Landscapes for People, Food and Nature

An International Initiative for Dialogue, Learning and Action

Reported Impacts of 23 Integrated Landscape Initiatives

EcoAgriculture Partners

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EcoAgriculture Partners

EcoAgriculture Partners is an international nonprofit organization based in Washington D.C. dedicated to supporting innovators from the agriculture, conservation, and rural development sectors to strengthen and scale up integrated agricultural management approaches. EcoAgriculture Partners aims to improve understanding and knowledge of ecoagriculture, facilitate collaboration among innovators and practitioners, and mobilize strategic institutional change. Ecoagriculture is a landscape approach to natural resource management that simultaneously pursues three inter-related goals: conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, sustained agricultural production, and improved rural livelihoods. EcoAgriculture implements its work through three Programs on Landscapes and Leaders, Research and Policy, and serves are Facilitator for the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative. Please visit EcoAgriculture Partner's website for more information at http://www.ecoagriculture.org

Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative

The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative is an international collaborative effort to foster cross-sectoral dialogue, learning and action to support the widespread practice of integrated agricultural landscape approaches. The primary goal of the Initiative is to promote and support the broader adoption and more effective use of integrated landscape approaches to address the full set of needs from the rural land base—including sustainable, climate-resilient production of food and fiber, watershed management, biodiversity conservation, bio-energy, terrestrial climate mitigation, and rural livelihoods. The Initiative does so by bringing together many of the diverse organizations and communities of practice already engaged in integrated landscape initiatives to define and implement a strategy for improving and scaling up the use of such approaches in critical landscapes worldwide. As an "umbrella" global effort, the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative intends to complement and add value to the many landscape initiatives and networks already underway or in existence. The Initiative is led by a coalition of leading agriculture and environment organizations including: Bioversity International, Conservation International, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Government of the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University -- Institute of Advanced Studies, the World Agroforestry Centre, and the World Resources Institute. Please visit the Initiative website for more information at www.landscapes.ecoagriculture.org or the Initiative blog at http://blog.ecoagriculture.org

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, numerous land managers seeking to address the challenges of food production, ecosystem management and rural development have reached across traditional sectoral boundaries to forget partnership to solve what are clearly inter-connected problems. Their work reflects a 'whole landscape' or 'integrated landscape' approach that seeks to meet the full range of needs from the land and resource base.

Hundreds of these initiatives have been identified, but few have been rigorously evaluated in terms of their benefits for agricultural production, human well-being and ecosystems. Nonetheless, some documentation has been done on dozens of landscape cases, illustrating the potential for major impacts. EcoAgriculture Partners began a few years ago to collect case material and impact studies, and this work is now being systematized more comprehensively through the Global Review of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (www.landscapes.ecoagriculture.org/pages/global_review).

This document provides an interim overview of the nature and scale of impacts reports from 23 integrated landscape initiatives all over the world, with diverse aims and in diverse contexts. Additional cases and data will be added to this document on-line, as they become available.

REPORTED IMPACTS OF 23 INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE INITIATIVES ON PRODUCTION, LIVELIHOODS AND ECOSYSTEMS

Landscape, Country (date report produced)	**Landscape Challenge**	**Main Activities** (KS: Key Stakeholders)	**Documented Impacts** (P: Production, L: Livelihoods, E: Ecosystems)
(1) Banikoara District, **Benin**[1]	Resolve conflict between pastoralists and cotton farmers	Creation of livestock corridors through agricultural fields; "social fencing"; local agreements between farmers & pastoralists KS: Netherlands Development Organization, coalition of international NGOs, locally elected officials	P: Increased livestock productivity from access to pasture and watering points. Indirect benefit to cotton production through supply of manure and animal traction. L: Livestock production created new source of income for farmers. E: Corridors have higher floral species richness than permanently cultivated land and may act as passageways and permanent habitats for seed dispersers and pollinators. Production of timber and non-timber forest products may improve and there may be positive influences on microclimatic conditions.
(2) Kakamega Forest, **Kenya**[2]	Protect high-biodiversity forest in densely populated smallholder farming region	Diversify economic opportunities through the harvesting of non-timber forest products; increase agricultural productivity on existing lands; plan community conservation KS: International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology, Farmer groups, Forest Service, Kakamega Environmental Education Prog, local NGOs	P: Cultivation and processing of two medicinal plants, which are now sold throughout Kenya. More than 800 langstroth hives installed in rural households for honey production. L: Over 17,000 fuel- and energy-saving stoves installed in rural communities. Established a "village bank" through the Financial Services Association to provide small scale credit. E: Half a million tree seedlings planted by community on their farms. environmental education for 29,000 children, 5,000 adults

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(3) Kericho, **Kenya**[3]	Produce high yields of tea for international trade in area of highly threatened forest biodiversity	Unilever, a Europe-based international food company, promoted sustainable agricultural practices among tea producers and other stakeholders, agricultural extension, tree-planting for woodfuel KS: Unilever, local producer organizations, Rainforest Alliance	P: Committed to using renewable resources whenever possible, minimizing adverse effects of production on ecological health, and reducing resource inputs as much as possible, without reducing tea yields or quality. L: New certification systems with the Rainforest Alliance result in a 10-15% increase in tea revenues, which would total an increase in worker's pay by $6.71 million by 2015, when all farms are expected to be certified. E: Promoting sustainable practices in over 8,000 hectares of tea plantations. Increased use of windbreaks, small forested areas, and wetlands, with riparian forests making up 10% of the production area.
(4) Luangwa Valley, **Zambia**[4]	Unsustainable production of cash crops has depleted soil nutrients and increased farmers' reliance on poaching of wild animals for subsistence	Promoting food security through increased training on technology and land use practices to promote agricultural production and reduce poaching; Zero-tillage training available in exchange for traps and snares. KS: Farmer & community groups, Wildlife Conservation Society, Community Markets for Conservation	P: Crop production increased through use of zero tillage, cover crops, crop rotation and natural fertilizers. L: Community groups produce "added value" goods which they market under the name *It's Wild* with the profits used to fund future conservation practices. Of the households that adopted conservation strategies, 84.6% achieved food security within 9 months, versus 70.1% of families not using conservation strategies E: Reduced poaching has led to the stabilization and slight increase in wildlife populations.

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(5) Dimbangombe, **Zimbabwe**[5]	Maximize the benefit of livestock production while minimizing ecological impacts	Holistic grazing management, including managing the size of herds, the amount of time grazing, and the level of disturbance to allow for pasture regeneration KS: Livestock keepers, Africa Centre of Holistic Management, Dimbangombe College of Wildlife, Agriculture and Conservation Management	P: Within a year, grazing changes led to increased livestock production, with starving animals turning into well fed animals within this time period. Livestock losses to lions reduced due to the use of traditional fencing systems. L: Increased livestock production increased farmer's income throughout the area. E: In a two-year time frame there was more forage and ground cover, water retention had greatly improved and the Dimbangombe River was again flowing.
(6) Loess Plateau, **China**[6]	High population growth rates and overgrazing and overuse has led to high levels of erosion, declining food supply and poverty	Loess Plateau landscape restoration through reforesting slope areas; leveling land to produce high- yielding crops KS: Loess Plateau Watershed Rehabilitation Project (World Bank), local farmer groups, municipal governments	P: More efficient crop production on terraces, diversification of agriculture and livestock production. Per capita grain output increased from 365 kg to 591 kg/year. L: Project participant households saw an increase in their income from $70 to $200 (per person per year). E: Perennial vegetation cover increased from 17% to 34% due to replanting programs and bans on grazing. Drastic reduction in sediment flow into the Yellow River, decrease of more than 100 million tons/year.
(7) Rajasthan, **India**[7]	Environmental degradation and drought reduced food security and	Collective community investments to re-establish and manage *johads*, traditional large-scale water harvesting	P: Increased access to water for irrigation (permitting some communities to have an additional growing season) and livestock has led

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	water access of dryland farming communities; loss of wildlife	structures KS: Producer groups, secondary community organization, Tarun Bharat Sangh (NGO)	to increased agricultural production. L: Improved access to water for domestic uses and increased likelihood security; increased interest in collective action. E: Increased groundwater re-charge, improved hillside forest growth, and increased water for wildlife. Restoration of the Avari river, which had not flowed since the 1940s.
(8) Wanggameti, Sumba Island, Nusa Tenggara province, **Indonesia**[8]	Boundary and tenure disputes, livestock grazing conflicts, fire management and illegal logging in and around protected forest and nature reserve; and poverty of smallholder farm families in the area.	Established over 5,000 family forests (on-farm); promoted soil and water conservation; improved soil fertility; multi-stakeholder planning; created the Wanggameti Conservation Area Forum (a broad-based coalition of agency and stakeholder representatives), coordination among government agencies. KS: Farmer groups; community-based forest conservation groups; Yayasan Tananua and other local NGOs; World Neighbors; Ministry of Forestry; community leaders; local government officials; BirdLife International; WCS, WWF	P: Increased agricultural and livestock productivity and improved soil and water retention for production on hillside farms for more than 3,400 rural households across 22 communities, reaching 17,400 beneficiaries. Establishment of over 5,000 family forests as sources of fuelwood, fodder, timber and non-timber products. L: Increased rice and basic food crop production for household food security; Diversification from maize-based focus to include other sources of income for farmers, including fruits, vegetables, goats, tree seeds, others. E: Clearer understanding of tenure rights, grazing boundaries and improved management of communal property resources, including demarcation of 'protected areas' and utilization areas by community. Production of timber and non-timber forest products increased and had positive influences on microclimates.

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(9) Cebu watershed, **Philippines**[9]	To reverse the environmental degradation of the watershed and improve rural livelihoods for smallholder farm families.	Established soil and water conservation and integrated farms (including livestock); Participatory innovation development for small-scale, hillside agricultural production KS: Mag-uugmad Foundation; World Neighbors; Community leaders; Local government officials	P: Increased agricultural and livestock productivity on hillside farms for more than 1,500 rural households across 18 communities, reaching 8,100 beneficiaries. L: Dramatic increases in maize and bean production for household food security; diversification from maize-based focus to include other sources of income for farmers, including fruits, vegetables, small-scale livestock (largely goats and swine), tree seeds, others; reduction dependence on external inputs such as chemical fertilizers and agr-chemicals. E: Increased tree cover across the watershed (diversified from almost exclusively coconut to agroforestry, fruit and fodder trees); regeneration of community forests on communal lands; efficient on-farm water management decreased yield crop fluctuations due to erratic weather patterns; overall positive influences on microclimatic conditions
(10) Kalinga, **Philippines**[10]	Maintain local livelihoods though irrigated rice cultivation and sustainable harvesting of wild animals	Conserved, rehabilitated integrated rice terraces; improved forest management practices; restored effective indigenous agricultural practices KS: Kalinga Indigenous Peoples organization, local farmer groups	P: Over 150 hectares of rehabilitated rice terraces, with fish and vegetables L: Increased outreach and cooperation between local indigenous communities, the private sector, and government. E: Forest protection, reforestation and maintenance have ensured an 81% rate of intact forest in Kalinga Province and a 72% rate in the Cordillera Region.

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(11) Sinharaja, **Sri Lanka**[11]	Protect Sri Lanka's last remaining virgin rainforest from encroachment due to increased demand for tea cultivation	Promotion and training in agroforestry practices for tea small holders in the buffer zone of the Sinharaja Forest KS: Protected Area manager, Sewalanka Foundation (local NGO)	P: More than 500 farmers from 22 villages adopted new agroforestry practices in and around tea plantations L: Small businesses developed through the marketing of palm syrup. E: Sustainable practices, such as the use of native tree species for green manure, fuel wood, and the prevention of soil erosion, are reducing pressure on and damage to forest.
(12) Malpai Borderlands, Arizona & New Mexico, **USA**[12]	Loss of grasslands and increased presence of woody plants due to natural fire supression	Reintroduced fire as a grassland management tool; reintroduced the keystone species, the black- tailed praire dog; over half of the Malpai Borderlands placed in easements, protected from subdivision and development. KS: U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, local rancher organizations, Malpai Borderlands Group (MBG) with ranchers, conserva-tionists, and government agencies, The Nature Conservancy	P: Since 1994, 69,000 acres have been burned to reduce the presence of woody plants and increasing growth of economically useful perennial grasses. L: Cost-sharing assistance programs are available for farmers to conduct these conservation practices. "Grass banking" is also available to farmers who are experiencing severe drought and are in need of pasture for their livestock. E: Along with the black tailed prairie dog, the MBG has conservation plans for other threatened species including the Chiricahua leopard frog, the long-nosed bat and the ridge-nosed rattlesnake
(13) Napa Valley California, **USA**[13]	Reduce negative ecological impacts of conversion	Huichica Creek Stewardship project promoted a watershed approach to biodiversity	P: Maintained winegrape production and quality, while reducing ecological threats.

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	from grazing lands to vineyards	management, and restored native vegetation to increase habitat and reduce pesticide loads entering the creek KS: Napa Sustainable Winegrowing Group, Napa County Resource Conservation District	L: Huichica Creek Vineyard Sustainable Agriculture Demonstration Project. E: Improved creek ecosystem health, including the reestablishment of steelhead and rainbow trout spawning and the survival of the endangered California freshwater shrimp. Wildlife populations have also risen, including natural predators such as foxes and birds of prey. Groundwater flow and downstream creek flow have increased, sediment runoff has decreased, overall water quality has improved, and the use of pesticides has declined, improving water quality.
(14) Talamanca, **Costa Rica**[14]	Improve rural livelihoods of indigenous cocoa farming communities in ways that protect high biodiversity in the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	A regional organic small farmers' cooperative (ANAI) promoted sustainable agriculture and forestry, ecotourism, biodiversity conservation enterprises; organic certification and marketing of high value crops; community-led biodiversity monitoring, farmer training and knowledge-sharing KS: Indigenous people's org, Asociación de Pequeños Productores de Talamanca, ANAI, CATIE, local NGOs, Gandoca-Manzanillo Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	P: 1500 farmers using improved eco-friendly production practices, and increase competitiveness L: Increases of 15-60% in small-farmer revenue due to crop diversification and certification premiums. E: High biodiversity maintained in shade cocoa and other plantations and farm-forest mosaics; improved water quality

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(15) Matiguas, **Nicaragua**[15]	Slow the rapid expansion of livestock production to remaining forested areas	Promoted silvopastoralism (incorporating tree cover into pasture lands) and payments for ecosystem services to promote biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration KS: GEF, FAO, Nitlapan (NGO associated with the Central American University), CATIE	P: Silvopastoral practices used in 24% of the total project area. The total area of degraded land fell by 2/3. L: Participants received the PES, and in time, silvopastoral practices will generate additional income through increased productivity. The municipal government granted tax relief as an additional incentive for these practices. E: Increase in effective forest cover to 31% across the landscape. Landscape connectivity increased with 67% of forest fragments connected by at least one route.
(16) Quebrada El Aguila watershed, Danli municipality, El Paraiso province, **Honduras**[16]	Integrated rural development to reduce rural poverty among smallholder farm families in an environmentally threatened watershed	Promotion of sustainable food production, particularly through the establishment of soil and water conservation; improvement of small-scale coffee production, including organic fertilizers/manures; environmental awareness and action for conservation of local natural resources (water, forests, etc); family health interventions; community capacity-building KS: Farmer and community groups and organizations; FECOAG (federation of local village councils); Coffee Farmers	P: Increased agricultural and livestock productivity in over a dozen rural communities, working with over 500 farm households and benefitting >3,000 people. L: Reduction in food insecurity through increases in maize and bean production; improved small-scale coffee production to include crop diversification strategies as other income sources, including tilapia, honeybees, improved poultry, and new crops such as sugar cane, cassava, and fruit trees. E: Strong community 'ethic' of environmental/conservation awareness achieved; elimination of swidden agriculture and local deforestation practices; widespread increase in tree cover across the watershed (diversified

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		Cooperative (COAUL); World Neighbors; Interamerican Foundation; Community leaders; Local government officials	to agroforestry, fruit and fodder trees); overall positive influences on microclimatic conditions.
(17) Turrialba, **Costa Rica**[17]	Protect high-value biodiversity and hydrological services in region with high-value commercial agriculture and urban development	Development of the Talamanca-Central Volanic Biological Corridors; Reventazon Model Forest; developed community agreements; research on improved crop, livestock, agroforestry practices; monitoring threatened species; eco-tourism; tree-growing to connect protected area fragments KS: Vegetable growers, coffee growers, livestock farmers, tourist operators, conservation organizations, local governments, power companies, community organizations	P: Increased production of coffee, vegetables, livestock products, agroforestry tree products; pest problems for coffee L: Increased eco-tourism industry; reduced conflict over development plans; community empowerment E: Protection of habitat for *Garza sol* bird species (cultural icon); increased ecological connectivity between forest fragments in the Corridor; increased forest and tree cover; increased agricultural biodiversity; protection of water resources for environmental use
(18) Murray-Darling River Basin, **Australia**[18]	Reverse severe threats to water supply for major city and for agricultural production caused by	120 sub-catchment planning groups developed local land-use and management plans, and more than 160 Landcare groups were formed to solve local natural resource issues	P: Maintained agricultural productivity which was threatened by salinity problems. L: Protected water availability and quality for cities downstream of the River Basin; farmers rewarded for good ecosystem stewardship.

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	watershed degradation	that crossed property boundary lines; systems of payments for ecosystem services to farmers established KS: Australia's Landcare Program; Queensland Murray-Darling Committee	E: Reduced erosion and sedimentation; increased vegetative cover
(19) Lake Naivasha, **Kenya**[19]	Reverse recent trend of declining water level in Lake Naivasha, declining groundwater levels; sedimentation; over-abstraction by agriculture	CreationImarisha Naivasha Board by national level leadership of Kenya bringing stakeholders together to develop an integrated basin management plan; new 'stop-light system' linking water abstraction rights for different groups of users to the water level of the lake; small grant fund for investments that improve water quality & management KS: Prime Minister and sector ministers; local governments; NGOs; commercial flower growers; community groups; pastoralists; fishers	P: Several community forestry and local fishery groups have increased production through grants from Imarisha Fund L: Stakeholders empowered by having forum to raise and negotiate concerns; flower growers have enhanced brand reputation; flower buyers in Europe engaged and supporting initiative E: Eco-standards established for flower-growers; standards set for water abstraction; capacity strengthened of some water user groups; hydrological studies undertaken to identify problem areas in the Basin
(20) Atlantic Forest Region, **Brazil**[20]	Restore the region's highly threatened forest which was being lost	Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact was established with the ultimate aim of restoring 15 million hectares of	P: Increased productivity using eco-friendly crop and livestock production practices L:Farmers earning income from

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	through urbanization, agricultural intensification and extensive exploitation	forest by 2050. Three years into the Pact, over 200 organizations had signed on to provide support, resources and funding. KS: 96 NGOs; 34 government institutions; 25 private companies; and 7 research institutions	resource stewardship (PES,eco-certification) E: More than 56,000 hectares of forest are currently in the recovery process through 103 forest restoration projects around the region; agroforestry investments and improved practices are increasing forest cover and improving water quality
(21) Rupa Watershed, Kaski, **Nepal**[21]	Protect region's threatened wetlands and reduce poverty	Established Rupa Lake Rehabilitation and Fisheries Cooperative; strengthened institutions; participatory planning and implementation of conservation and income generation activities through forestry, fisheries, permaculture; payment for watershed services KS: Jaibik Shrot Samrachan Abhiyan (Bioresources Conservation Movement); Pratigya Co-op; Rupa Co-op; KiDeKi (Farmer to Farmer)	P: Increased harvest of fish; increased agricultural production; increased forestry production I: 5000 households benefited directly from the Rupa watershed conservation fund; increased incomes from new enterprises; 17 community forestry users groups received payments for conservation and use of forest resources E: Rupa Lake wetlands protected; community forests protected
(22) Chiquitano Model Forest, **Bolivia**[22]		Strengthened the Model Forest concept and implementation, created and strengthened protected areas and	P: Sustainable forest production increased; models for sustainable agriculture introduced L: 23 indigenous communities and 1,450 families sustainably managing

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		strengthened sustainable community enterprise based on forest products. KS: Foundation for the Conservation of the Chiquitano Forest; individual municipalities; Commonwealth of Chiquitano municipalities; Government of Santa Cruz; private universities	forests and visibly improving their income and livelihoods E: 12 Million hectares of watersheds declared as protected in one or more management levels. 7 new Municipal Parks created (1.7 million hectares) for strict protection of watershed and biodiversity. 7 new Municipal Territories (14.5 million hectares) with approved land use plans, emphasis added in maintenance of ecosystem services, especially water, to ensure human and animal life, agriculture production and longer term sustainability
(23) Cape Winelands, **South Africa**[23]	Minimize the further loss of threatened natural habitat for *renosterveld* spp of the Cape Floral Kingdom,most biodiverse plant populations in the world; World Heritage Site; only 4% habitat left, all in prime wine-growing area	In 2004, wine industry formed partnership with conservationists, "Wine and Biodiversity Initiative"; developed wine production and habitat conservation standards; coordinate winegrowers and other conservation actors; sold eco-label at a premium KS: Botanical Society of South Africa, Conservation International, the Green Trust, SANBI	P: 16 producer cellars have joined as members I: Producers increase income from higher prices of eco-labelled product; increased income from eco-tourism E: 126,000 hectares of prime habitat conserve in first 4 years

ENDNOTES

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