

# Introducing tools for landscape assessment

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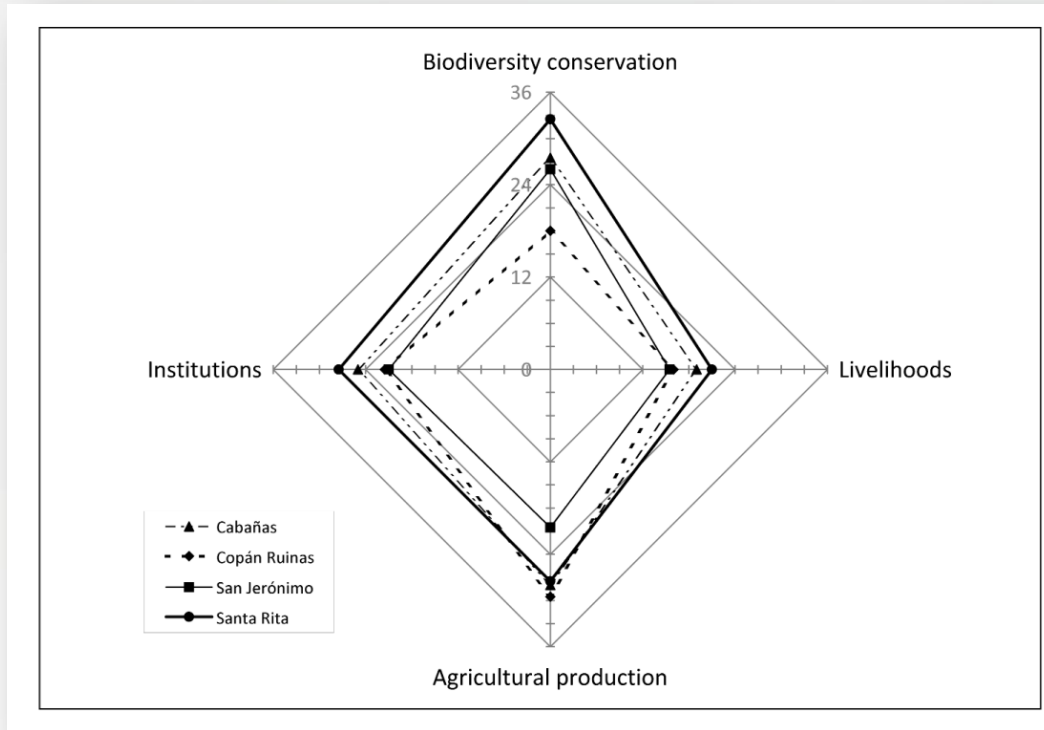
# Tool 1: 20 Questions Scorecard

- These criteria are ones we have already established in multi-stakeholder collaborative processes, however project managers can and should adapt these goals and criteria (especially in the case of sea- or lakescapes)
- This is not rigorous quantitative science, but it does provide a qualitative measure of the perceived performance of the landscape.

Landscape Performance Scorecard	
<p><b>Directions:</b> Score each question below by circling a number. A 1 indicates very poor performance and a 5 indicates very high performance. Circle 2 numbers together to give an intermediate score. For example, circle the 1 and the 2 together to give a score of 1.5.</p> <p><b>Conservation Goal:</b> The landscape conserves, maintains, and restores wild biodiversity and ecosystem services</p> <p><b>Conservation Questions</b></p>	
<p><b>C1:</b> Does the landscape contain an adequate <b>quantity</b> and <b>suitable configuration of natural and semi-natural habitat</b> to protect native biodiversity?</p>	1 2 3 4 5
<p><b>C2:</b> Do natural and semi-natural habitats in the landscape approximate the <b>composition and structure of the habitats</b> historically found in the landscape?</p>	1 2 3 4 5
<p><b>C3:</b> Are <b>important species</b> within the landscape biologically viable?</p>	1 2 3 4 5
<p><b>C4:</b> Does the landscape provide locally, regionally, and globally important <b>ecosystem services</b>?</p>	1 2 3 4 5
<p><b>C5:</b> Are natural areas and aquatic resources <b>adequately buffered</b> from productive areas and activities?</p>	1 2 3 4 5

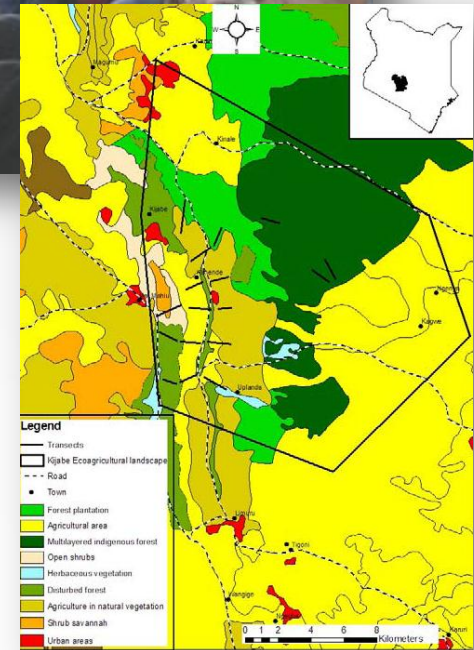
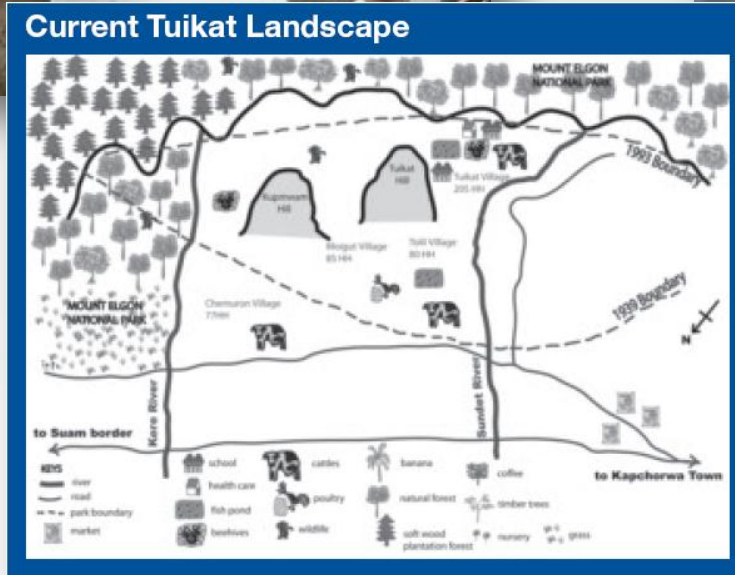
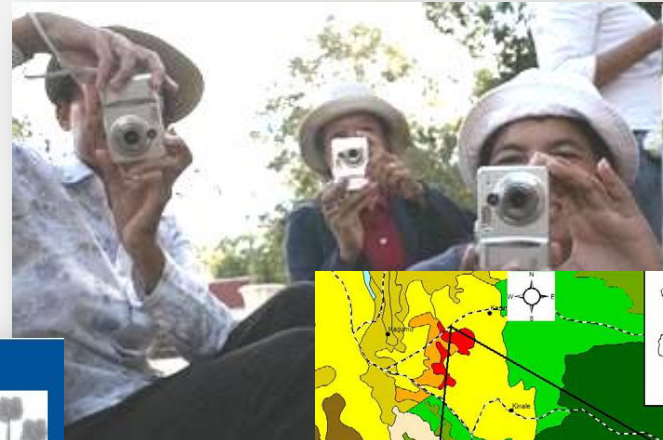
# Tool 1: 20 Questions Analysis

Radar chart (spider diagram) of Copán, Honduras





# Tool 2: Participatory mapping



# Tool 3: Portfolio of assets and incomes

<u>Assets</u> Natural Capital (supports current and future agricultural production) Infrastructure	
<u>Income (flows)</u> Subsistence products Wild products (on-farm & off-farm) Sale of crops, livestock, and forest products PES income 1 PES income 2... Income from non-agricultural employment	

# Tool 4: Institutional Mapping (stakeholder analysis)

## ■ Actividad de Negociación de Paisajes

Curso de liderazgo  
de **ecoagricultura**



CONSERVACIÓN	PRODUCCIÓN AGRÍCOLA	MEDIOS DE VIDA	FORTALEZA DE INSTITUCIONES LOCALES
GRUPOS DE INTERÉS MAS ACTIVOS			
Autoridad de irrigación (I) ↔ The Nature Conservancy (E)	Autoridad de irrigación (I) Servicio de extensión (E) ↔ Grupo de productores pequeños (I)	Heifer International (E) Servicio de extensión (E) Ministerio de salud (E) Grupo de productores pequeños (I)	Mancomunidad (I)
GRUPOS DE INTERÉS CLAVES QUE FALTAN			
Ministerio del ambiente (E) Grupo de mujeres de productos de bosque (I) ↔	Dole Corporation (I/E) Grupo de mujeres de productos de bosque (I) Cooperación Suiza (donante) (E) ↔	Comunidad indígena (I) Cooperación Suiza (donante) (E)	Gobierno del distrito (E)

Identifiquen grupos de interés como interno (I) o externo (E).

# Tool 5: Ground-based photo monitoring (repeat photography)



Before – bare  
fields



After –  
revegetation



- Select sites
- Identify key site characteristics
- Save in a database
- Analyze changes and impacts over time  
(T<sub>0</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, ..., T<sub>i</sub>)



# Websites to consult:



• [www.ecoagriculture.org](http://www.ecoagriculture.org)

• [www.LandscapeMeasures.org](http://www.LandscapeMeasures.org)

• [www.agriculturebridge.org](http://www.agriculturebridge.org)



# Landscape scoring exercise

- Work individually or in partners to go through the scorecard.
- Based on the candidate landscapes you have in mind, make your best judgment on how these landscapes measure up against the four integrated goals.
- Are there any criteria that seem unreasonable, difficult to measure or irrelevant to your landscapes?
- At the end, prepare to discuss how you perceived landscape performance of your candidate landscapes.

# Institutional mapping / stakeholder analysis

- Begin to fill in the concentric rings with stakeholders (public, private or civic) that will need to be addressed or drawn in to some part of the adaptive management process.
- Place stakeholders in the smaller circle who are already involved in supportive activities.
- Place stakeholders in the outer circle that will need to be drawn in to activities in order to achieve the desired change in the landscape.
- Use arrows and lines to map the relationships between stakeholders and actors in the landscape.

# Questions to be asking about the indicators

In groups of 2-3, go through the indicator list and try to answer the following questions:

- Will people in my landscape understand this indicator?
- How will this indicator be measured? Is scoring it from 1-5 / negative –positive enough to understand?
- Do I expect to see a change in the course of my project?
- Which indicators will be difficult to collect?
- Who in my candidate landscape can answer these questions, or who should be present to provide their input?
- Are there other indicators you would use? What ecological indicators might be missing?

# Institutional mapping / stakeholder analysis

- What are some ways in which you could draw together the most important of these stakeholders?
- How and when might you strategically draw in other actors/donors?
- Having gone through this exercise, are there SGP applicants in your country who might have the knowledge, capacity and/or interest to initiate landscape-level projects?
- If yes, then who? If no, what can you do as a country coordinator to help organizations/groups dealing with landscape-level issues to understand their landscape and design projects that will bring in the right actors?



