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Measuring Resilience in Production Landscapes and Seascapes: A tool for communities

Bergamini, N. & Eyzaguirre, P. World Parks Congress, 17 November 2014, Sydney

In partnership with:





UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability



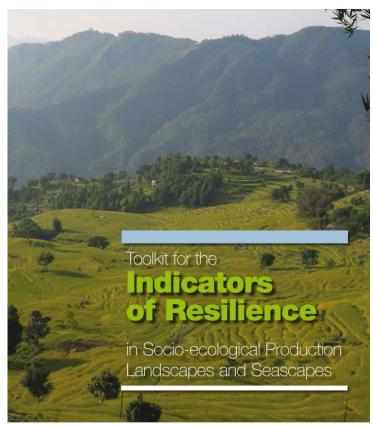
Resilient nations.





Chapter 1: familiarizing the reader with the relevant concepts of resilience and SEPLS.



















Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS)

Mosaic production

landscapes/seascapes that have been shaped through long-term harmonious interactions between humans and nature in a manner that fosters wellbeing while maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services (Gu & Subramanian 2012).



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Resilience in SEPLS

The long-term persistence of community-managed landscapes and seascapes that employ appropriate management and use of natural resources and biodiversity defines them as **resilient** systems.



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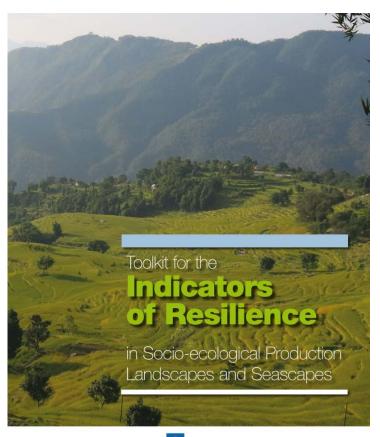
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Chapter 2: the set of 20 qualitative and quantitative

indicators.

















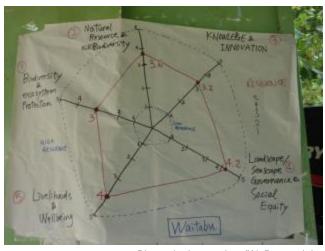


Indicators of resilience

The indicators are designed to capture community perceptions of different aspects of key systems which contribute to resilience.

- Ecological
- Biodiversity (ABD)
- Cultural

- Social
- Economical



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Developing the Socio-ecological Resilience Indicators

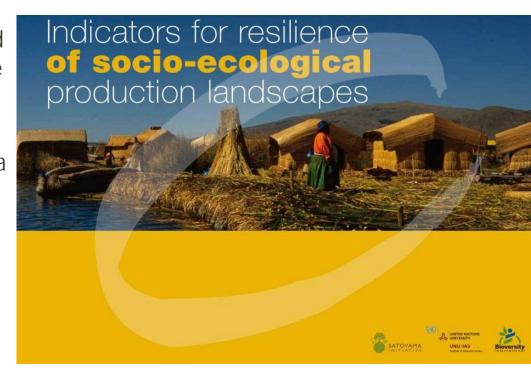
Conceptual framework developed Bioversity International 2008-2010. *

First applications and testing by UNU-IAS and Bioversity in Cuba 2011: An IPSI collaborative activity.

Field-tested by Bioversity International in Bolivia, Kenya, Nepal, Fiji, Mongolia, Tanzania and Uganda and used in 20 countries participating in the COMDEKS Project.

Revised based on the above experiences (2014).

Development of a **toolkit** to provide practical guidance for making use of the SEPLS resilience indicators.





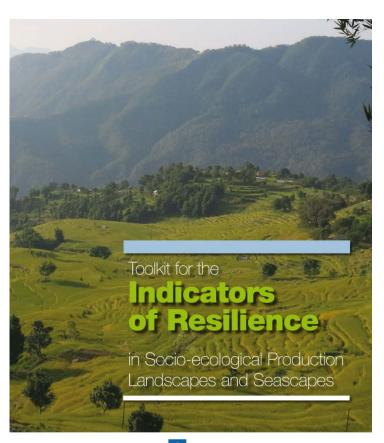
^{*} Social-ecological indicators of resilience in agrarian and natural landscapes. Van Oudenhoven, Mijatovic, and Eyzaguirre, P. *Management of Environmental Quality: (2011).* 22(2):154-173.





Chapter 3: practical tips for organizers and facilitators of workshops to assess resilience.













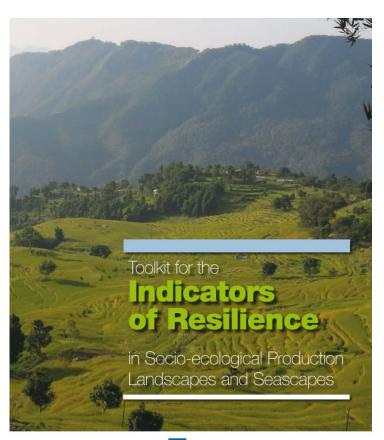






Chapter 4: examples from the field.













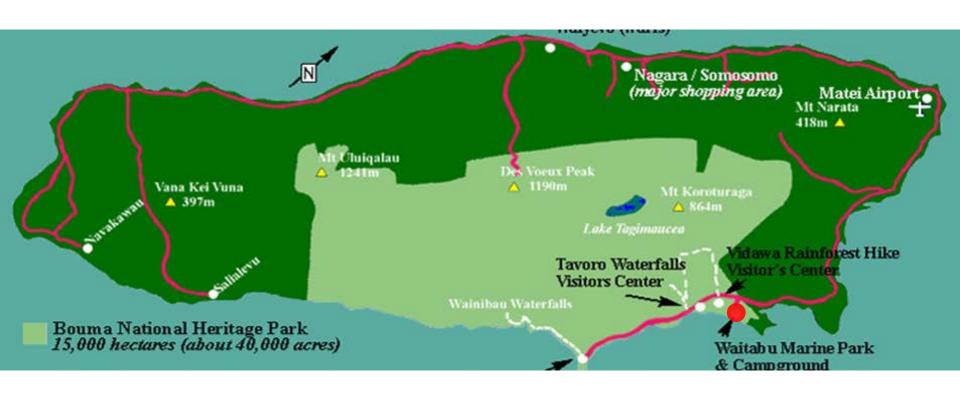






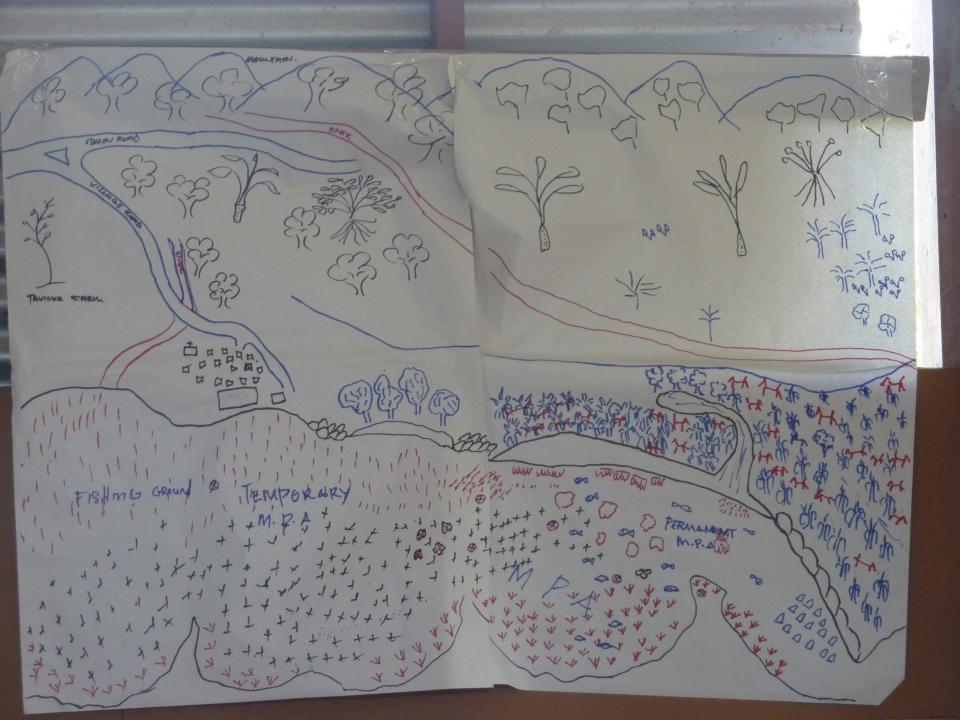
The case of Fiji

Community-based resource management of ridge to reef area



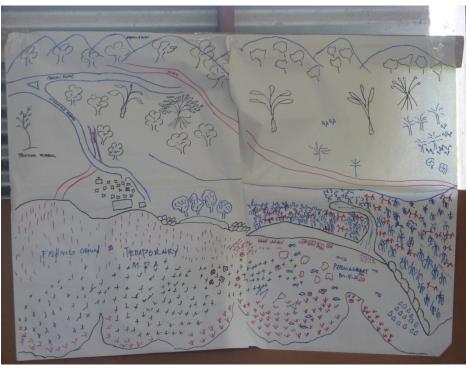






Participatory mapping exercise







The story of the marine tabu of Waitabu

Elia remembers the "good old fishing days" in Waitabu.

Moving from group fishing to individual fishing after the introduction of new fishing gear.: the fishing line.

Moving from subsistence fishing to commercial.

15 years ago the elders of the village declare a 'Tabu' for Waitabu.



Gasaiwai was born in Waitabu Village in 1943. Harried to Litiana Lewenuya and has 5 children, 14 hildren and 4 great grandchildren. He belongs to tha Waisoki, "Mataqali" or clan of Waisoki, "Tikit of Wainikeli and "Vanua" Bouma in Taveuni in the province of Cakaudrove.



What we learned from the workshops

The use of the indicators' framework

Increases the understanding of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) among and beyond community members.

Helps identify priority issues and actions for sustaining SEPLS that benefit livelihoods and well-being.

Creates a common language between 'traditional', 'governmental' and 'scientific' communities which values the complexity of human-environment interactions.



Thank you

Toolkit can be downloaded from:

http://bit.ly/wskSgu

www.bioversityinternational.org



