

# Restoring landscapes - governing place



## Scaling up - Applying lessons learned

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(Frank Newbould, World War II. Copied from Simon Schama's Landscape & memory)

# Disconnection between nature and people

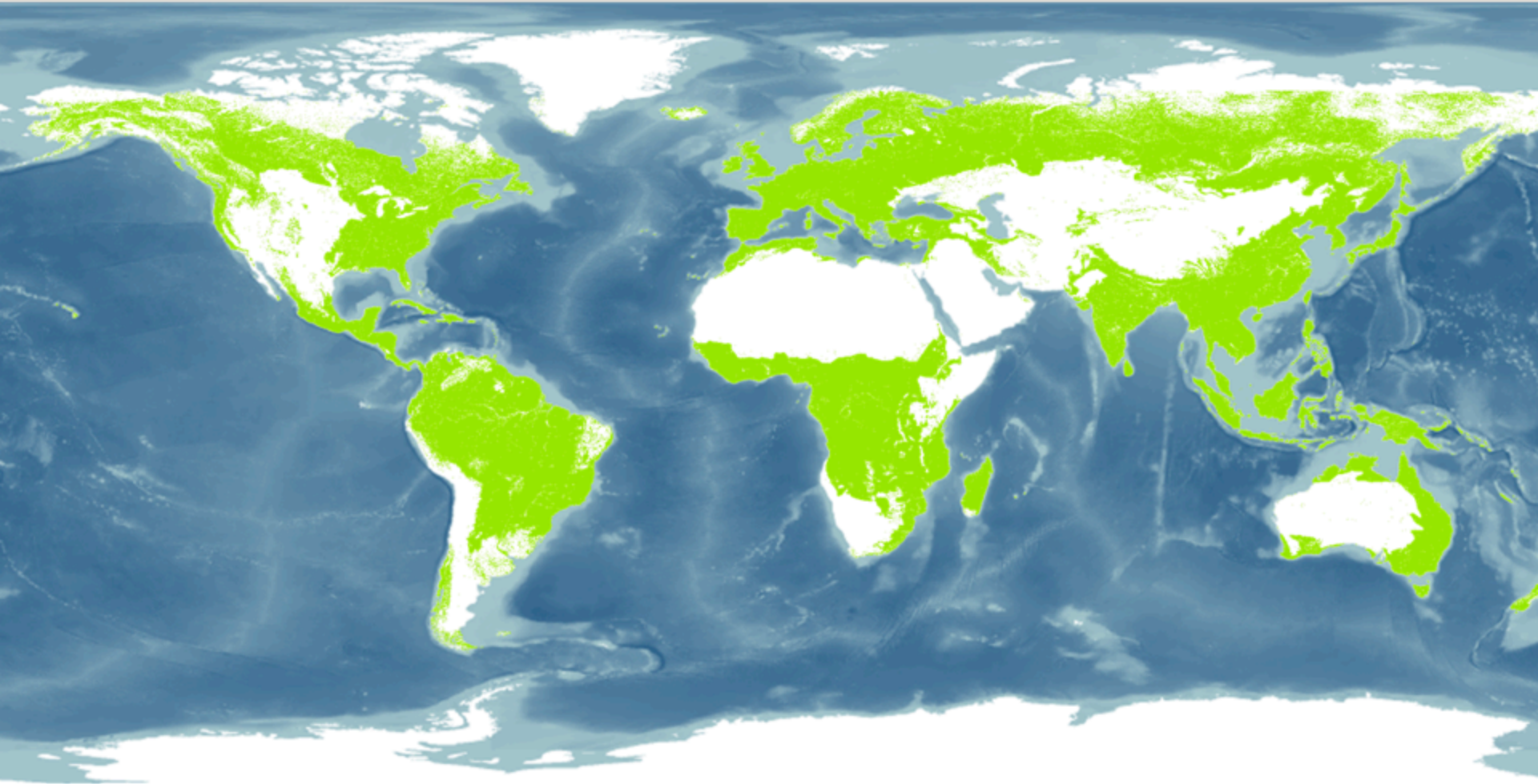
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- Natural disaster
- Human intervention
  - Demographic change
  - Agricultural production
  - Direct foreign investment
  - Urbanization
  - Mobility
  - Unsustainable behaviour



# The World's Forests

## Remaining and Lost

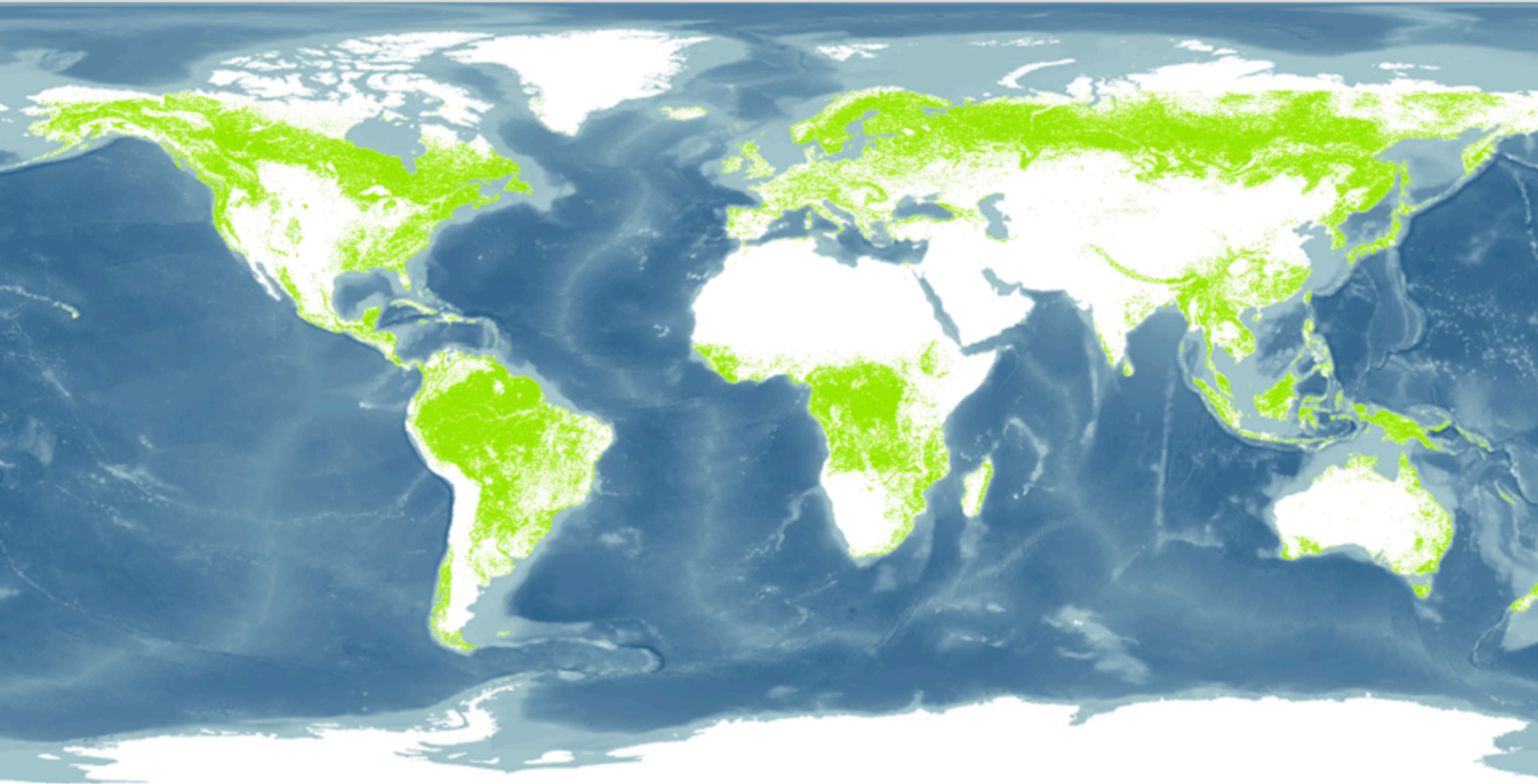


WRI-GPFLR, 2010

 Original forest cover

# The World's Forests

## Remaining and Lost



WRI-GPFLR, 2010

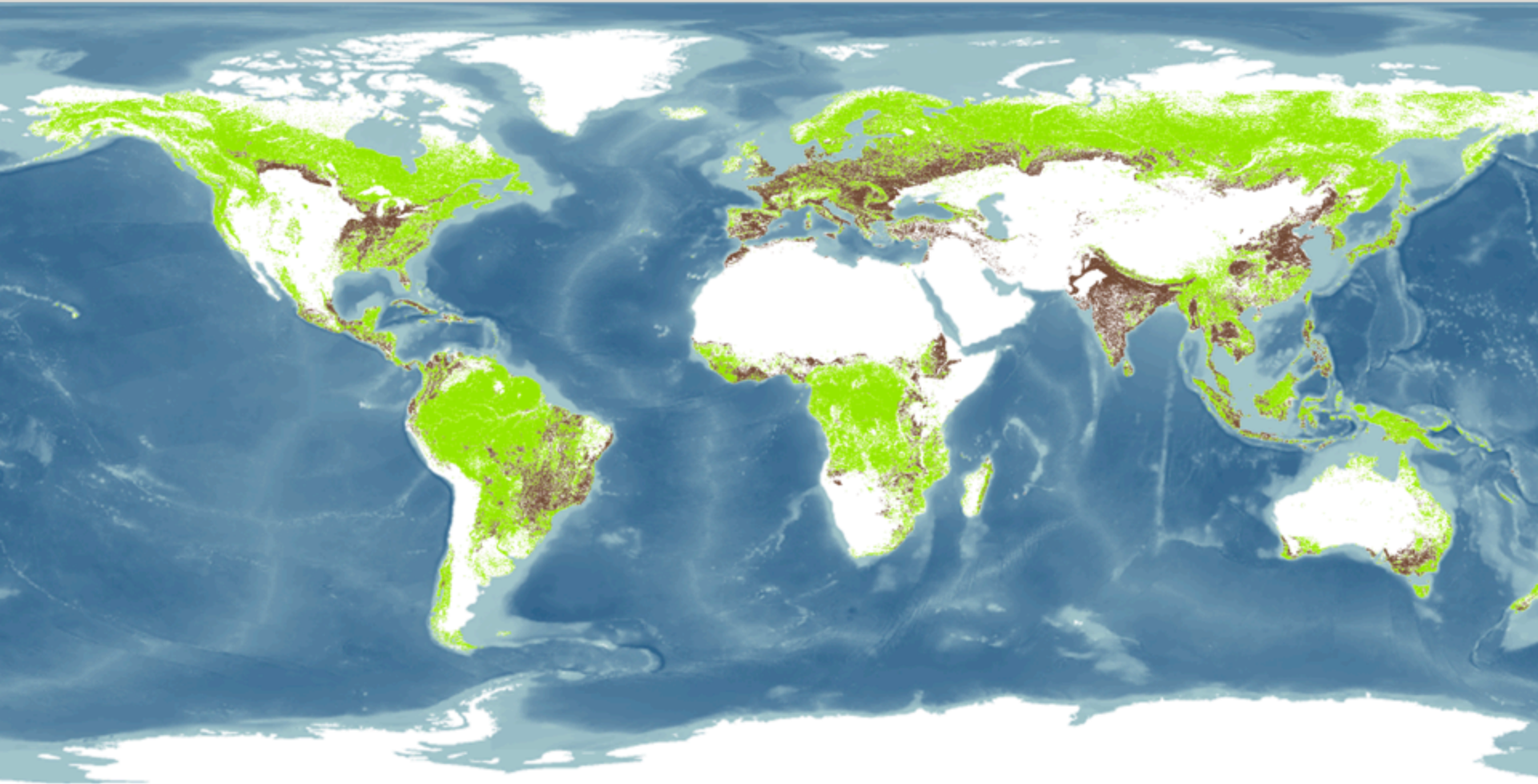


Current forest cover



# The World's Forests

Remaining and Lost



WRI-GPFLR, 2010



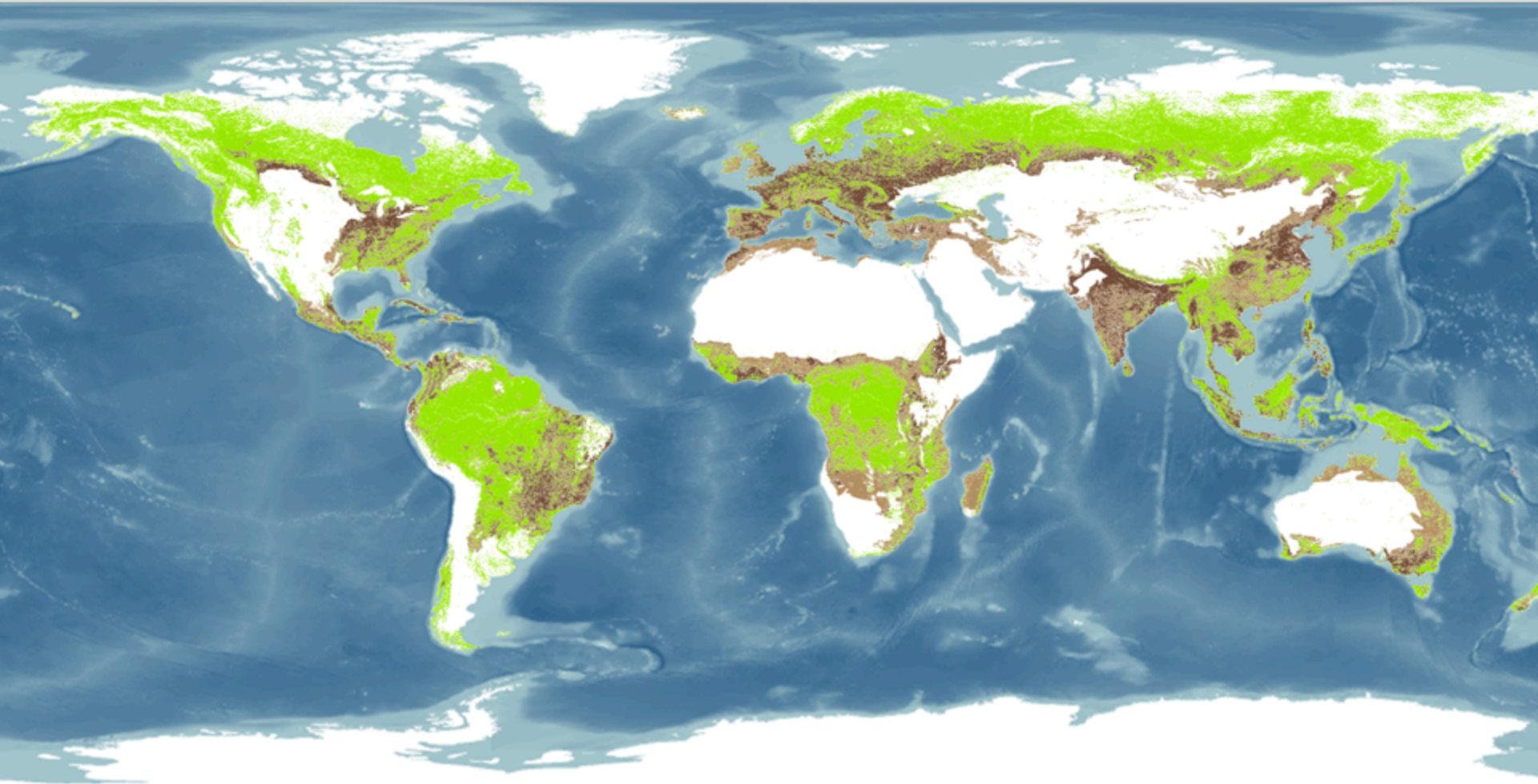
Current forest cover



Formerly forest, now croplands

# The World's Forests

Remaining and Lost



Current forest cover



Formerly forest, now croplands



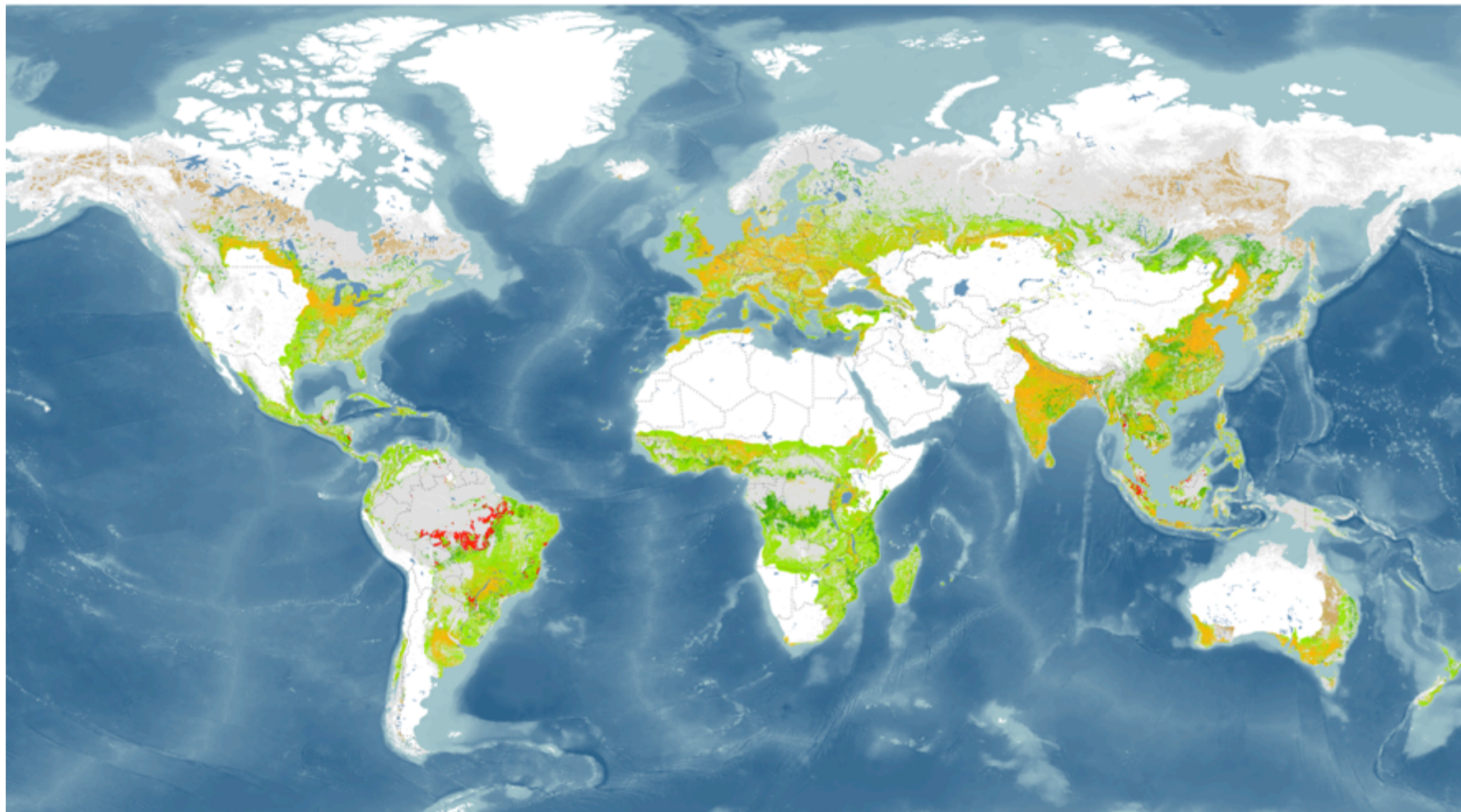
Formerly forest, now pasture

# Can this destructive process be reversed?

- Great potential for restoration at landscape scale  
(app. two billion hectares, WRI, 2011)
- *'Ideas transform landscapes...'*
- A world of opportunity



# A World of Opportunity for Forest and Landscape Restoration



## FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Wide-scale restoration
- Mosaic restoration
- Remote restoration

## OTHER AREAS

- Agricultural lands
- Recent tropical deforestation
- Urban areas
- Forest without restoration needs



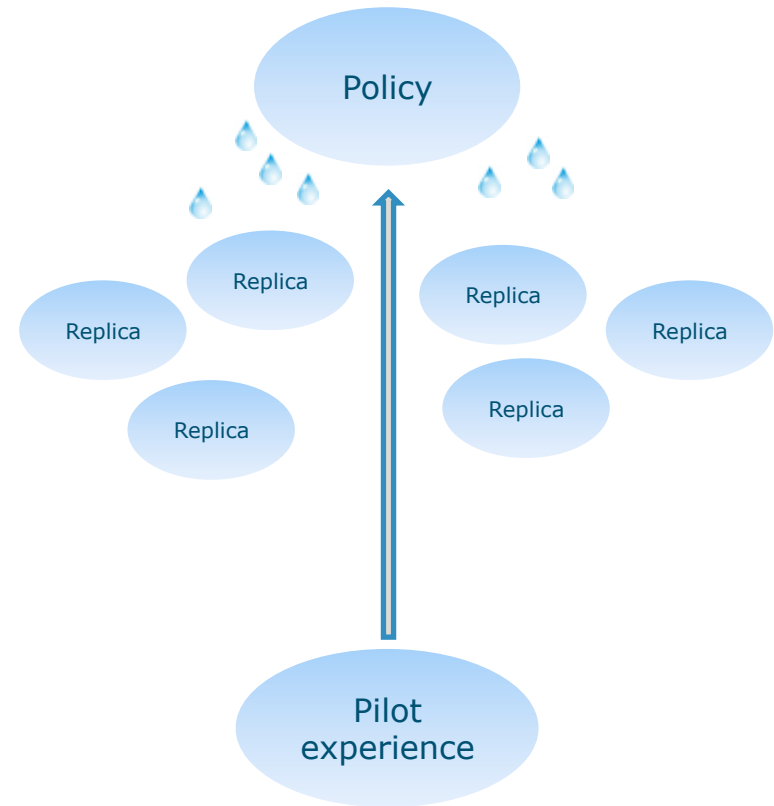


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# Why don't we do this on a global scale?



- Transfer of technology
- Transfer of capital
- Empowerment of people?



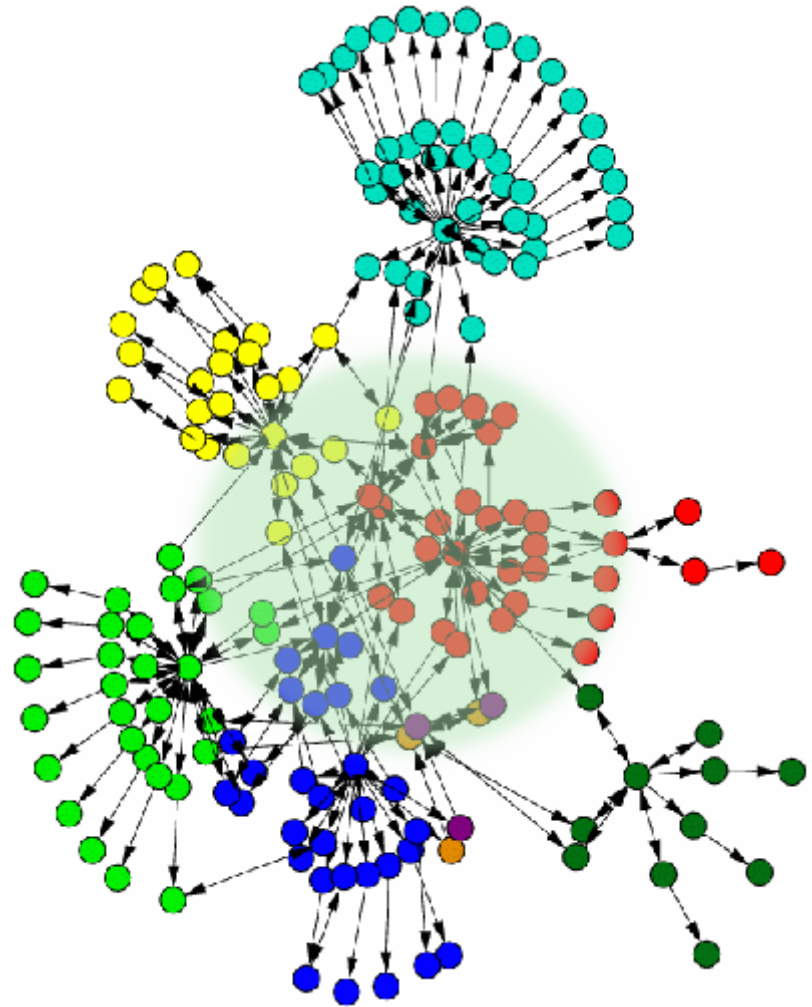


# What we have learned...

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- Landscapes are complex spatial units...
- Cultural, historic or aesthetic sceneries (Wikipedia)
- Heterogeneous land forms and land uses (Urban, 1987)
- Pieced together to a landscape-level patchwork (Guilmour, 2008)
- Crossroad of social networks, across levels and scales (Görg, 207)
- Despite globalization, place matters (Massey, 2005)
- Sense of belonging, collective identity (Taylor, 2008)
- Strengthened through dialogue, stories, symbols (Turnhout, 2011)
- Collaborative learning & action (Wenger, 2005, Wals, 2010)

# Landscapes as multi-scale networks



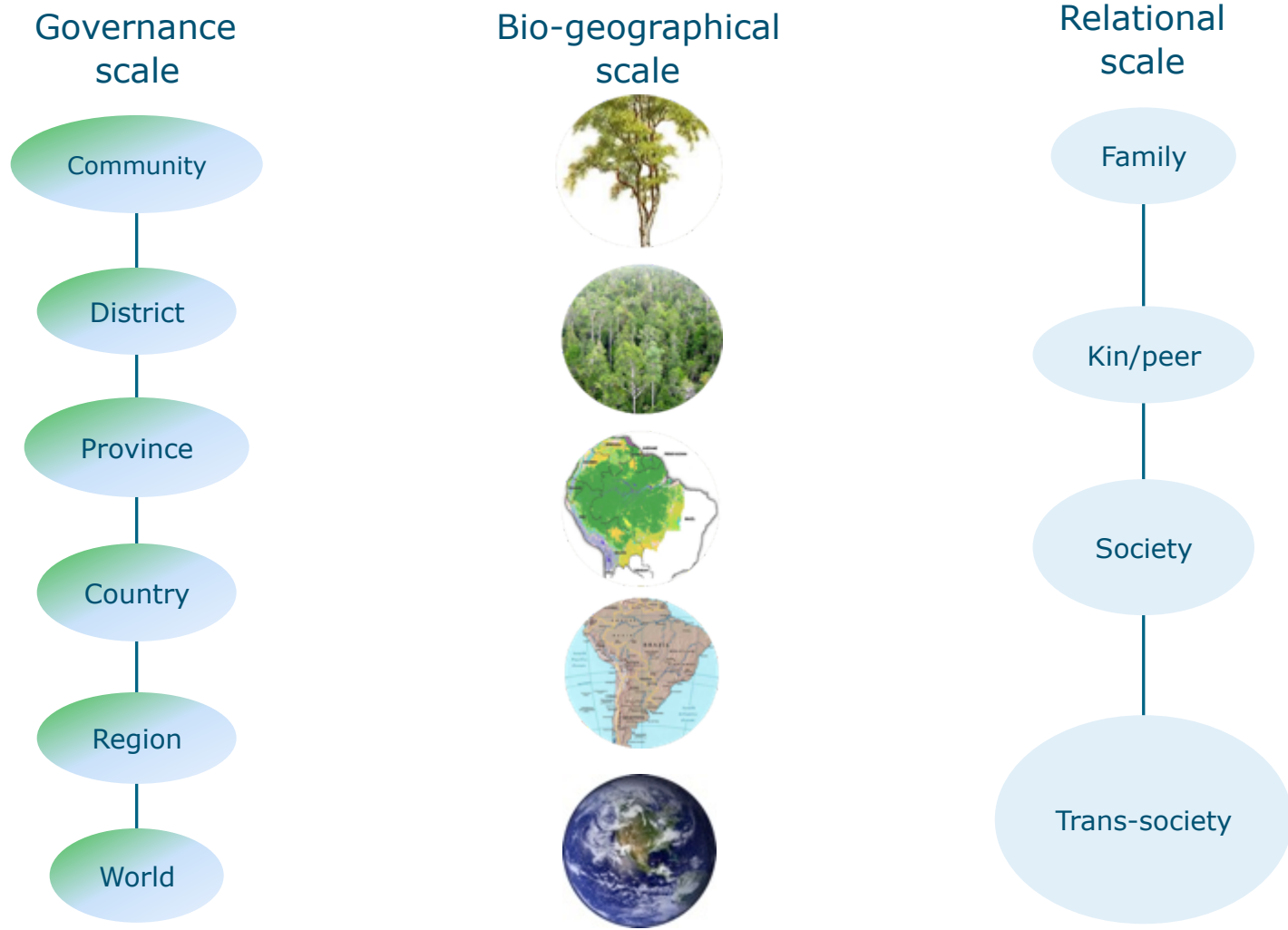
# What we have also learned...

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- Landscapes are complex governance units
- Multiple stakeholders, multiple interests
- Conflicting interests, competing claims
- Negotiated decision-making
- Across administrative & political scales
- Few institutions/governance arrangements at landscape level
- Though place matters, scale decides (Swyngedouw, 1997)



# Scaling



# Spatialization of governance

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- Reconnecting politics to place
- Reconnecting citizenship to place
- Environmental citizenship
- No re-scaling of governance
- 'Politics of scale' (Görg, 2007)

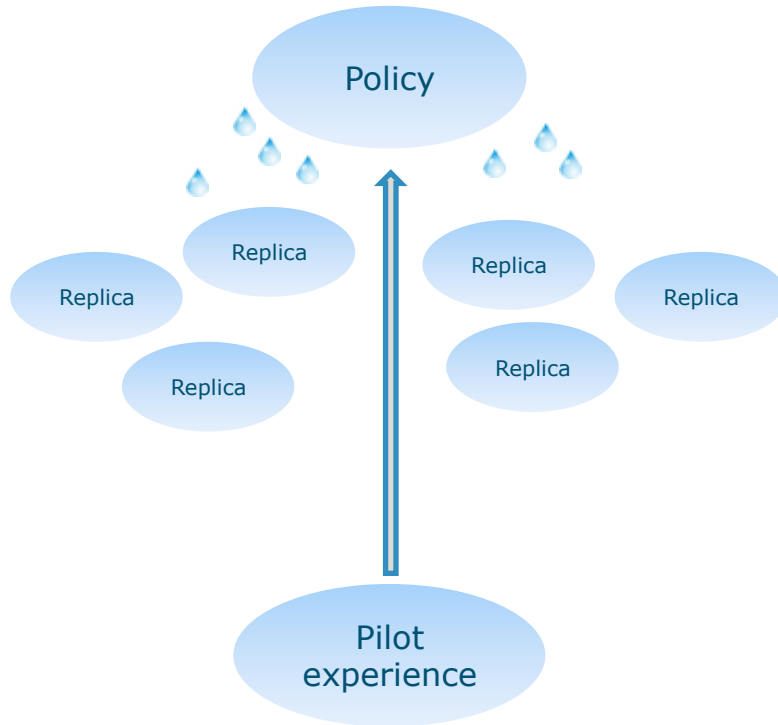
# Landscape governance – politics of scale



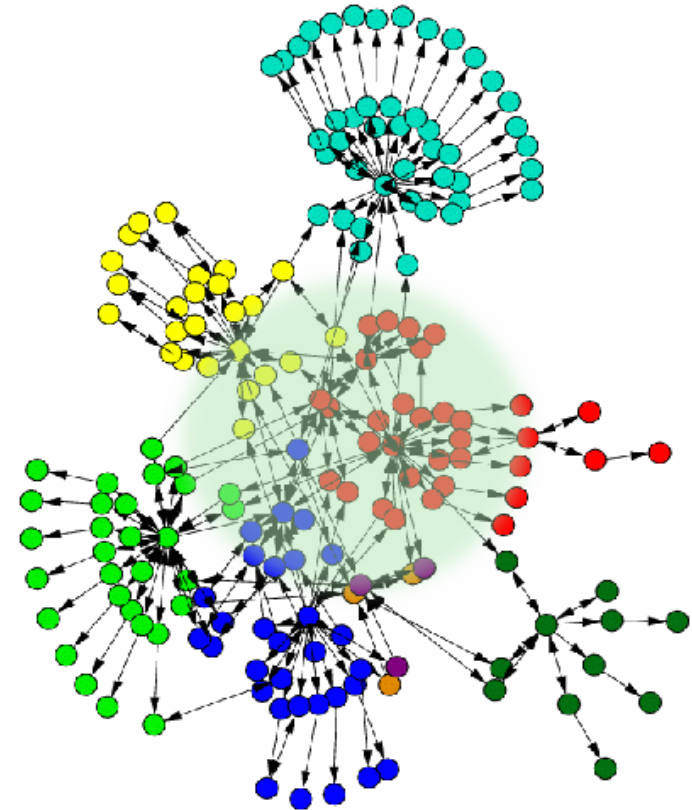
- Multiple scale networks, rooted in place
- Arena for negotiation, conflict mediation and dialogue
- Beyond formal governance structures
- Institutions & arrangements across boundaries and scales
- Landscape learning



# Two ways to “scale up”

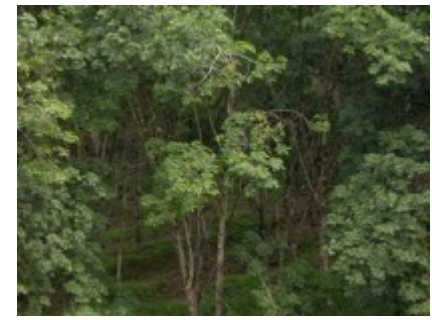


Scale up – trickle down  
'What happens when policy hits the ground?'



Multiple-scale networks  
'When practice shapes policy'

# Example: Southwest Amazonia



# What we have learned...

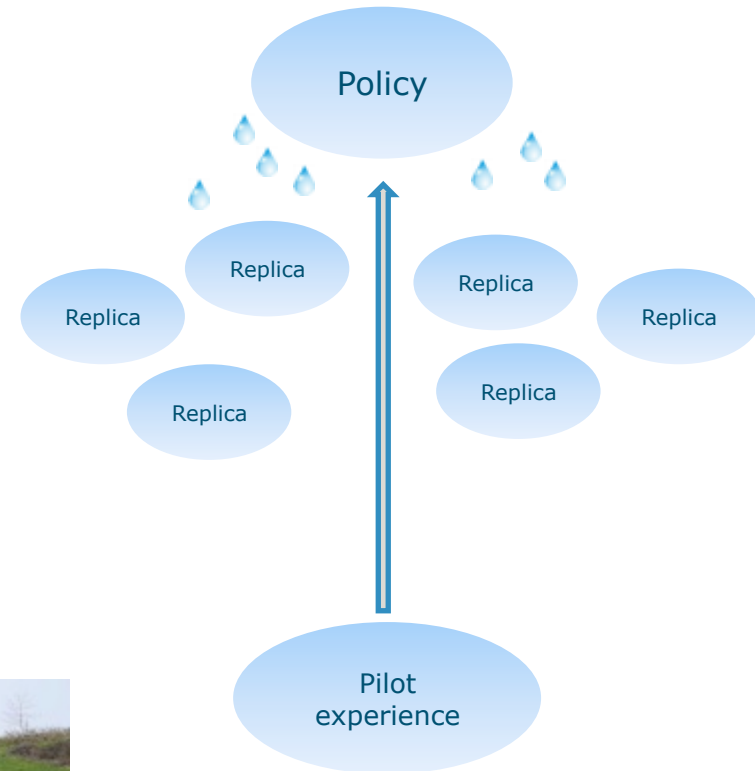
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- Diverging interests, shared identity, common concern
- Collaborative learning, collective action, 'making place'
- Landscape institutions & governance arrangements across boundaries and scales
- Ability to respond to new economic opportunities
- Technology/capital transfer through collaborative learning
- Restoration as a result



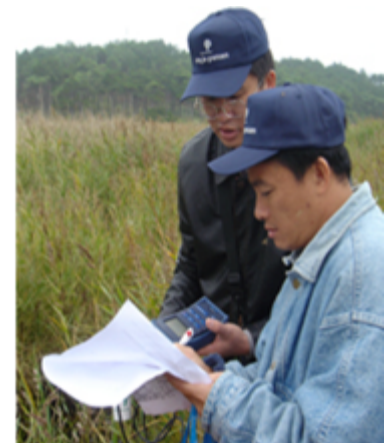
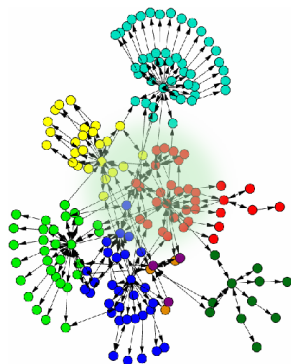
# Scaling up – applying lessons learned

- Invest in pilot projects
- Technological transfer
- Capital investment
- Scaling up
- Trickle down



# Linking and learning: a network approach

- Find examples of landscape governance in practice
- Strengthen landscape institutions, build capacities, foster inclusive decision making, trigger collective action
- Create conditions for sustainable investments
- Identify critical factors of success, and build upon
- Intra- and inter-landscape learning

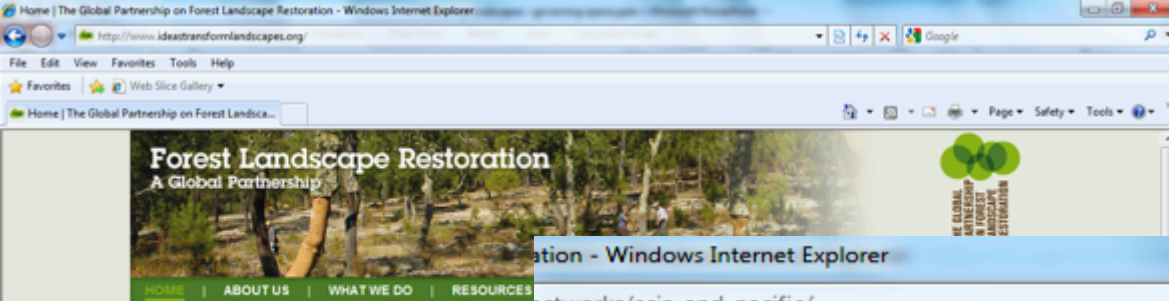


# GPFLR learning network

Intra- and inter landscape learning

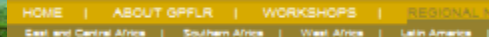






## Global Partnership on Forest and Land

In the space of a few centuries, mankind has removed more than half of its forests. In the last 100 years, a further area the size of Greece is lost (FAO, 2005). The world's livelihoods of millions of people are under serious threat. However, all over the world, there are opportunities to restore degraded forests. Hence, degraded forests have become a global priority. More than two billion hectares of degraded forests are likely to offer potential for restoration - a vast opportunity to reduce climate change, and conserve biodiversity. If you want to know more, click on the links below.



## Asia and Pacific



## Forest Landscape Restoration - Windows Internet Explorer

onning.com/

## GPFLR Learning Network

Discussion Platform Forest Landscape Restoration



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