

# Logical Landscapes: Finding balance in Socio-ecological production Landscapes



LIVE & LEARN  
Environmental Education

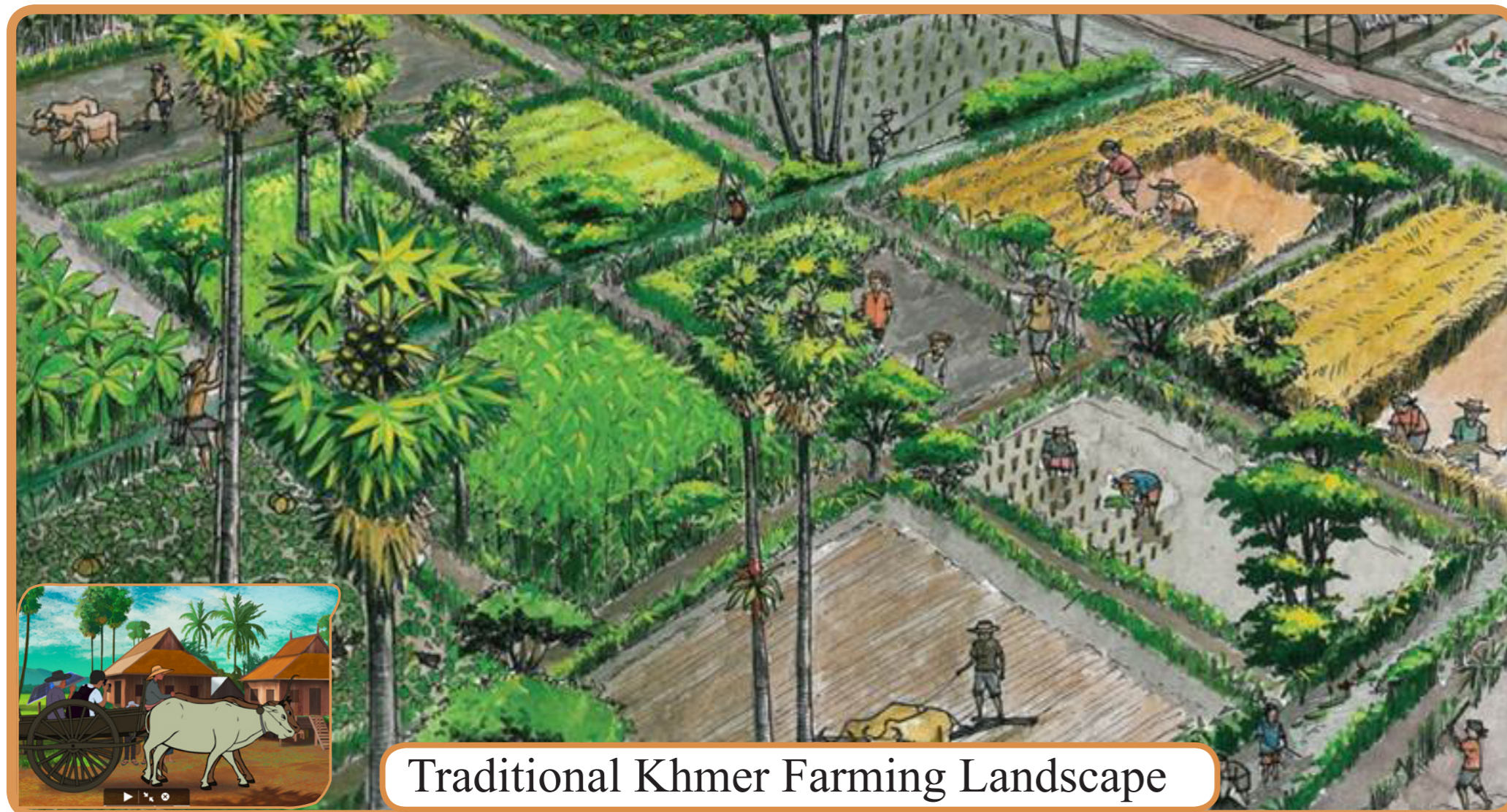
## Angkor, Cambodia and Kuk, Papua New Guinea

Live & Learn have activities in many sites of cultural and natural significance, the outstanding universal value of some has seen them nominated as World Heritage. Live & Learn is currently conducting activities across three World Heritage sites each with significance as socio-ecological production landscapes: Kuk Early Agriculture, Papua New Guinea; East Rennell, Solomon Islands, and our largest activity at Angkor, Cambodia through the Angkor Participatory Natural Resource Management & Livelihoods programme conducted with Cambodia's APSARA Authority and New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.



Angkor World Heritage Site, Cambodia

Covering over four hundred square kilometres, and with over 100,000 residents, the Angkor site has been termed a heritage or cultural landscapes and can also be considered a socio-ecological production landscape of historical and current significance with a mosaic of rice paddies, ancient water management, temples and forested areas.



Traditional Khmer Farming Landscape

Its value in socio-ecological production and biodiversity conservation has not been fully realized, but there are very complimentary links between the historical and cultural human and biodiversity interactions of this site to learn from. Historically, some research has identified that the Khmer Empire was built on the natural resources, and its fall may have been contributed to because of a combination of political and climatic changes impacting the balance in this socio-ecological production landscape.

At Angkor we are seeking to develop a community-based approach to promote management of cultural and natural heritage by enhancing heritage livelihood opportunities to strengthen heritage management. We have noted that for effective natural resource

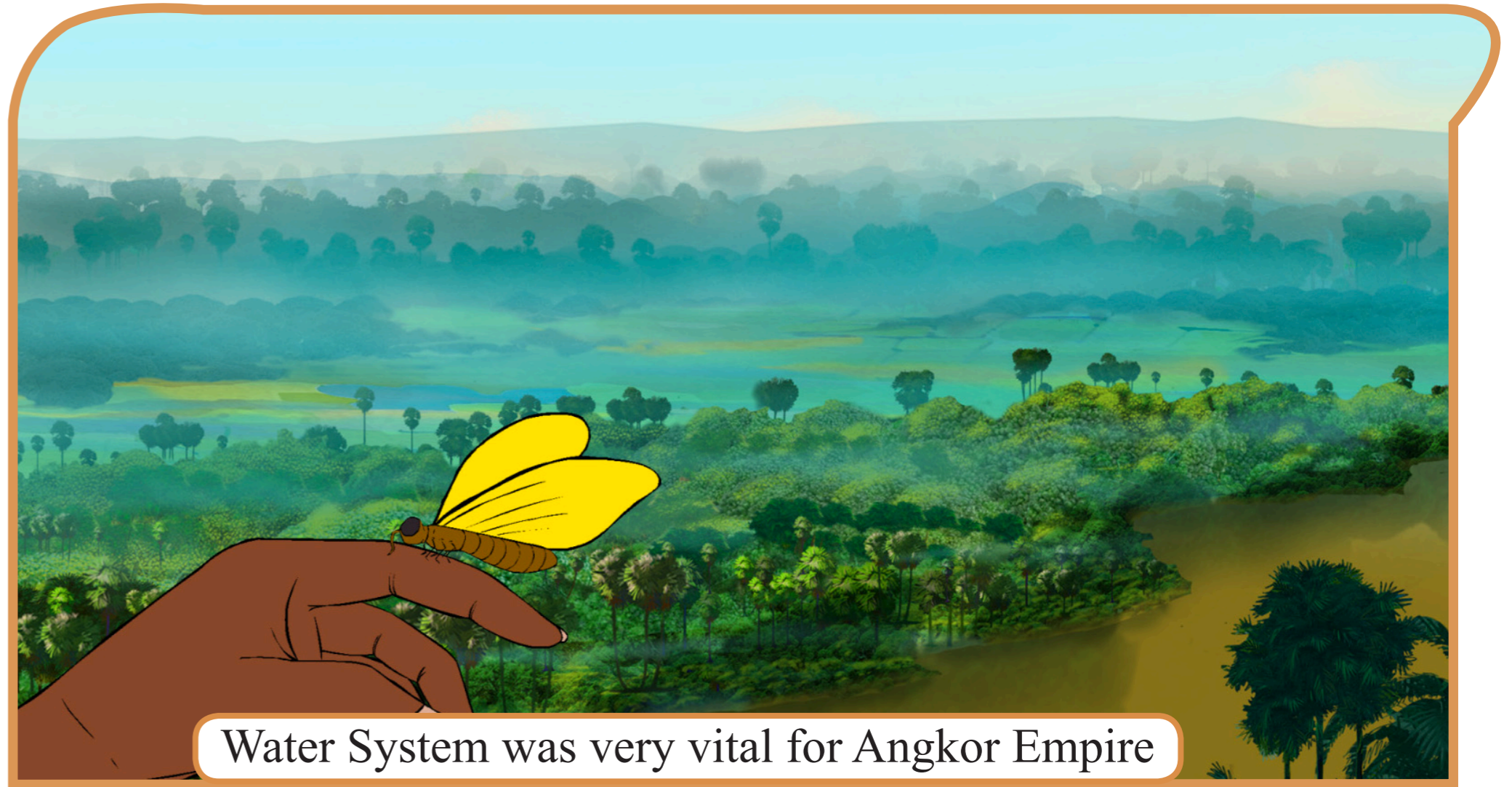


Angkor, World Heritage Sites



management the wider landscape including the upstream and downstream also needs further management.

With many of our activities directly and indirectly linked to water, natural resources and production, a landscape level approach can be very strategic. We are now looking at how three protected areas, Phnom Kulen National Park, Angkor World Heritage Site and Tonle Sap Lake Biosphere Reserve may be united through corridors and strategically managed as a larger socio-ecological



Water System was very vital for Angkor Empire

production landscape.

The more we learn from these socio-ecological production landscapes the more we understand that ultimately they are more sustainable and logical as they seek to balance the social and ecological needs in a system. It is within this context that Live & Learn became one of the founding members of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative, and we are looking forward to supporting further understanding in finding the balance in socio-ecological production landscapes through positive actions.



Khmer Traditional Food

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