Investing in Community-based Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes

Piloting indicators for resilience in COMDEKS Project sites

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UNDP’s Approach on Supporting Countries with Climate Resilient Strategies for Development

Community-based Landscape Approach
- What is a socio-ecological production landscape?
- What do we mean by engaging local communities in stewardship of SEPLS through a locally driven process?

COMDEKS and updates on implementation

Lessons Learned from Piloting Resilience Indicators
Green, Low Emissions Climate Resilient Strategies

**National**
- Formulation of Green, Low-Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategies

**Sub-national**
- State-Level or municipal LECRDS.

**Local**
- Community resilience and sustainability landscape strategies
Working towards Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes

UNDP and the community-based landscape approach:
An effective way of building social capital to increase socio-ecological resilience, by integrating biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and sustainable agriculture across the landscape while providing sustainable livelihoods and resilient growth.
The Landscape Approach: biodiversity dependent ecosystem services for low emissions, climate resilient development

Introduction to the landscape approach

multiple use

low input agriculture
soil conservation

multicropping
soil conservation

restricted use

protected area

community forest - reforestation

soil conservation

low input agriculture

Philippines
COMDEKS Implementation Status

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama Initiative* Project

**Goal**
To develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities to increase community resilience and to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)

**Implementing Agency**  UNDP
**Delivery mechanism**  UNDP-implemented GEF-SGP

**Countries**
First Phase: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia, and Turkey

**Timeframe and Budget**
5-year partnership programme; Japan Biodiversity Fund contributing with 10 million USD (2011-2016).

**Status**
First phase: currently under implementation in 10 countries (+ forty-three projects)
Second Phase: beginning in June 2013 with 10 additional countries

[www.comdeksproject.com](http://www.comdeksproject.com)
Diverse landscape challenges require locally adapted solutions

Steung Siem Reap Watershed, Cambodia

Gilgel Gibe catchment, Ethiopia

Tukombo-Kande Nkhata Bay, Malawi

Laborec Uh, Eastern Slovakia Lowlands

Landscape of Uttarakhand, India

West Makawanpur Nepal

the Datça-Bozburun Peninsula, Turkey

The Weto Landscape, Ghana

Natewa Bay, Fiji
Landscape Methodology and Framework
Enhancing community resilience and sustainability at landscape level through adaptive management

Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes
Examples of landscape outcomes and type of supported activities

**Ecosystem services**
- Sustainable production practices that maintain land and water ecosystem services, and conserve biodiversity
- Forest restoration activities
- Soil conservation and improved water management
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation

**Biodiversity**

**Disaster Risk Management**
- Diversification of agricultural landscapes (agroforestry; multifunctionality)
- Diversification of production systems (cultivation of a higher diversity of crops and varieties and crop-livestock-trees integration)
- Low-input agriculture; agroecology

**Agro biodiversity and food security**

**Alternative Livelihoods**
- Activities that promote access to new markets for biodiversity-friendly products
- Activities that promote nature-based tourism initiatives generating income for local communities
- Other activities supporting diversification of livelihoods.

**Landscape Governance**
- Activities that promote participatory governance systems for making and implementing decisions affecting target landscapes
- Strengthening NGO and COB capacities for landscape governance and management
- Promotion of networks for policy advocacy, learning, economies of scale
UNDP small grants delivery mechanism:
a fast and effective way to empower communities & catalyze change

Knowledge channeled back to communities, to networks of community organizations, to NSC and to policy makers

Projects evaluated and lessons learned

Funds delivered to communities and projects implemented and monitored

Decentralized decision making mechanism (NSC) approves proposals

Community organizations develop and submit project proposals

Multistakeholder consultative process—strategy and programming
Capturing resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes

- **Indicators for Resilience in SEPLS**: ongoing collaboration between UNDP, UNU-IAS and Bioversity International.

- The indicators are **currently being applied and tested** in the COMDEKS project sites to help measure and understand the **socio and ecological resilience** of target landscapes.

- Experiences and lessons learned to be compiled and analyzed to refine the overall approach and methodology for measuring resilience.

- **Learning from the VRA experience**
Piloting SEPLS Indicators: lessons learned

- Well received by participants; successfully engaged stakeholders in assessing the status of their selected socio-ecological landscape linking socio-economic and ecological aspects.

- Hand in hand with site and stakeholder scoping exercises, perceived as a good opportunity to identify community priorities, current state of the environment and socio-economic conditions and perceived threats and solutions.

- Effective tool for reaching a common understanding and defining resilience strengthening strategies.

- Importance of tailoring language and training content to meet capacity needs of participants.

- The interactive mapping exercise and the use of photos of the landscape proved to be particularly successful in providing a spatial dimension to conservation priorities and encouraging relevant and practical solutions to landscape resilience.

- Key role of the facilitator, and importance to engage local government authorities.

- Importance to integrate gender perspectives in the community consultation and application of the indicators.

- Room for improvement: scoring system; strengthening social indicators.
Piloting SEPLS Indicators: cont.

Ethiopia:
Gilgel Gibe 1 Catchment

Ghana:
The Weto Range

Turkey:
Datça-Bozburun Peninsula

Nepal:
West Makawanpur

Check out the latest edition of our newsletter!
Thank you!

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