



SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE

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Benefits and Challenges of Community Engagement for the
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
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Promoting Engagement of Local Communities: Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

地域コミュニティの関与の促進：
SEPLSのレジリエンス指標

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

社会生態生産ランドスケープのレジリエンス指標

Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes

- **Dynamic mosaics** of habitats and land uses
- Harmonious interaction between people and nature
- Support **biodiversity** while providing humans with the **goods and services** needed for their well-being
- Deeply linked to **local culture and knowledge**





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Resilience of SEPLS and local communities

SEPLSのレジリエンスと地域コミュニティ

Resilience: “Capacity of a system to deal with change and continue to develop; withstanding shocks and disturbances and using such events to catalyze renewal and innovation”

(Stockholm Resilience Centre)

- SEPLS are subject to **various changes and shocks**
- **Livelihoods of local communities** are affected by such changes
- But impacts may be absorbed, resisted and/or recovered from **without catastrophic damage** depending on ability of a SEPLS
- Well-managed SEPLS have persisted for a long time but now are facing various challenges
- Strengthening the resilience of SEPLS will contribute to the well-being of local **communities**

Indicators for resilience

レジリエンスのインディケーター(指標)

- Developed by a joint project carried out as a **Collaborative Activity** under IPSI
- A set of **20 indicators** to measure resilience of SEPLS at the **local level**
- Measure **different aspects** entailed by and essential for sustaining resilient landscapes
 - **Ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity**
 - **Agricultural biodiversity**
 - **Knowledge, learning, and innovation**
 - **Social equity and infrastructure**
- Provide a framework to discuss both **current conditions and potential areas for improvement**



Indicators approaches at higher levels

上位スケールにおけるインディケータアプローチ

- Important roles in monitoring **progress toward achieving specific goals and targets** at national and global levels
E.g. Aichi Biodiversity Targets, MDGs.
- **Scientifically valid and objective**, with assessment often conducted by **experts**
- Can be compared across space and time and aggregated into larger scales



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Indicators approach at the local level

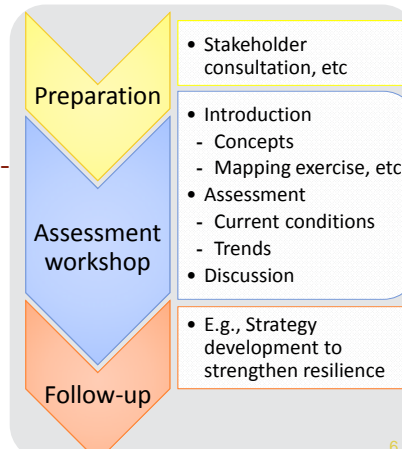
ローカルレベルでのインディケータアプローチ

Use of indicators enables local communities and other users to:

- **Understand resilience** of the SEPLS
- Support development and implementation of **resilience-strengthening strategies**
- Enhance **communication among stakeholders**
- **Empower communities** in decision-making processes and adaptive management



Photo by W. Dunbar



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Toward widespread use of the indicators

インディケータの普及にむけて

- The indicators have been applied/tested by:
 - **Bioversity International**: Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Bolivia and Nepal
 - **UNDP (COMDEKS)**: Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Niger, Slovakia and Turkey
- **Revision of indicators** based on the above experiences
- **Toolkit development** for practical application of the indicators
- **Next steps**: promoting widespread use of the indicators and sharing of experiences



SBSTTA side event (Oct 2013)



Workshop in Rome (Jan 2014)



Thank you for your attention!

