

Capturing resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes



Context

- ❑ Socio-ecological Production Landscapes (SEPL) are those landscapes which have been formed and maintained through long-term interaction between humans and nature and include various landscape elements/components such as villages, farmland and adjacent woods, grasslands and coasts
- ❑ Landscapes are subject to various threats- natural, economic or political.
- ❑ *Satoyama* Initiative approach
- ❑ Cope with challenges → Resilient



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute of Advanced Studies



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE



Biodiversity
International

How do we seek to do this

By **working with communities** following such SEPLs

- Understanding community well-being beyond income and economic commercial use of natural resources

Paying specific attention to

- **Resource sovereignty** resulting from the community management of the SEPL
- **Capacity to maintain productivity and build resilience** in the landscape to cope with shocks, adapt to change and continue to manage the SEPL to meet a range of community needs

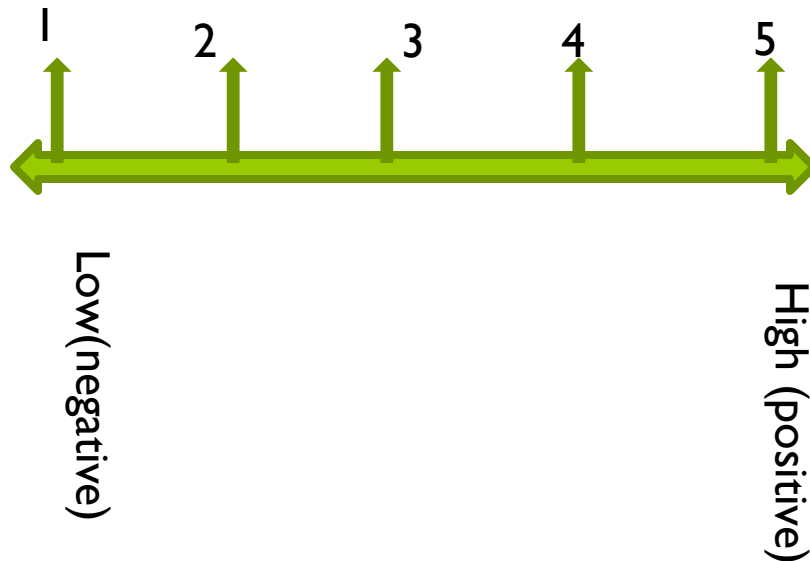
Tools we will use

- ❑ Elicit specific information through a participatory process of discussion with selected communities across different ecosystems managing SEPLs
- ❑ Work with communities to report on various indicators of resilience
- ❑ While a set of indicators and parameters for assessment are provided to communities, the process is inherently flexible to allow communities to determine what aspects they'd like to include in the parameters (for instance, the type of foods to be included in determining food security)

Measuring changes

Develop indicators and measure changes on parameters

Scores



trends

↑ steep upward trend

↗ slow/some increase

→ No change

↘ slow/some decrease

↓ steep downward

Preliminary indicators- community resilience

- Resource governance

Account for: Community based institutions for resource mgt

- Knowledge management

Account for: institutions for knowledge generation and acquisition

- Transfer of knowledge-gender

Account for: Age gradient of knowledge

- Use of indigenous/local languages

Account for: no. and use of languages

- Access to agri biodiv & knowledge

Account for: Institutions facilitating exchange of resources

- Innovation in agri biodiv mgt

Account for: No. of existing and new practices of mgt

- Autonomy to land and resource mgt

Account for: extent of control over land and resources

Preliminary indicators- community resilience

- ❑ Food sovereignty

Account for: local sources of food

- ❑ Demographics

Account for: No. of generations interacting with landscape

- ❑ Cultural self-identity

Account for: sense of identity

- ❑ Gender

Account for: Access to resources by women, and access to leadership positions

- ❑ Social Infrastructure

Account for: degree of existence of social infrastructure

- ❑ Health care

Account for: Access to health care

- ❑ Sustaining flow of ecosystem services

Account for: different ecosystem services and their quality at landscape level

Preliminary indicators-ecosystem resilience

- Areas protected for cultural & ecological importance

Account for: Landscapes under different kinds of protection

- Heterogeneity in landscape

Account for: No. of landscape components

- Maintenance and conservation of agri biodiv

Account for: traditional crops, existence of conservation mechanisms

- Environmental security and safety

Account for: risks of pollution

The indicators

- Measure the community capacity to manage, innovate, adapt and inter-generational sustainability
- Measure the capacity and impact of biocultural community management practices and institutions on the ecology and ecosystem services of SEPLs. By
 - Identifying drivers of change
 - Identify patterns of change that still maintain community well-being
- Tools for the community to understand their resilience

Capturing resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes

- ❑ COMDEKS is established to support on- the- ground activities of local communities while focusing on reviewing, analyzing, codifying results from the activities to distill and disseminate lessons which can be replicated in other SEPLs and communicated to policy makers for coherent policy development
- ❑ By employing a common set of indicators , voice of communities in I selected countries can be powerful. Also, it will allow fine-tuning of the indicators to be applied across the world .