

Organization: United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), Ministry of the Environment, Japan

## ID: 3009

Title of the side-event: An Indicators Approach to Understanding resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) -A community-level perspective-Time: 18:15-19:30

Summary: An indicator approach has become increasingly used to monitor progress towards achieving specific goals and targets identified in the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements. This side event highlights a set of indicators developed by the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies and Bioversity International to measure various aspects of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS) at the local level. It will also introduce an effort to assess biodiversity at the national level and explore how different types of indicators and assessments can complement each other towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the implementation of ecosystem approach at various scales.

The introductory presentation addressed the concept of SEPLS, International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) and its primary activities, indicators and the initial effort of development of the indicator publications. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) outlined the contents of the indicator toolkit for resilience of SEPLS, its applicability and usefulness. The Ministry of the Environment of Japan introduced NBSAP's experience in relation to indicators for resilience as an example of indicator application at national level. Mr. David Duthie pointed out that this indicator can be linked to 12 Aichi Biodiversity Targets which can be both a merit and a challenge as measurement issue is always difficult to deal with. Also he mentioned that as SEPLS can be found all around the world, this indicator can be a useful tool applicable in vast areas.

The participants were strongly engaged with the discussion, and several important issues were raised such as, right value and right scale is the most important factor to see tangible outcome, communication mechanism with the community, application to the tsunami affected areas, etc. All these important suggestions are noted while this indicator is still at the initial stage of testing in various approaches and various ecosystems.



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