscape approaches + dialogue is needed? What format would be useful?



# Breakout Group Report Back



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# What's next for the LUD?



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