

ISAP 2020

“The Satoyama Initiative,
transformative change,
and societies in harmony
with nature”

Thursday, November 12, 2020



*Lessons learned from managing
socio-ecological production landscapes and
seascapes (SEPLS) and
their implications for transformative
change in the post-COVID19 era*



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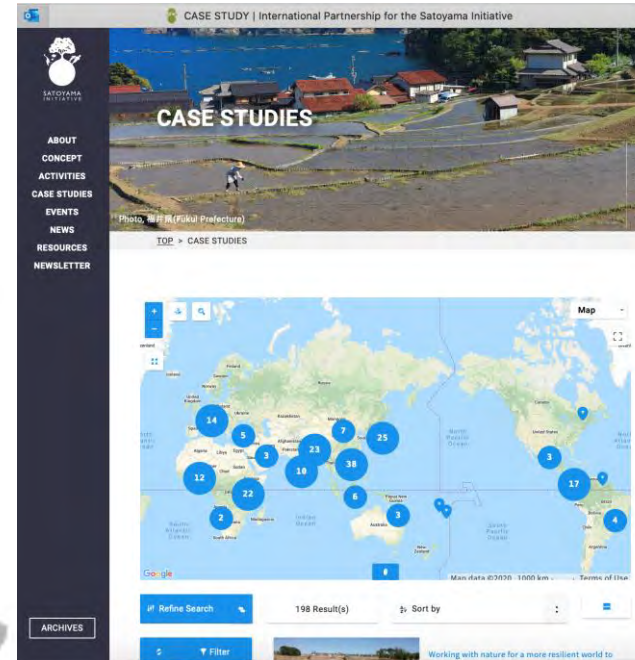
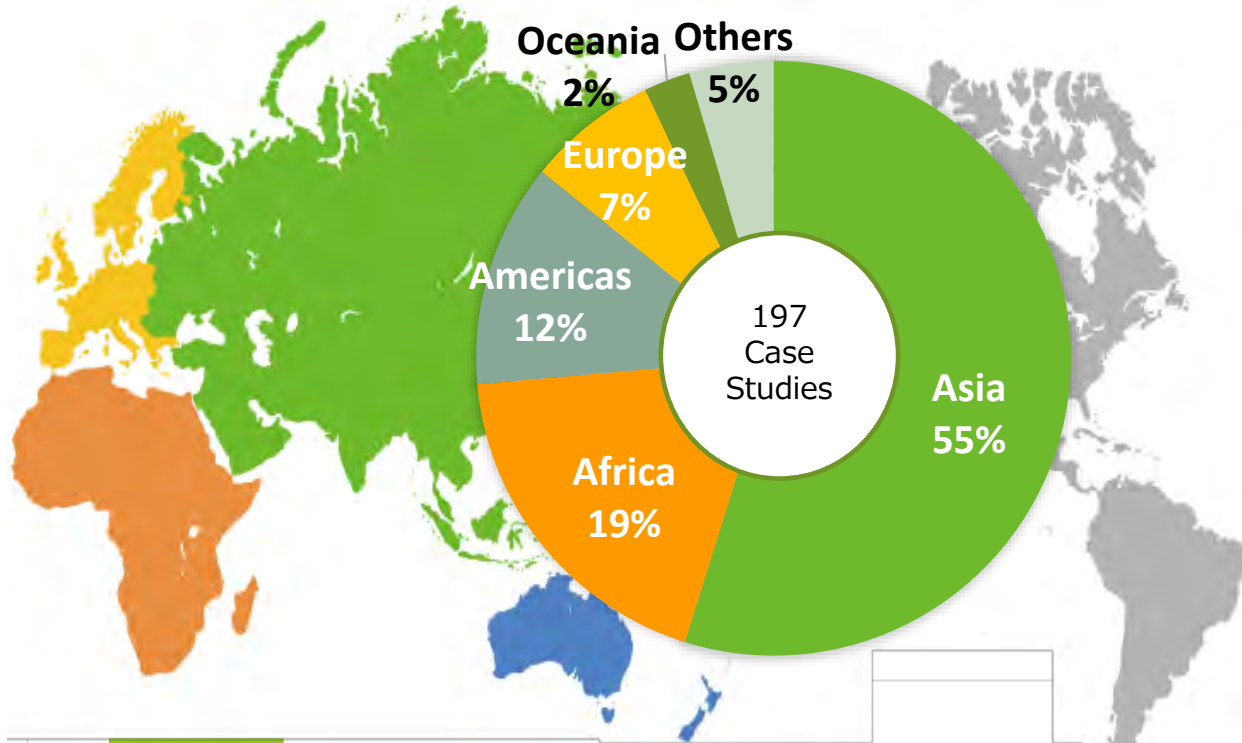
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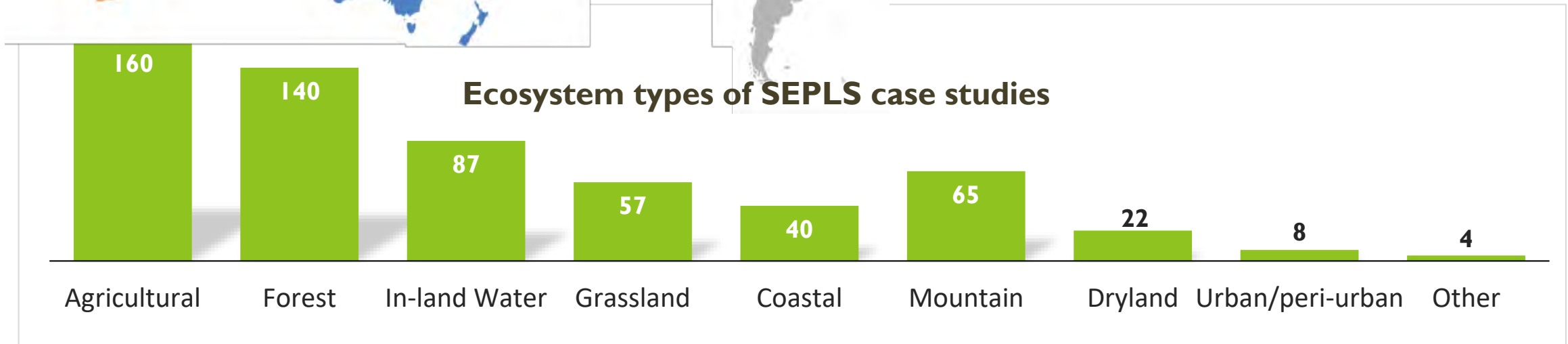
**SATOYAMA
INITIATIVE**

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IPSI Case Studies



<https://satoyama-initiative.org>

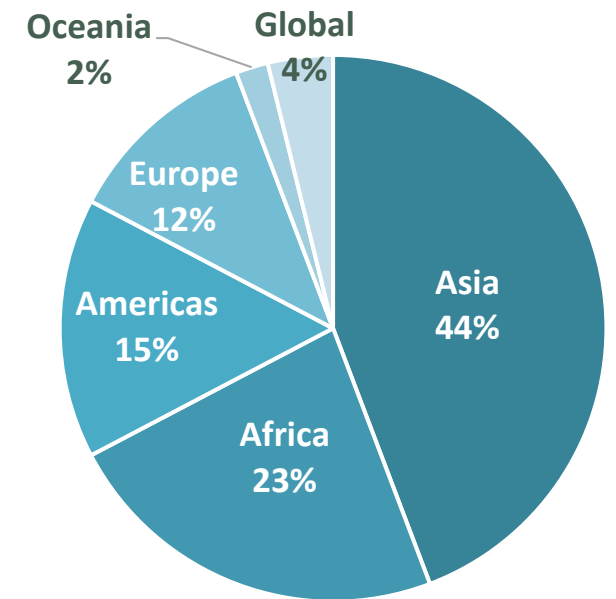


Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review (SITR)

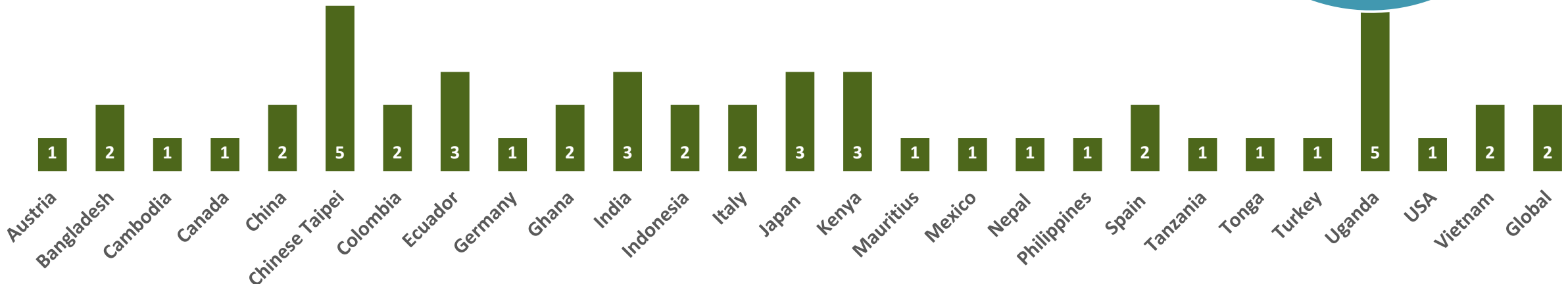
- A compilation of **case studies by IPSI members** providing knowledge and lessons related to **SEPLS based on activities on-the-ground**.
- Includes **a synthesis** to clarify the relevance to policy and academic discussion.
- Facilitated by **IPSI Sec (UNU-IAS) and IGES**
- Annual publication of case studies around a common theme.
 - *5 Volumes since 2015*
 - *49 Case study papers*
 - *5 synthesis papers*
 - *50 countries, 2 global reviews*



Case studies (by region)



Case studies (by country)

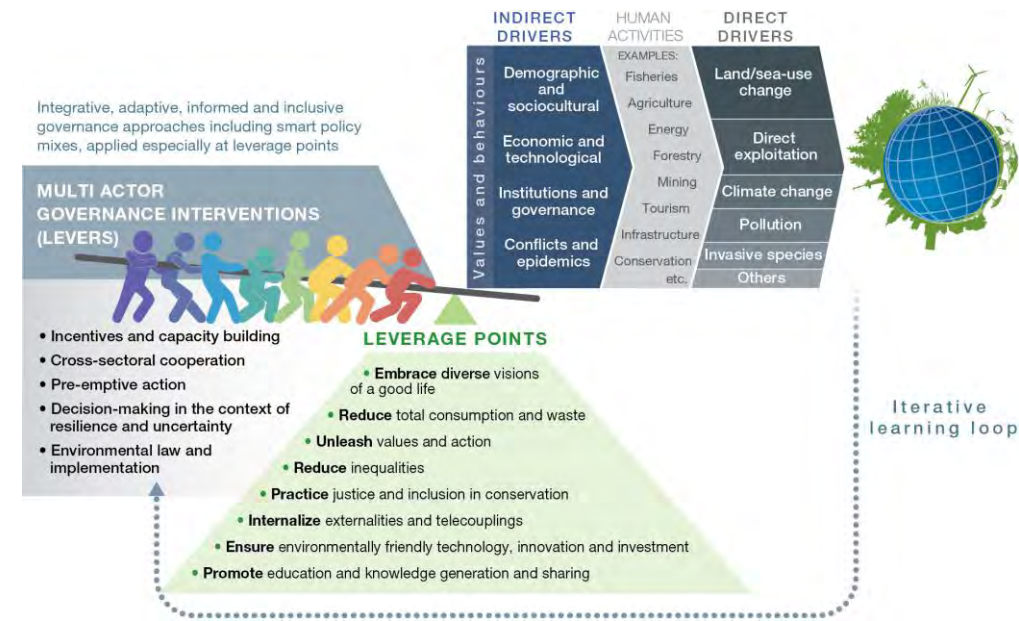


SITR VOL. 6: *Fostering **transformative change** for sustainability in the context of SEPLS*

- **How can *SEPLS management on the ground* contribute to achieving *global goals for sustainable development* through bringing about *transformative change*?**

- Each case study addresses:

1. How has the SEPLS management helped in pursuing TC or leading to emergence (i.e., seeds) of TC?
2. What indicators are used to assess the progress in TC?
3. What are the roles, attitudes and actions of those responsible for management in ensuring multiple benefits from SEPLS and **facilitating TC**?
4. What are the **values** underpinning SEPLS management and how do they contribute to **improved sustainability**?
5. What are the **challenges and opportunities** in bringing about TC through SELS management?



(IPBES 2019)

CASE STUDY SITES



- Mountain Landscapes
- Agricultural Landscapes
- River-basin/watershed Landscapes
- Coastal landscapes or Seascapes

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

** Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the Parties.*

*** Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.*

KEY FINDINGS: What is transformative change?

- **Characterized by “tangible” and “intangible” dimensions:**
 - **Tangible:** physically **observed** and quantitatively **measured** – e.g., improved water quality, increased income, etc.
 - **Intangible:** **qualitative changes** in social-ecological systems – e.g., identities, awareness, motivations, governance approaches.
 - **System change:** attending to the **interlinkages between social and natural systems** – e.g., synergies between multi-functions of landscapes, multi-level/sectoral networking.
- **“Leverage points” enabling “transitions”:**
 - **Shallow leverage points:** **a direct impact** on the TC process – **biophysical** (e.g., land use, invasive species management), and **social** (e.g., awareness raising).
 - **Deep leverage points:** **trigger system wide change** – e.g., re-orienting perceptions through social learning, re-prioritization through education.

KEY FINDINGS:

How do we know the progress in transformative change?

- **Challenges:** **intangible** dimensions, **site-specific** characteristics, and **dynamic** processes where reference parameters may change over time
 - **Multi-dimensional** effects; **Diverse perceptions** among stakeholders; **Downscaling** global indicators and **upscaling** local indicators; Technical **capacities**; ...
- **Approaches to long-term M&E processes:**
 - **Participatory** and **empowering, Interdisciplinary, Multi-stakeholder** approaches,
- **Tools and Methods:**
 - Measuring **qualitative changes**: interviews, focus group discussions, etc.
 - **Artistic** methods: socially engaged arts, photovoice, etc.
 - **Technologies**: GIS mapping, smartphone apps, etc. ...

(Nishi *et al.* forthcoming)

1

BASILINE SETTING

- Set a baseline considering current socio-economic and ecological criteria
- Identify the reference target

2

DEFINE/ IDENTIFY INDICATORS

- Identify evaluation indicators.
- Consider project/ programme objectives

3

IDENTIFY SUITABLE APPROACH

- Process based approach
- Tools based approach
- Participatory / Interdisciplinary / Integrative approach

4

MONITOR

- Collect continuous long-term data on the selected indicators
- Ensure scientific robustness

5

EVALUATE

- Assess the output, outcome and impact
- Measure quantitative and qualitative change from baselines to assess the effectiveness

6

INTROSPECT AND ADAPT

- Identify gaps in implementation
- Tweak the system or adapt for overall improvement in project performance

KEY FINDINGS:

Challenges and opportunities in bringing about transformative change

Challenges

- **“Enablers”**
 - **Recognition or perspectives on problems:** Complex and interlinked SEPLS problems
 - **Technical and financial capacities:** Insufficient or imbalanced capacities
 - **Authority over SEPLS management:** Often inequitably granted or unclearly defined.
- **“Actions”**
 - Divergent levels of **commitment** to the decisions
 - Financial and technical **capacities**

Opportunities

- **Diversity:** Offer **diverse enablers** (e.g., knowledge, financial resources) to adapt to changes and help address uncertainties.
- **Wisdom:** Accumulated and enriched **experiential knowledge** embedded in local contexts can be applied to promote a more resilient society
- **Integrity:** Increase **synergies** and minimize **trade-offs** to effectively meet **multiple needs** and objectives (through multi-stakeholder collaboration including youths, women and the elderly)

KEY FINDINGS:

Moving from “Seeds of Change” to transformative change



Concept of values or mindset:

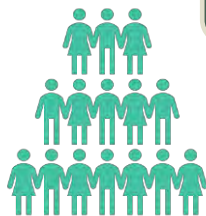
- **Divert** from what is currently skewed to economic growth to **multiple facets of wellbeing** (e.g., health, quality of life) – e.g., **better communications**

Governing processes:



- **Inclusive and participatory processes** where all stakeholders can **have a say** and finally **legitimise the decisions** – e.g., **a hybrid of top-down and bottom-up approaches** (**facilitators** help to identify a common language, create communication channels, etc.)

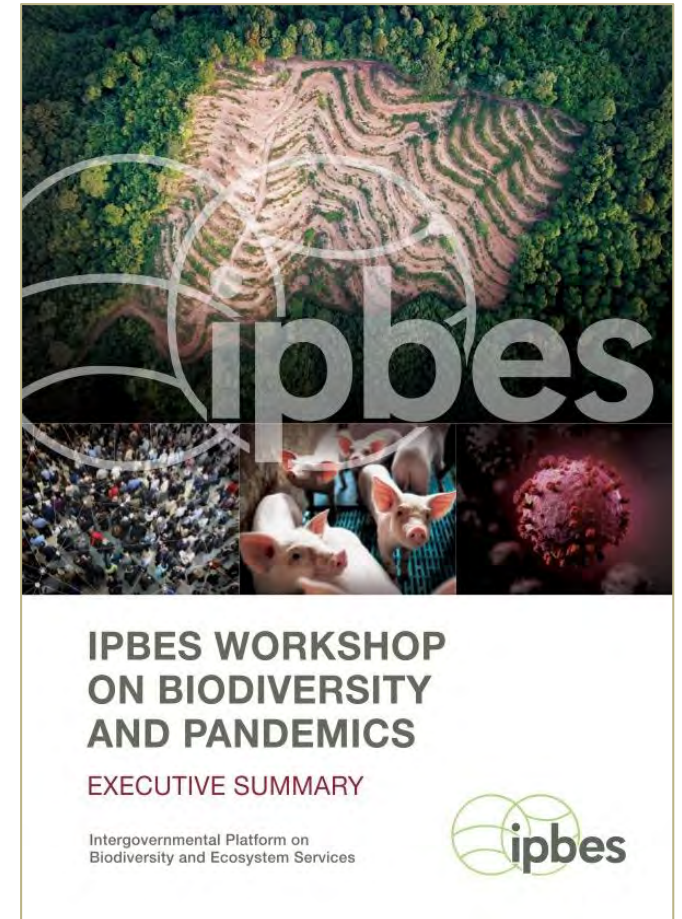
Governing outcomes:



- **Reciprocal, equitable and interactive connections** between human and non-human entities, ensuring **transparency** – e.g., **science-policy-practice linkages**

Implications for transformative change in the post-COVID19 era

- **Relevance of SEPLS management to deal with pandemics and other environmental challenges:**
 - Address the **underlying causes** of pandemics (e.g., land-use change, agricultural intensification)
 - Build **resilience** against future pandemics and other environmental risks (e.g., climate change, food security) – **ESs provision, social capital**, etc.



KEY MESSAGES:

Common principles of transformative change in the context of SEPLS

- Approaches are distinct depending on specific contexts and circumstances, but the case studies underscore **common principles**:
 1. **Endogenously driven** actions based on **value pluralism**
 2. **Systemic** and **transdisciplinary** approaches to fostering **niche innovations**
 3. **Equitable authority** over SEPLS resources
 4. Coordinated **multi-level networking** through **peer learning**
 5. **Iterative participatory and inclusive assessments** for strategically steering transitions



SITR-6 “Fostering transformative change for sustainability in the context of SEPLS”

- **13 Chapters: 1 Introduction, 11 Case Studies, 1 Synthesis**
- **Synthesis chapter lead authors (Volume Editors):** Nishi, M., Subramanian, S.M., Gupta, H., Yoshino, M., Takahashi, Y., Miwa, M., and Takeda, T.
- **Synthesis chapter contributing authors:** Black, J.E., Chen, S., Díaz-Varela, E., Gevaña, D.T., Gualandi, G., Pandit, B.P., Quintero-Ángel, A., Raharilaza, N.V., Saxena, K. G., Spencer, R., Wekesa, C., Williams-Gualandi, D., and Wu, C.
- To be published as an “**Open Access**” Book from Springer in **early 2021**

SITR-7 “Nexus among biodiversity, health, and sustainable development in managing SEPLS”

NEWS

TOP > NEWS > Call for Papers: Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review volume 7

Others

Call for Papers: Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review volume 7

2020.11.06

The United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) are pleased to announce a call for papers for the seventh volume of the series “Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review”. The seventh volume will feature the theme “Nexus among biodiversity, health, and sustainable development in managing socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)”. Authors from IPSI member organizations who have case studies relevant to this theme are highly encouraged to submit a manuscript following the guidance provided in this call for papers.

About the “Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review”:

- Call for papers (open to IPSI members) has been launched
- Deadline for abstracts (400 words): **1st December 2020**
- URL: <https://satoyama-initiative.org/news/call-for-papers-satoyama-initiative-thematic-review-volume-7/>
- For inquiries, please contact... the IPSI Secretariat (sitr@unu.edu).



THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

