

Indicators of Resilience in Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

**A collaborative activity under the International
Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)**

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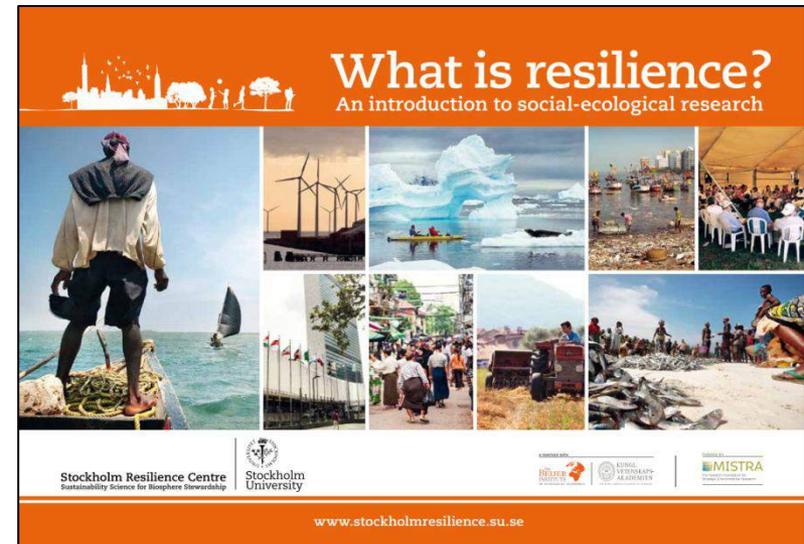
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SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

Resilience in production landscapes

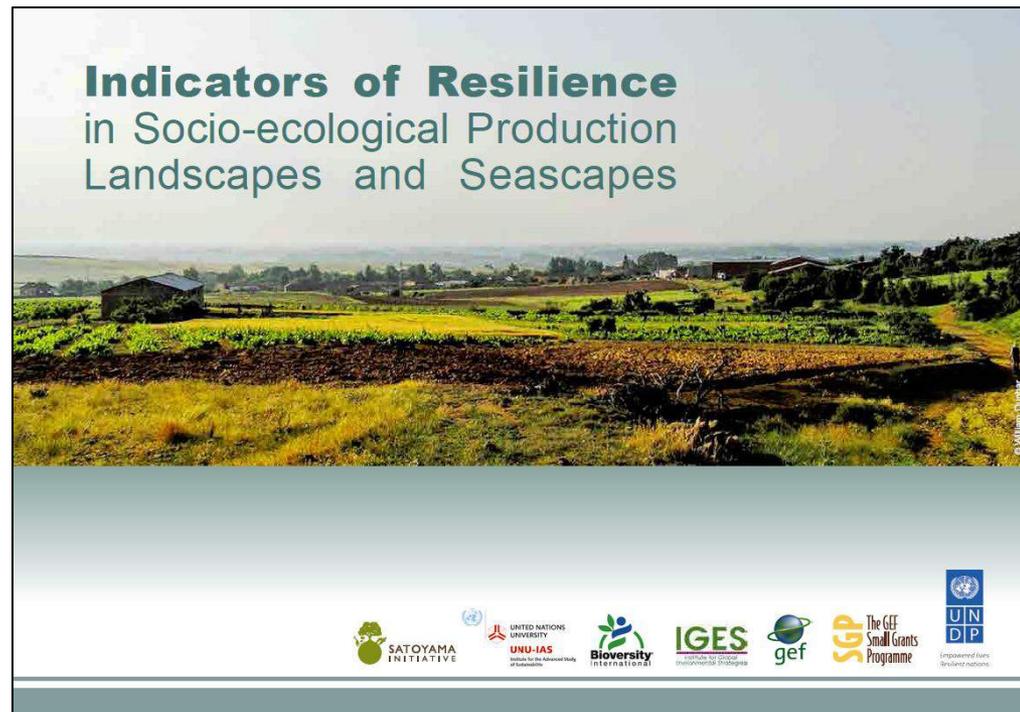
- “Resilience is the capacity of a system,...a forest, a city or an economy, to deal with change and continue to develop. It is about the capacity to use shocks and disturbances...to spur renewal and innovative thinking.”
– Stockholm Resilience Centre



- Factors include: effective governance, infrastructure, social equity, income diversity, local knowledge, etc.

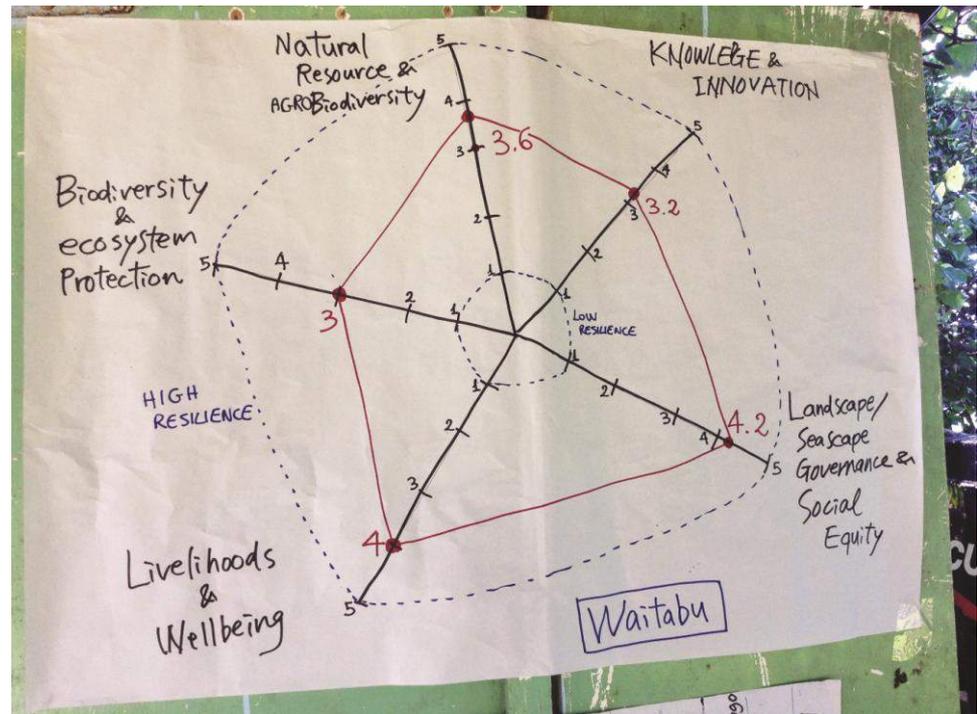
Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- A collaborative activity under the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)
- A set of **20 indicators** applied and field-tested in more than 20 countries



Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- Categorized by **factors that contribute to resilience:**
 - Landscape diversity and ecosystem protection
 - Biodiversity (including agricultural biodiversity)
 - Knowledge and innovation
 - Governance and social equity
 - Livelihoods and well-being



Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- Based on the **local community's understanding and perceptions**:
 - of the size/scope/nature of their own landscape or seascape
 - of the state of various factors contributing to resilience



Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- A tool for local communities:
 - to **understand the status** of their landscapes/seascapes
 - to identify ways to **increase resilience**
 - to **enhance participation** and communication



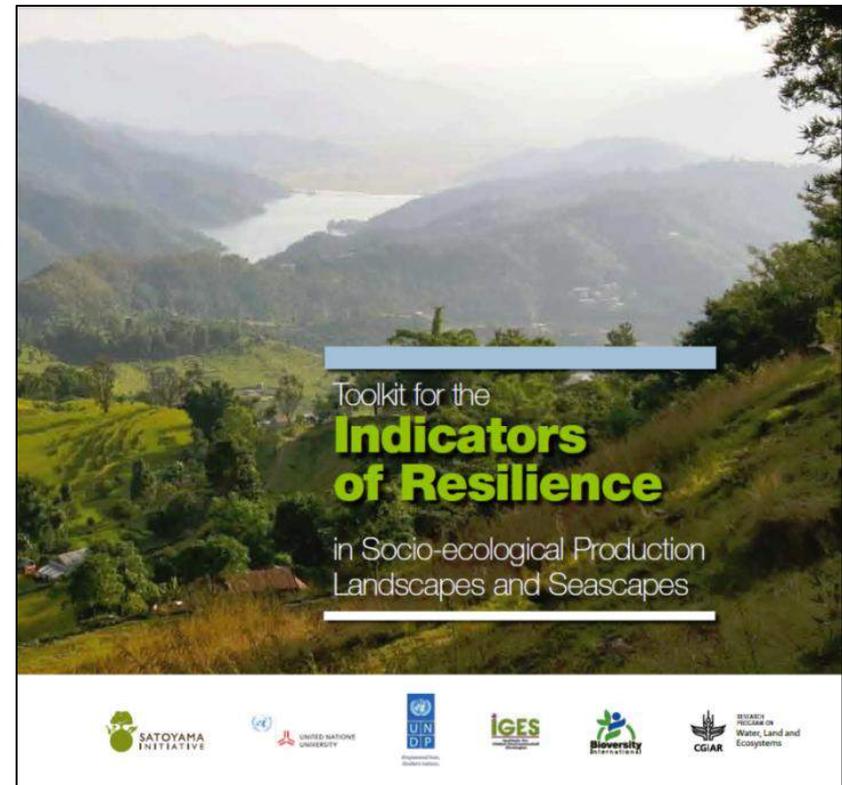
- For use at the **local level**, by **local communities** themselves

Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- Process: “Resilience Assessment Workshop”
 - Preparation
 - Clarifying the landscape; identifying stakeholders; etc.
 - Workshop
 - Introduction and explanation; scoring the indicators; discussion
 - Follow-up
 - Assessment; identifying promising actions; implementation
- Repeated workshops to track progress, gather quantifiable data

Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- “Toolkit” publication produced 2014
- Provides practical advice for holding resilience assessment workshops and using the indicators
- Designed for easy use by practitioners in the field



Indicators of Resilience in SEPLS

- Results are useful for:
 - Local communities
 - To improve their own resilience
 - Field practitioners / aid providers / NGOs, etc.
 - To identify priority actions
 - Researchers
 - To gather on-the-ground data
 - Governments and policymakers
 - To track progress toward biodiversity and other goals

Indicators and Resource Mobilization

- CBD Decision X/3 para. 7: Fifteen indicators for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization
- Indicator (5): “...**replication and scaling-up** of relevant successful financial mechanisms and instruments”
- Indicator (10): “...**global initiatives** that heighten awareness on the need for resource mobilization for biodiversity”

Replication and scaling-up (example)

- **Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) Programme**
- Uses Indicators as one step in developing a “Landscape Strategy”
- Small-grant funding of projects identified through Indicators assessment (SGP funding, implemented by UNDP)
- Successful model expanded from 10 to 20 countries, to be replicated to 32 countries

From Local to Global

Traditional and
Local Knowledge
(TLK)

- **Local-level indicators** to provide data and identify promising practices

Global (national,
regional...)
Initiatives

- **Replication and scaling-up** of successful models

Policy-making
Processes (CBD)

- Integration into **global-scale frameworks** (e.g. resource mobilization)