

# **Framing Integrated Landscape Management (ILM)**

**(A work in Progress) –**

**Kenk and Kucera, February 2010<sup>1</sup>**

The Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach to address resource focused, place-based management can be effectively modeled in a framework, structurally integrating seven key components that comprise the ILM process. The seven components include:

1. ILM Drivers - What are the key social, cultural, economic and environmental issues or opportunities that deserve long-term direction and influences or creates the need for action?
2. ILM Principles - What are our shared beliefs, these guiding "rules" for how we intend to operate together and in regards to the resources we value and have been entrusted to manage together now and for generations to come.
3. ILM Elements – How at a high level do we start to turn the vision, the principles and the ILM concept into something we can apply? These provide at a high level a means to implement the ILM concept.
4. ILM Expression - What is the legislation, policy and planning that drives ILM implementation? These are often expressed as a set of management objectives or imperatives (e.g. British Columbia uses a range of Land and Coastal Marine Plans, the Ontario government provides a formal land use planning Provincial Policy Statement, etc).
5. ILM Implementation and Measurement – With the delivery of ILM there is a need to measure progress or success? This involves both monitoring and assessment frames; monitoring of trends reflecting change in aspects of ILM Drivers that can be measured and assessment of both intent and capacity to deliver on ILM principles as expressed through ILM Elements.
6. ILM Instruments - What are the regulatory and practice mechanisms by which we can start to bring into effect or to ultimately realize our strategic intentions? These are a mix of carrots and sticks to effect behavior (e.g. enforcement options, protection options, etc).

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7. ILM Enablers / Support systems – Generally these are processes that are external to, but interface with the ILM process. They provide input, and or support to components of the ILM Process. Currently two such enablers are captured in this framework.

Two key supporting or enabling frames are expressed by:

1. The information value chain:

- a. Data Collection - including inventory, monitoring, acquisition and integration
- b. Data/Information Management/Access – managing data with a focus to controlled access and delivery meeting user needs
- c. Data/Information Integration, Analysis and Modelling – analysis creating information products to support policy development and planning
- d. Decision Support – “situation analysis” involving data/information/knowledge integration in support of place-based decisions and resources (e.g. fisheries, forests, wildlife) management.

2. The science/knowledge paradigm (multi-disciplinary):

Knowledge Creation:

- a. Science (many types) – new ideas
- b. Research – new understanding, new insight
- c. Development – new tools, new instruments

Knowledge Utilization

- a. Engagement with government – advise policy
- b. Extension – outreach, creating awareness
- c. Education/Training – putting into practice

# Conceptual ILM Framework

