

# Introduction: Indicator Approach to Understanding Resilience of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

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# The Satoyama Initiative



*Toward Realization of Societies in Harmony with Nature*

The Satoyama Initiative aims to conserve sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and seascapes; SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value

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Recognises the Satoyama Initiative as a potentially **useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments** for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being (CBD COP10 Decision X/32)



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Ministry of the Environment  
Government of Japan



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS



“Dynamic mosaics of habitats and land uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and **well-being** in a sustainable manner.”

# International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)

- A global network established in 2010 at CBD COP10 in Japan
- Multi-stakeholder partnership to promote and implement wide range of activities on SEPLS for the Satoyama Initiative
- Provides a platform for sharing knowledge and fostering synergies among organizations

**National & local governments**

**Academic & research institutes**

**Private sector**



**Indigenous & community organizations**

**NGOs**

**UN & international organizations**

**IPSI**

**155 organizations (as of Sept 2013)**

# IPSI Collaborative Activity on the Indicators for Resilience of SEPLS

- **Indicators:** a tool for **local communities** to understand their resilience and encourage the practices that strengthen it
- **Resilience:** capacity to “absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity and feedbacks” (Walker et al. 2004)



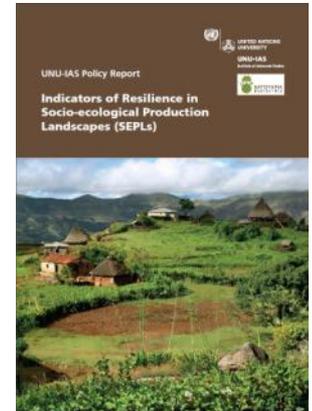
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# Development of indicators (2011-)

- A set of 20 indicators was developed by Bioversity International and UNU-IAS
  - Ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity
  - Agricultural biodiversity
  - Knowledge, learning and innovation
  - Social equity and infrastructure
- Indicators have been applied/tested
  - by Bioversity International in: Cuba, Kenya, Nepal, Bolivia,
  - by UNDP in COMDEKS sites in: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia and Turkey



# Toolkit development (2013-)

- To further promote the use of the indicators by interested communities and organizations
- Toolkit on practical application of indicators are being developed by Bioversity International, UNDP, IGES, and UNU-IAS
- Revision of indicators based on experiences of testing is also being undertaken



Scoping workshop (April 2013)



Expert workshop (July 2013)

# Launching of the toolkit

Some possible outreach activities:

June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CBD Working Group on the Review of implementation of the Convention (WGRI-5)</li><li>• CBD SBSTTA-18</li></ul>
Oct 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CBD COP12 and IPSI -5 (South Korea): <b>launching of the toolkit</b></li></ul>

# Indicators for Resilience of SEPLS: Some Characteristics

- An **Inclusive** set of indicators on the social, cultural, economic, and ecological aspects relevant to resilience
- Developed for the use at the **local level**
- Assessment based on local community's **understanding and perception**
- A **tool** for local communities to understand the status of their landscapes/seascapes to identify ways to enhance resilience
- Enhance **participatory processes** and **communication** among different stakeholders

It is expected that the indicators can **complement with other types of indicators** towards the achievements of the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets**.

Thank you!

