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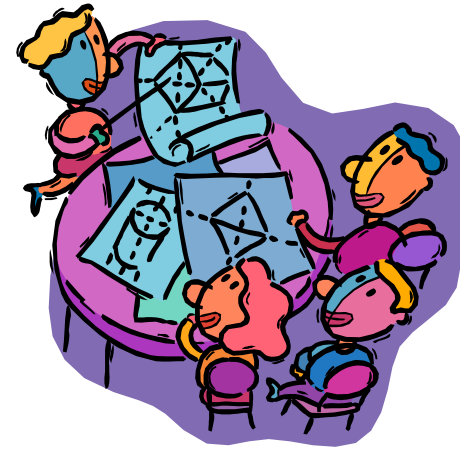
***CBD SBSTTA 17 Side Event:***  
**“An Indicator Approach to Understanding  
resilience of Socio-ecological Production  
Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)”**  
**Development of indicators and toolkit**



***October 15, 2013***

# Outline of presentation

1. Purpose of the indicators
2. Users and areas of the indicators
3. Possible benefits of using the indicators
4. The indicators for resilience of SEPLS
5. Purpose of the toolkit
6. Structure of the toolkit



# 1. Purpose of the indicators

The **purpose** of the indicators is to:

- Enhance communication among relevant stakeholders to think about sustainable use and conservation of landscape/seascape;
- Understand the status and changes of resilience of their socio-ecological production landscape and seascape (SEPLS);
- Empowering communities (for example, through engaging communities and enhancing their participation in the decision making process at the landscape level);
- Identify resilience strengthening strategies; and
- Achieve the Aichi Targets, including the Aichi Targets 7, 13, 14, 15, and 18.

## 2. Users and areas of the indicators

### *Users of the indicators include:*

- Local communities,
- Project coordinators of NGOs and development agencies,
- Project planners and policy makers, and
- Researchers.

### *Applicability of areas includes:*

- Applicable in diverse types of socio-ecological production landscapes/seascapes (SEPLS), which includes agriculture land, watershed, costal area, inland water, mountain, river or lake basins, pastoral land, glass land etc.

### 3. Possible benefits of using the indicators

- Increase common understanding of the status and changes of resilience of SEPLS among different stakeholders
- Exchange experiences between different communities about land use planning and traditional knowledge
- Identify intervention strategies
- Inform policy makers and relevant stakeholders to guide their planning and decision-making
- Contribute to the enhancement of trust and social capital of the communities as well as resolution of conflict between communities
- Monitor and evaluate project interventions that aim to strengthen resilience and support biodiversity conservation

## 4. Indicators for resilience of SEPLS

The indicators are to measure resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) at the local level:

- a. Ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity
- b. Agricultural biodiversity
- c. Knowledge, learning and innovation
- d. Social equity and infrastructure

## a. Ecosystems protection and the maintenance of biodiversity

	Indicators
1	Heterogeneity and multi-functionality of the landscape
2	Areas protected for their ecological and cultural importance
3	Ecological links between landscape components for sustainable production
4	Rate of recovery from extreme environmental and climate change-related stresses and shocks

## b. Agricultural biodiversity

	Indicators
1	Maintenance, documentation and conservation of agricultural biodiversity in a community
2	Diversity of local food system





## c. Knowledge, learning and innovation

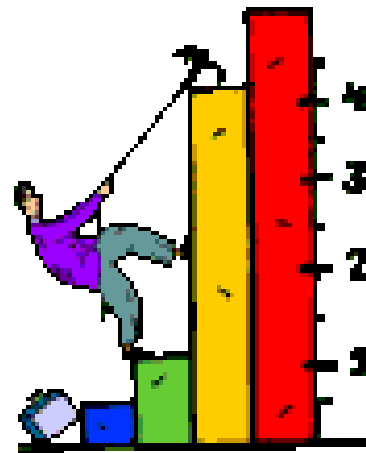
	Indicators
1	Innovation in agricultural biodiversity management for improved resilience and sustainability
2	Access and exchange of agricultural biodiversity
3	Transmission of traditional knowledge from elders, parents and peers to the young people in a community
4	Cultural traditions related to biodiversity
5	Number of generations interacting with the landscape
6	Practices of documentation and exchange of local knowledge
7	Use of local terminology or indigenous languages
8	Women's knowledge about biodiversity and its use

## d. Social equity and infrastructure

	Indicators
1	Local resource governance
2	Autonomy in relation to land and resource management
3	Gender
4	Social infrastructure
5	Health care
6	Health risk

## 5. Purpose of the toolkit

- To provide practical guidance on how to apply the indicators to assist communities in designing, planning and implementing resilience assessment, and developing resilience-strengthening strategies for their landscapes/seascapes.
- To explain benefits of utilize the indicators for different stakeholders.



## 6. Structure of the toolkit

Section	Content
1	Introduction: purpose, users and working definition of SEPLS and resilience
2	List of indicators
3	Practical guidance for using the indicators
4	How to utilize the results of indicator assessment for participatory landscape strategy development
5	Lessons learned from experiences, stories and good practices

## Section 3: Practical guidance

- **Designing process** (*for coordinators of assessment*)

Designing resilience assessment process such as purpose of the assessment, key stakeholders, boundary, resources etc.

- **Planning process** (*for coordinators of assessment*)

Planning resilience assessment workshop such as duration, style, customization of indicators and others

- **Implementation process** (*for facilitators of workshop*)

Conducting the assessment workshop and explaining step by step process such as introduction, assessment, discussion, next steps and follow-up actions

## Section 4: How to utilize the result of indicator assessment

- To identify key threats of SEPLS and develop landscapes/seascapes level intervention strategies
- To use as a baseline of further monitoring to identify changes of landscapes/seascapes by communities
- To use as decision-making tool for policymakers at the national level



## Section 5: Lessons learned

This section provides various experiences of using indicators to show the **benefits of using the indicators** and **how to prioritize interventions** based on the Bioversity International and UNDP's experience.

- **Bioversity International:** experience of field testing in Cuba, Bolivia, Kenya, Nepal and Mongolia
- **UNDP:** e.g. community-based projects at the landscape level





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**Thank you!**

