Resilience in the broader IPSI 2 discussion

1) Resilience is one of the 3 strategic next steps for SEPLs (Prof. Takeuchi)

- Both in the face of frequent disasters and towards gradual environmental changes
- Effective management reduces disaster risks

2) How do we capture resilience and adaptation? (Tony Simons)

Working Group 1
Capturing and Promoting Resilience including DRM

Sub-Group Discussion Topics

1) Indicators to capture and measure resilience

2) Multi-level governance

3) Disaster risk reduction, adaptation, restoration and transformation

1) Indicators to Capture and measure Resilience

Surmmary: STEPS IN OPERATIONALIZING THE INDICATORS

How to adapt and apply in each case

Clear definition on community that use indicators with partnership with IPSI members; identify process of analyzing

Use of indicators as a way to capture change and trends to identify baselines and timelines; its difficult to capture events in time due to the capturing of community perspectives on key events in history

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1) Indicators to Capture and measure Resilience

NEEDS, CHALLENGES

- Indicators should be composed of criteria or measures eg disasters and shocks
  - Some indicators are perceived by communities too late by which time resilience has already been lost.
- Indicators should be about resilience, adaptation and development of innovation
- Identify key actors
- Indicators of ecosystem landscape resilience should explain how science and Indigenous knowledge systems come together
- This should be a framework that can be applied through the whole IPSI thus a comparative value of using a common framework of social ecological indicators across different landscapes in IPSI needs to be defined

1) **Indicators to Capture and measure Resilience**

STRATEGIES

• Develop indicators in collaboration with communities that lead to concrete actions; capture effort and linked to local institutions; owned by communities, are early warning systems; capture change relative to something that is static/recurring

• Support long-term processes to work with communities on indicators using local NGOs/partners
For long term measurement of resilience, community need to be part and parcel of these assessments

2) Multi-level Governance

Lessons Learnt, Needs and Challenges

- SI can benefit from different analysis of forms of governance

- Holistic Approach and solutions in specific socio-cultural context are needed, instead of standerdization.

- Conflict of interest at different governance level could lead to resource competition in land use, hence violent conflict, but can be resolved in different level of governance.

- Issues in spatial resilience and nestedness (Traditional systems, international interest, etc)

2) Multi-level Governance

STRATEGIES

- To better understand governance to do mapping
- To develop frameworks Development of case studies
- Governance analyses with opportunity to consider global networks within communities
- Interconnectivity of local authorities
- Socio-ecological strategies – combined multi-stakeholder participation

3) Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Restoration, and Transformation

NEEDS and CHALLENGES

- Underestimation of role of ecosystem services in DM
- Gaps of understanding on ecosystem processes
- Focus has been more on engineering solutions rather than ecosystem approach;
- Lack of data (generic)
- Lack of proper land use planning (ignorance of ecological dynamics)

3) Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaptation, Restoration, and Transformation

STRATEGY
- Participatory community land-use management (including M&E)
- More programs on programs on public awareness regarding landscape management (land-use and ecosystem approach)
- Promotion of ecologically sustainable livelihood diversification projects (Market linkages necessary as to ensure economically viable products)
- Effective community based early warning systems

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1) **Indicators**

ACTION PLANS

• **Develop toolkit that defines resilience as informs the indicators and provides examples of how different communities adapt indicators and use them and describe how they were developed**
Further testing of indicators and analysis – how useful these indicators in analyzing and sharing experiences
Key actors and institutions exist – synergy with governance
• **Lead organisations: BI,KENWEB/LWF, UNU**

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2) Multilevel governance (proposal to entire IPSI)

ACTION PLANS
- **Approach networks of local governance on confluence of CC, food production etc (linking local government efforts = local government connectivity)**
- **Partnering with local governments and communities allow horizontal connectivity (as opposed to the vertical hierarchy of governance global to household)**
- **Nestedness – linking global network with national, regional, and local networks.**
- **Share good practice in sharing policy and local advocacy.**

Possible Collaborative Activities
- **Paper on system of governance, including matrix**
- **Lead organisations: KENWEB, Univ Cardiff (TBC)**

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3) DRR and adaptation
ACTION PLANS
Short term:
•Sharing of experiences on landscape management (KENWEB)
•Web platform for sharing case studies (secretariat could facilitate)
•Exchange field visit (local, regional, IPSI - facilitated)
Medium term
•Collaborative research on developing model (Adaptation DRR) = IPSI member collaboration
•Establish a seed fund facilitated by IPSI to promote local level best practices in the form of small grants
Long term
•Technical/Specialized workshops (knowledge, dissemination mechanisms)
•Long-term observatory data (engage universities, research organizations, citizen scientists, international organizations.

Lead organizations: KENWEB, HELP, UNNAYAN ONNESHAN, ENCSD