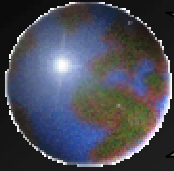


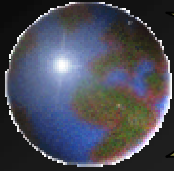
EWV Basic Approach

- ⊕ Evolution toward incorporating landscape scale issues (community forests – to landscape scale)
- ⊕ “Borrow” science on what constitutes a landscape biologically with political and economic overlays
- ⊕ Traditional economic models of forest extraction and conversion have done little to move the rural poor out of poverty, while conservation practices combined with modified economic activities do hold promise
- ⊕ Concentrate on interventions outside park and protected area management; look at how economic incentives combined with good enforcement of sound policies can achieve biodiversity conservation



Moving to Landscape (Then & Now)

- ⊕ Work in a district with community forest groups
- ⊕ Target conservation of forest ecosystem with emphasis on specific species
- ⊕ Work on economic interventions within a subsector context
- ⊕ Define and promote local enforcement mechanisms
- ⊕ Coordinate with other local stakeholders in the community forest context
- ⊕ Federate multiple districts of community forest groups
- ⊕ Target multiple ecosystems and products and services within a landscape
- ⊕ Aggregate economic producers and work to educate all actors within the subsector context
- ⊕ Advocate for local and national policies and enforcement mechanisms
- ⊕ Coordinate with other stakeholders in the ecosystem context (park managers, government lands, etc.)

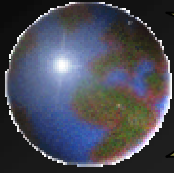


EWV's Basic Project Cycle

Feasibility Assessment

- ⊕ Participatory meeting with target participants
- ⊕ Meetings with other stakeholders
- ⊕ Resource condition assessment
- ⊕ Sustainability factors identified
- ⊕ Threats assessment and basic conceptual model
- ⊕ Organizational assessment
- ⊕ Technical and economic assessment (includes subsector assessment)

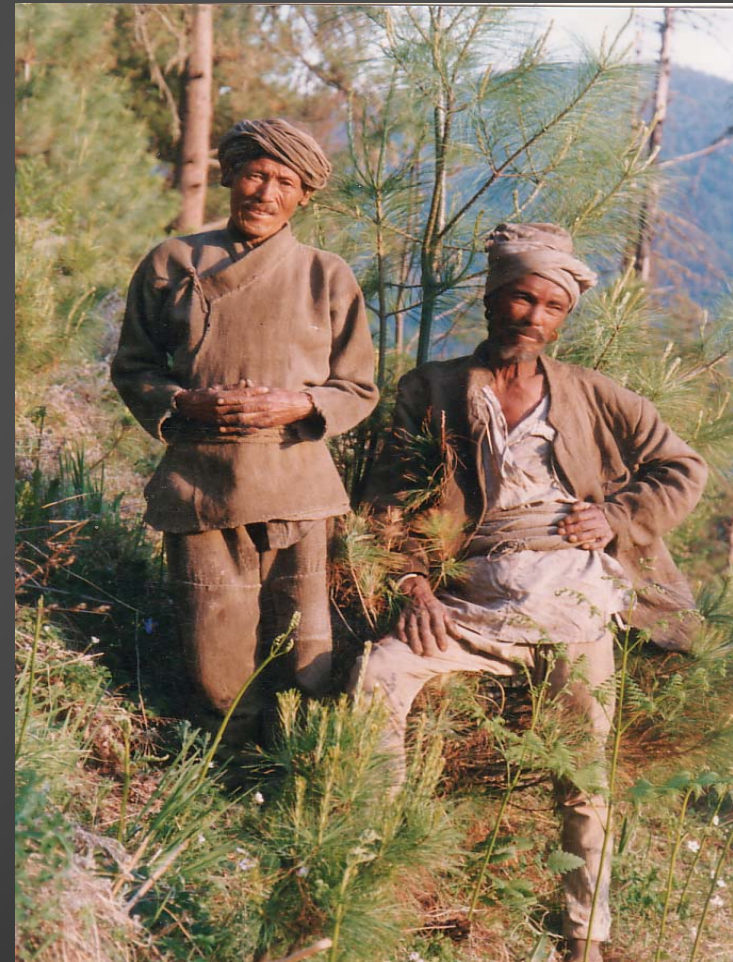


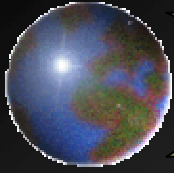


EWV's Project Cycle Continued

Project Planning

- ✦ Definition of problem and threats identification
- ✦ Finalize goals and objectives (includes conservation, economic, and other goals)
- ✦ Define strategies and design activities
- ✦ Define role of each stakeholder in project
- ✦ Management plan and budget
- ✦ Set measurable outcomes and impacts
- ✦ Monitoring plan



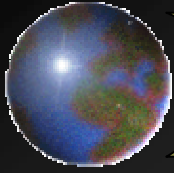


EWV's Basic Project Cycle

Implementation

- ✚ Stakeholders meeting and work plan
- ✚ Baseline
- ✚ Linkage development
- ✚ Capacity building
- ✚ Technical training and enterprise development
- ✚ Policy reform
- ✚ Sustainability assessment
- ✚ Monitoring and evaluation



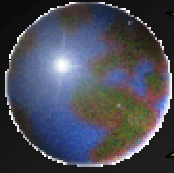


EWV's Basic Project Cycle

Impact Assessment and Adaptive Management

- ✦ Conduct annual ITS
- ✦ Consolidate qualitative lessons
- ✦ Annual project review; make adjustment in work plan and overall strategies across the organization
- ✦ Communicate lessons
- ✦ Outreach to large landscape management

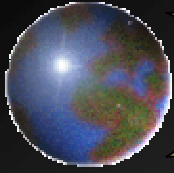




Rationale for Landscape Scale

- ❖ Economic sectors that contribute to threats happen at national and international scales
- ❖ Governments, who have primary environment enforcement role, operate at landscape scale, but have competing and sometimes contradictory land use policies

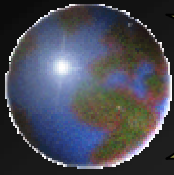




EWV's Conservation Targets

- Relate to economic benefits for target small-scale producers (subsistence and commercial)
- Defined using species and ecosystem services within the context of an ecosystem; ecosystem becomes the conservation target
- Seek to conserve existing biodiversity; rehabilitate degraded areas with complementary species; and promote incentives for economic activities that do not degrade or destroy biodiversity rich areas





Medicinal and Aromatic herbs

Hand Made Papers



Aconitium heterophyllum



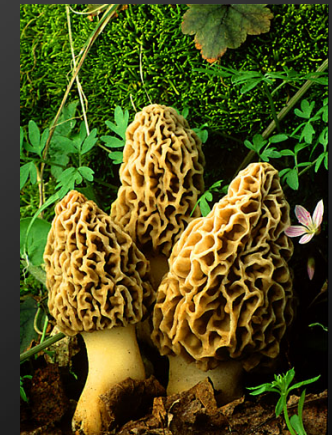
Rheum australe

Essential Oils

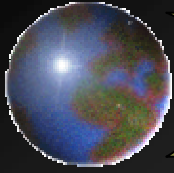


Other products

Allo (Himalayan Nettle) fiber and cloth,
food supplement



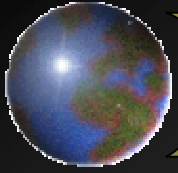
Morchela sps



Examples of Conservation Targets

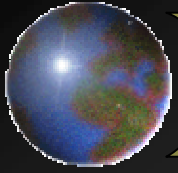


- ❖ Forest and high altitude pastures in the Himalayas with focus given to fodder plants, trees used for fuel wood, nontimber forest products used for subsistence and commercial use, and ecosystem services
- ❖ Primary and secondary forests in Palawan with specific attention given to almaciga trees, rattan and ecosystem services
- ❖ Diverse ecosystems present in one of Madagascar's better known protected areas – the Andasibe-Mantadia Protected Area Complex (APAM)



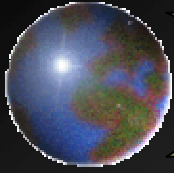
How and Who Characterizes Threats

- ❖ EWW uses hybrid of Foundations of Success that combines biological and perceptions based measures
- ❖ Complete threat analysis with local stakeholders, which at a minimum includes government and community groups responsible for forest protection and use



Priority Actions

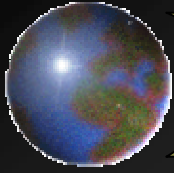
- ⊕ Working within an economic subsector context to deliver benefits to poor producers
- ⊕ Combine incentives and enforcement mechanisms to achieve biodiversity conservation and economic advancement
- ⊕ Increase capacity of local actors to sustainably manage and monitor the condition of their resources
- ⊕ Facilitate linkages among key stakeholders to achieve economic security and conservation



Pulling Plans Together

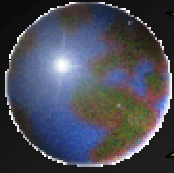
- ✦ Draw from approaches already implemented at the field level
- ✦ Budget time to get community, government and other major stakeholders input and involvement – participatory threats assessment module facilitates process
- ✦ Move quickly to actions with risk mitigation made explicit
- ✦ Balance top down and bottom up approaches. Don't discount stakeholders' perceptions; budget in coordination time during implementation





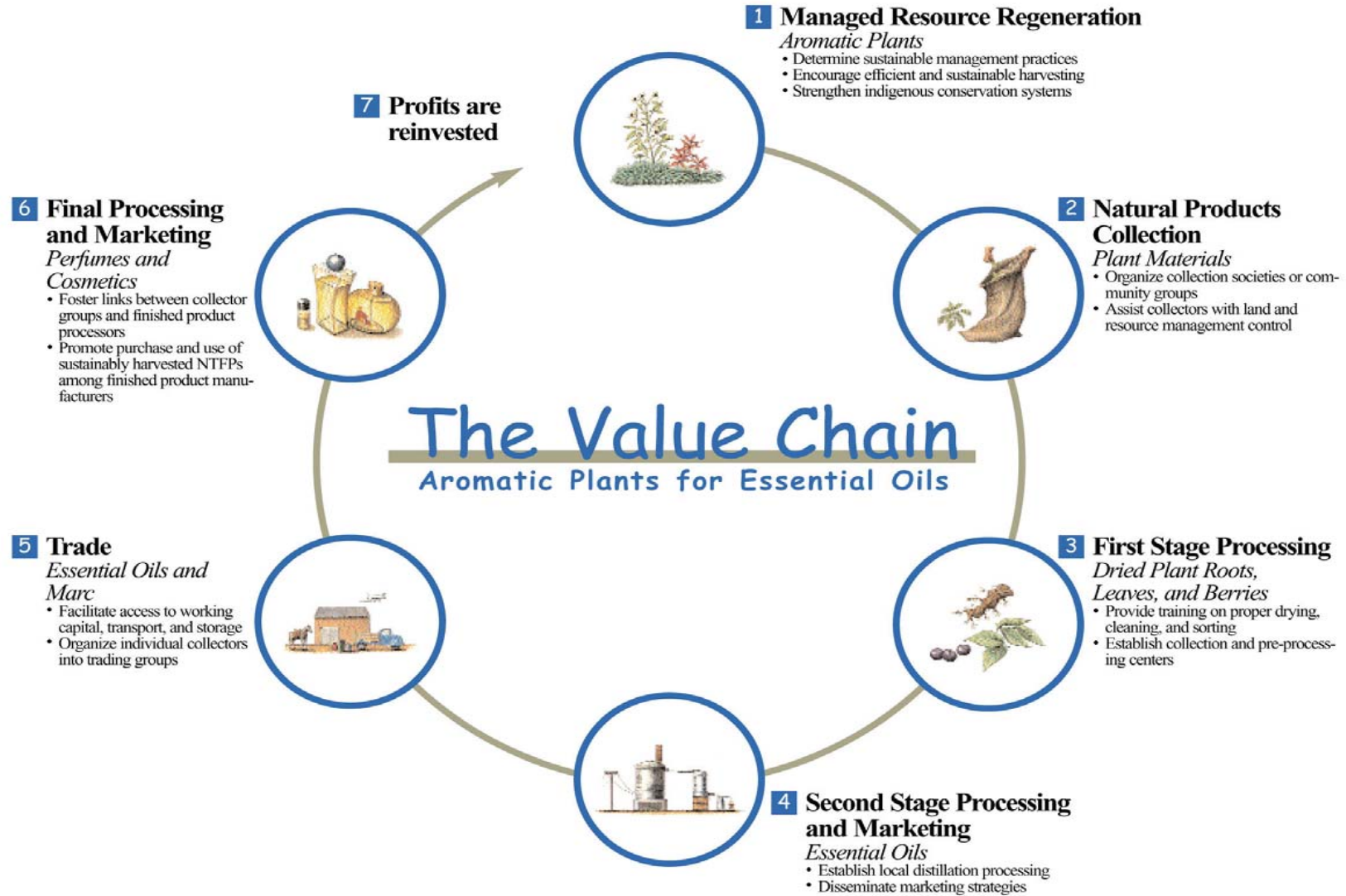
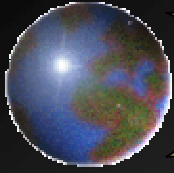
What's Working and Challenges

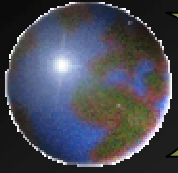
- ⊕ Involving communities up front in biological monitoring (working to complete two field manuals that integrate the biological and socio-economic monitoring)
- ⊕ Using economic sectors and participatory threats analysis to gain attention and trust of "non-environmental" actors
- ⊕ Working to address threats generated by a sector while improving sector dynamics including policies impacting the sector and conservation
- ⊕ Data criticized by science purest; no clear guidelines on appropriate amount of biological data to collect
- ⊕ At landscape level data needed from even greater number of points and no clear guidelines on appropriate sample sizes; too costly to monitoring all areas in detail
- ⊕ Adjustments in economic sectors that result in threat abatement need short and long-term "change" plans; too much focus on short-term



Using Subsector Analysis in a Landscape Scale

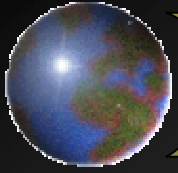
- ⊕ **What it is:** A subsector is the network of firms that supply raw materials, transform them, and distribute finished goods to a particular consumer market.
- ⊕ **Value Chain:** A tool that illustrates the transformation a product goes through from production, to processing, to marketing. Value chain is an implicit part of a subsector map.
- ⊕ **What it can do:** Subsector analysis offers a framework for rapidly evaluating firm dynamics and the prospects for cost-effective interventions. Can be done with conservation overlay.





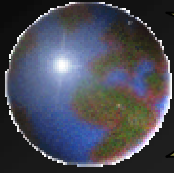
Subsector Key Concepts

- ⊕ Vertical Supply Chains
- ⊕ Competition
- ⊕ Coordination
- ⊕ Leverage
- ⊕ Growing Market



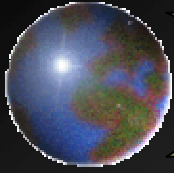
Analytical Procedures

- ⊕ Step 1: Select a subsector and define
- ⊕ Step 2: Introduce yourself to subsector
- ⊕ Step 3: Draw preliminary subsector map
- ⊕ Step 4: Specify subsector's environment
- ⊕ Step 5: Refine the subsector map
- ⊕ Step 6: Quantify overlays of interest
- ⊕ Step 7: Analyze dynamics
- ⊕ Steps 8&9: Identify leverage opportunities



Threat to Sector at Landscape Level

- ❖ Illegal Logging
- ❖ Charcoal making
- ❖ Over exploitation of nontimber forest products
- ❖ Overgrazing and livestock expansion
- ❖ Timber and Wood Sector
- ❖ Charcoal and stoves subsectors
- ❖ Rattan, medicinal and aromatic plants subsectors
- ❖ Dairy and meat sectors



Closing Food for Thought

- ⊕ We are all struggling with costs of collecting assessment data even at smaller site level; will only get more difficult at landscape level.
- ⊕ Can we think about different ways to organize interventions, monitoring, and assessment that incorporates economic sector dynamics more prominently?
- ⊕ In the landscape context we need to focus on strategies that get more varied actors in the landscape to the table and interested in productive change for conservation.