

EXTERNAL REVIEW
LIVELIHOODS AND LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

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RTE	Rights an Tenure
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SFA	State Forestry Authority
SIBWS	Strategic importance, Innovative orientation, importance for Biodiversity, importance for Well-being and degree of Scalability
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vri Vri Vri Vri Vri Vri Vte-0.008 /P AMCID 51 3.826 -0.001 Tc 0.003 Tw 5.609 0 61.

v. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

LLS Concept

The long-term vision of the Livelihoods and Landscape Strategy is that “*the world will have more extensive, more diverse and higher quality forest landscapes. These will meet human needs and aspirations fairly, while conserving biological diversity and fulfilling the ecosystem functions necessary for all life on earth*”. Its goal is “*the effective implementation of national and local policies and programmes that leverage real and meaningful change in the lives of the rural poor, enhance long-term and equitable conservation of biodiversity and ensure* Tw 2chan)-6s(s)-5(t)-5Tab2)npprln o poamc1t

during the field visit (Liberia to Ghana, Mali to Burkina Faso, Cambodia, India, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam during the regional external review workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand).

2. FINDINGS

Value addition

LLS as a concept and as a project has demonstrated that due to the inclusiveness, multi-

With regards to the LLS operational principles, (1) the definition of leverage categories needs to be reviewed; (2) knowledge management should go beyond advocacy, first lessons need to be systematised, validated and fed into the information system; (3) with regards to performance monitoring, future M&E plans need to respect the recent Monitoring Protocol agreed between the IUCN and DGIS. That being said, one can argue about the necessity to report to the Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) at an output level.

With regards to LLS critical points, (1) the design of the Strategy is well done but expectations are very ambitious; (2) the value chain and operational principles provide valuable guidance for partner, activity and beneficiary selection; (3) support provided by the global thematic leads is of good quality, but is not commensurate with national needs; it is perceived by field staff as supply driven; (4) there is an opportunity to improve both the horizontal and vertical integration of multiple levels in terms of capacity building and learning; to this effect an integrated concept of knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and action learning needs to be developed and implemented; (5) the motivation of stakeholders was found strong; LLS management and staff cares and believes in the value of participatory processes and has been successful in carrying this message forward.

Implementation model

In theory, all LLS programmes are eligible to the same support systems. In practice, there appears to be a bias in favour of the Anglophone countries which needs to be adjusted. Work-plans and budgets are formulated in a concise and standardized format. The output-outcome chain has not been defined in terms of necessary and sufficient conditions for achieving higher level objectives as is done in logical frameworks (there is a subtle difference between achieving an objective and to contribute to its achievement). Therefore it is difficult to assess what specific contribution LLS will provide to an equitable conservation of biodiversity and what other complementary contributions are still needed.

Capacity strengthening

The (sub) regional offices are the hubs for programme development, monitoring and learning. The regional LLS coordinators play an inspiring and motivating role. LLS staff and partners are frequently exposed to workshops and seminars, in order to add value to their methodological skills in subjects like landscape monitoring, visualisation, advocacy, M&E, the use of the poverty toolkit, modelling and simulation tools and a variety of thematic subjects linked to FLR, PES, M&I and networking (e.g., Global Partnership for Forest Lands

The results of the LLS approach also have the potential to contribute to the fine-tuning of the Forest Conservation Programme's (FCP)

