

LIMNOLOGÍA



LICENCIATURA EN GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL
CURE/Facultad de Ciencias
Udelar

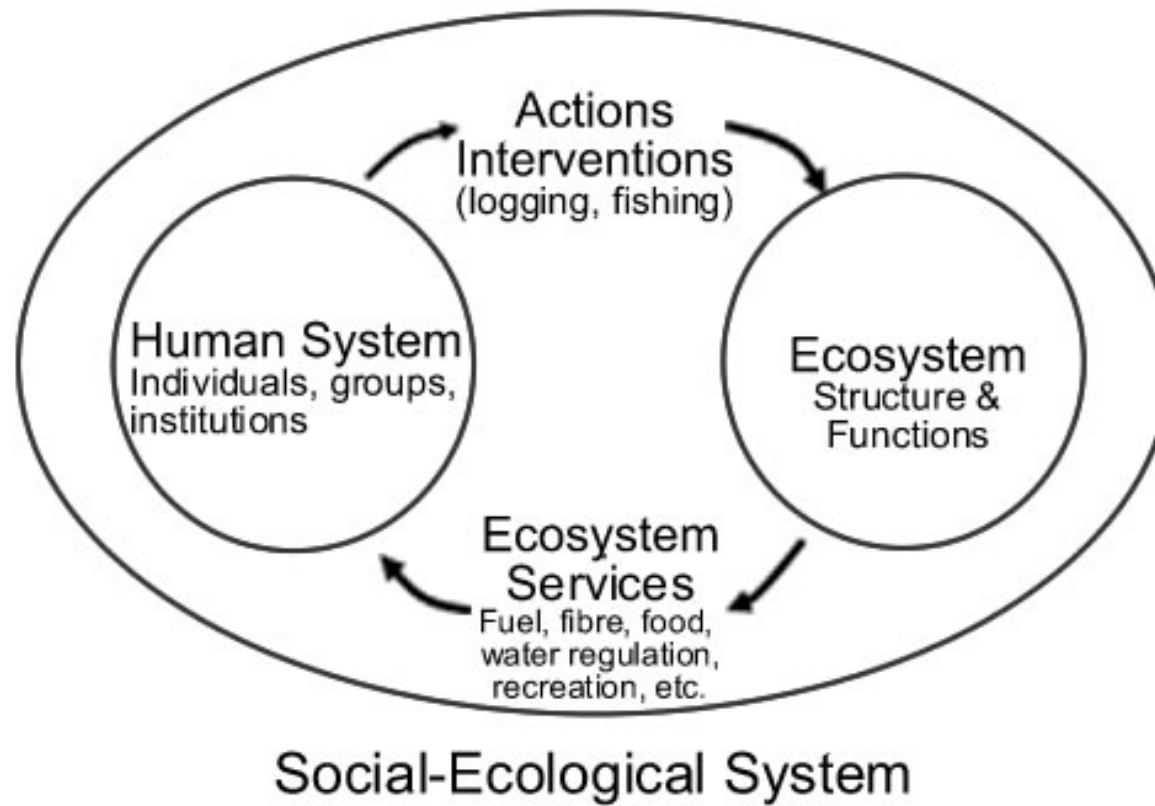
SES
Maldonado, 2016





Los **sistemas socio-ecológicos** (SES), también denominados sistemas acoplados humanos y naturales (CHANS, por su sigla en inglés), son sistemas **trascendentes** originados de la interacción de diversos (sub)sistemas.





Servicios ecosistémicos

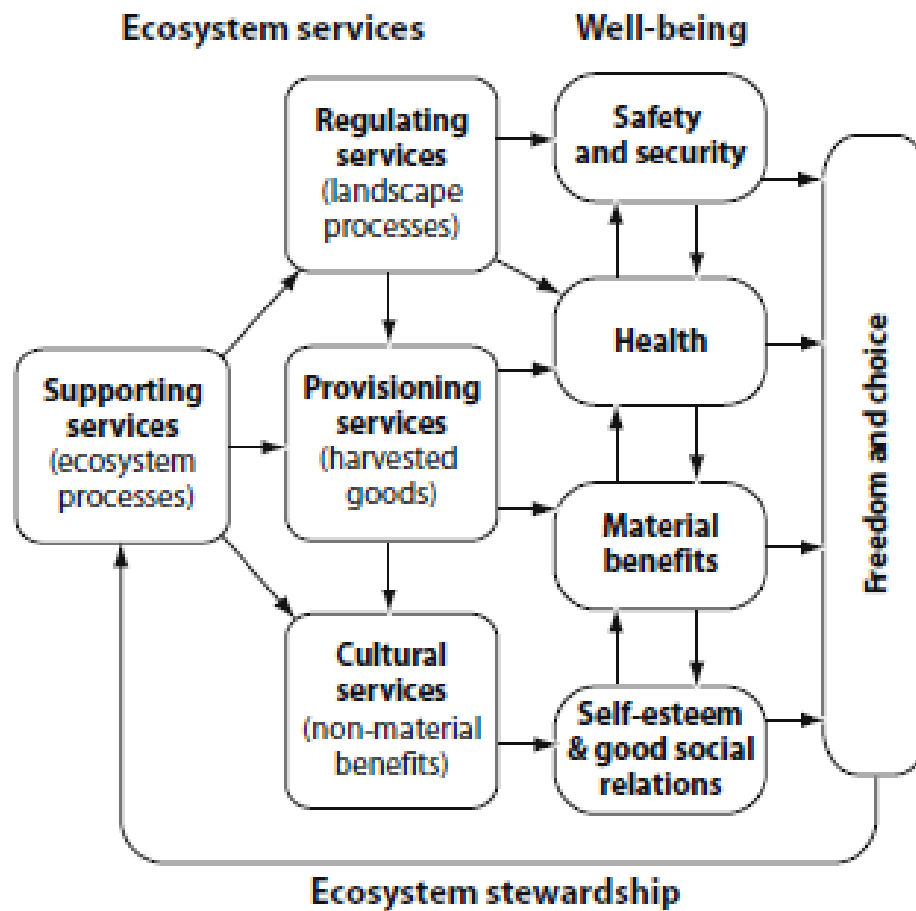
incluyen todos los
bienes y servicios
que las sociedades
humanas obtienen de
los sistemas
naturales



Los mismos se clasifican en:

aprovisionamiento (alimento, agua, madera, entre otros); **regulación** (purificación del agua y el aire, regulación del clima, desarrollo del suelo, entre otros); **culturales** (por ejemplo educacionales, recreacionales, espirituales); y de **soporte** (producción primaria, reciclado de nutrientes).





PERSPECTIVE

A General Framework for Analyzing Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems

Elinor Ostrom^{1,2*}



Es fundamental contar un **marco de referencia común**, ya que permite el intercambio entre especialidades y especialistas.

A General Framework for Analyzing Sustainability of Social-Ecological Systems

Elinor Ostrom^{1,2,*}

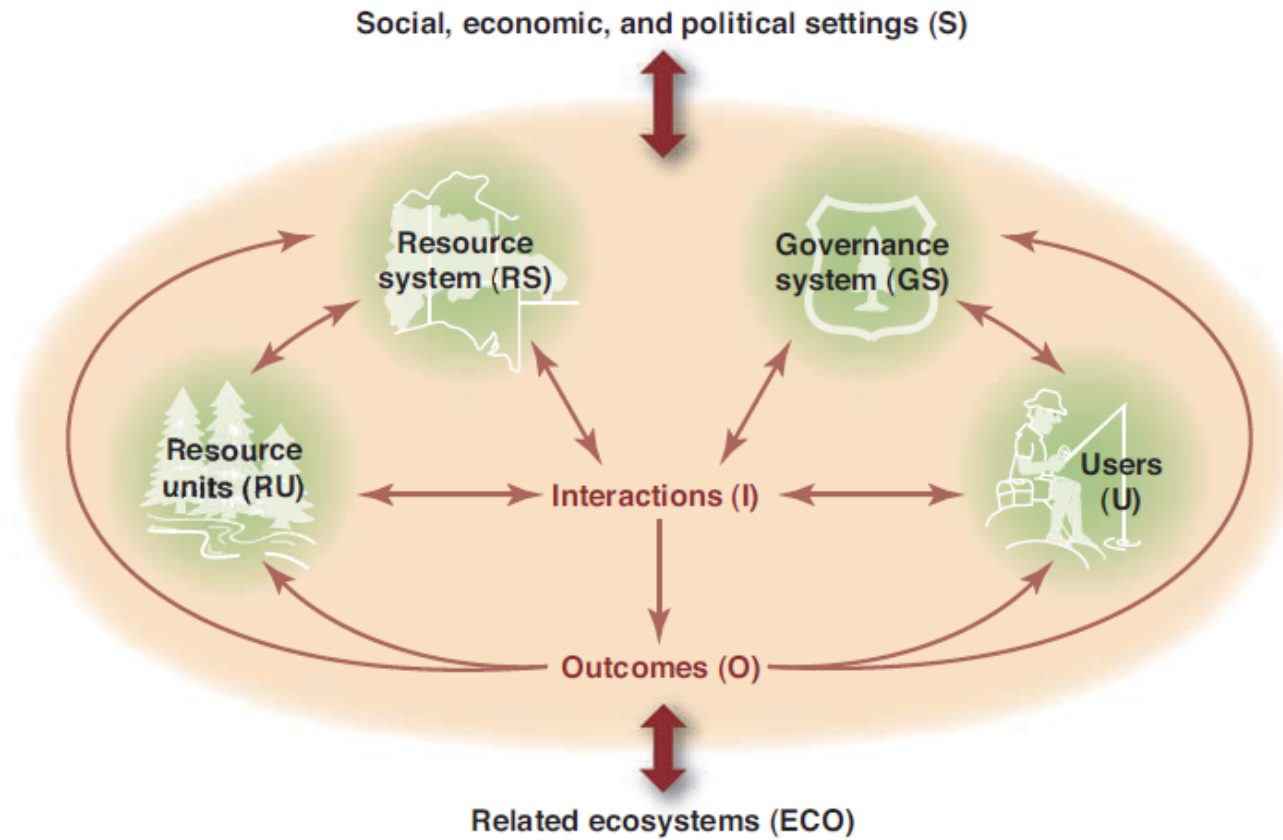


Fig. 1. The core subsystems in a framework for analyzing social-ecological systems.

Table 1. Examples of second-level variables under first-level core subsystems (S, RS, GS, RU, U, I, O and ECO) in a framework for analyzing social-ecological systems. The framework does not list variables in an order of importance, because their importance varies in different studies. [Adapted from (12)]

<i>Social, economic, and political settings (S)</i>	
S1 Economic development. S2 Demographic trends. S3 Political stability. S4 Government resource policies. S5 Market incentives. S6 Media organization.	
<i>Resource systems (RS)</i>	<i>Governance systems (GS)</i>
RS1 Sector (e.g., water, forests, pasture, fish)	GS1 Government organizations
RS2 Clarity of system boundaries	GS2 Nongovernment organizations
RS3 Size of resource system*	GS3 Network structure
RS4 Human-constructed facilities	GS4 Property-rights systems
RS5 Productivity of system*	GS5 Operational rules
RS6 Equilibrium properties	GS6 Collective-choice rules*
RS7 Predictability of system dynamics*	GS7 Constitutional rules
RS8 Storage characteristics	GS8 Monitoring and sanctioning processes
RS9 Location	
<i>Resource units (RU)</i>	<i>Users (U)</i>
RU1 Resource unit mobility*	U1 Number of users*
RU2 Growth or replacement rate	U2 Socioeconomic attributes of users
RU3 Interaction among resource units	U3 History of use
RU4 Economic value	U4 Location
RU5 Number of units	U5 Leadership/entrepreneurship*
RU6 Distinctive markings	U6 Norms/social capital*
RU7 Spatial and temporal distribution	U7 Knowledge of SES/mental models*
	U8 Importance of resource*
	U9 Technology used
<i>Interactions (I) → outcomes (O)</i>	
I1 Harvesting levels of diverse users	O1 Social performance measures (e.g., efficiency, equity, accountability, sustainability)
I2 Information sharing among users	O2 Ecological performance measures (e.g., overharvested, resilience, bio-diversity, sustainability)
I3 Deliberation processes	O3 Externalities to other SESs
I4 Conflicts among users	
I5 Investment activities	
I6 Lobbying activities	
I7 Self-organizing activities	
I8 Networking activities	
<i>Related ecosystems (ECO)</i>	
ECO1 Climate patterns. ECO2 Pollution patterns. ECO3 Flows into and out of focal SES.	

*Subset of variables found to be associated with self-organization.

Governance systems (GS)

- GS1 Government organizations
- GS2 Nongovernment organizations
- GS3 Network structure
- GS4 Property-rights systems
- GS5 Operational rules
- GS6 Collective-choice rules*
- GS7 Constitutional rules
- GS8 Monitoring and sanctioning processes





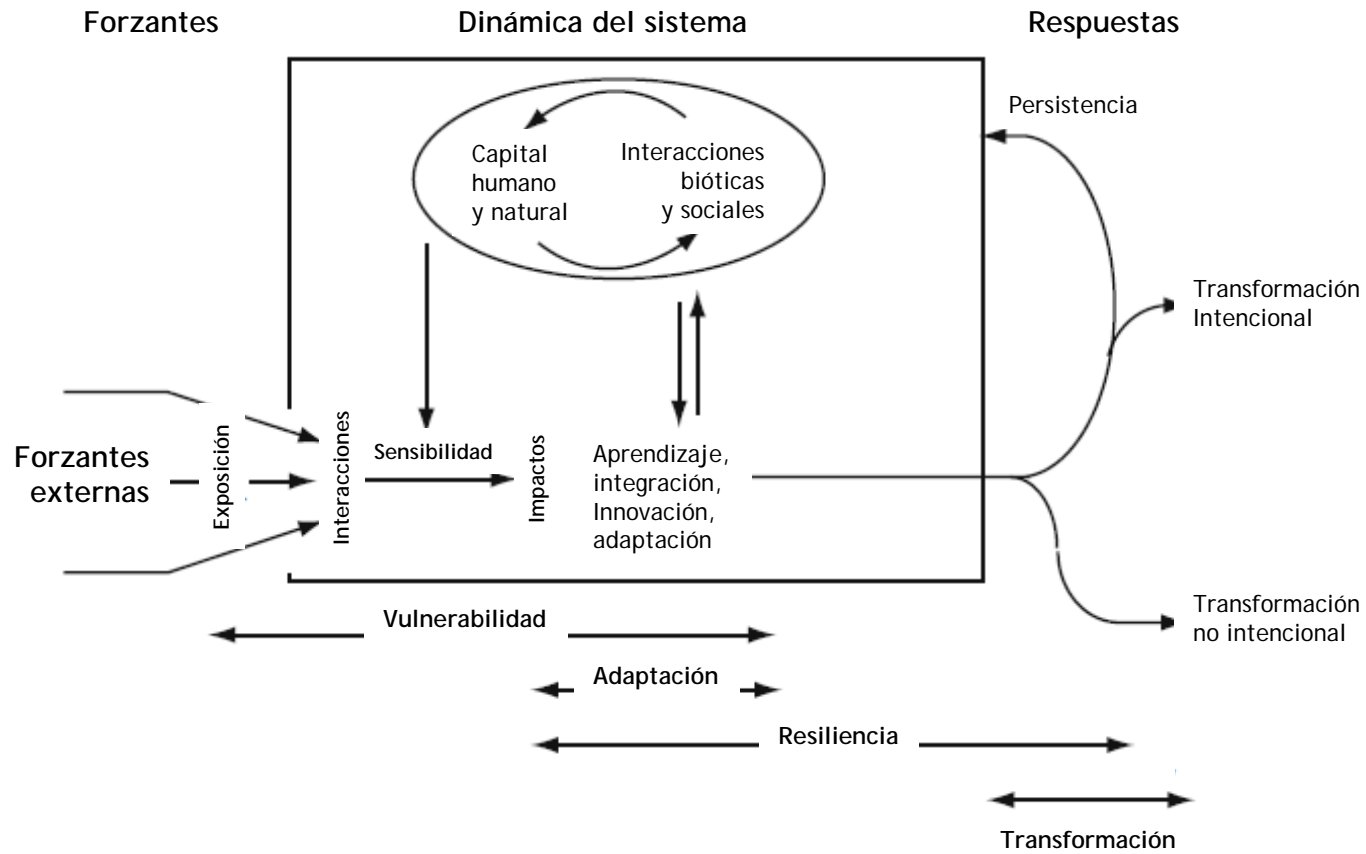
F. Stuart Chapin, III
Gary P. Kofinas
Carl Folke
EDITORS

Principles of Ecosystem Stewardship

Resilience-Based Natural
Resource Management
in a Changing World



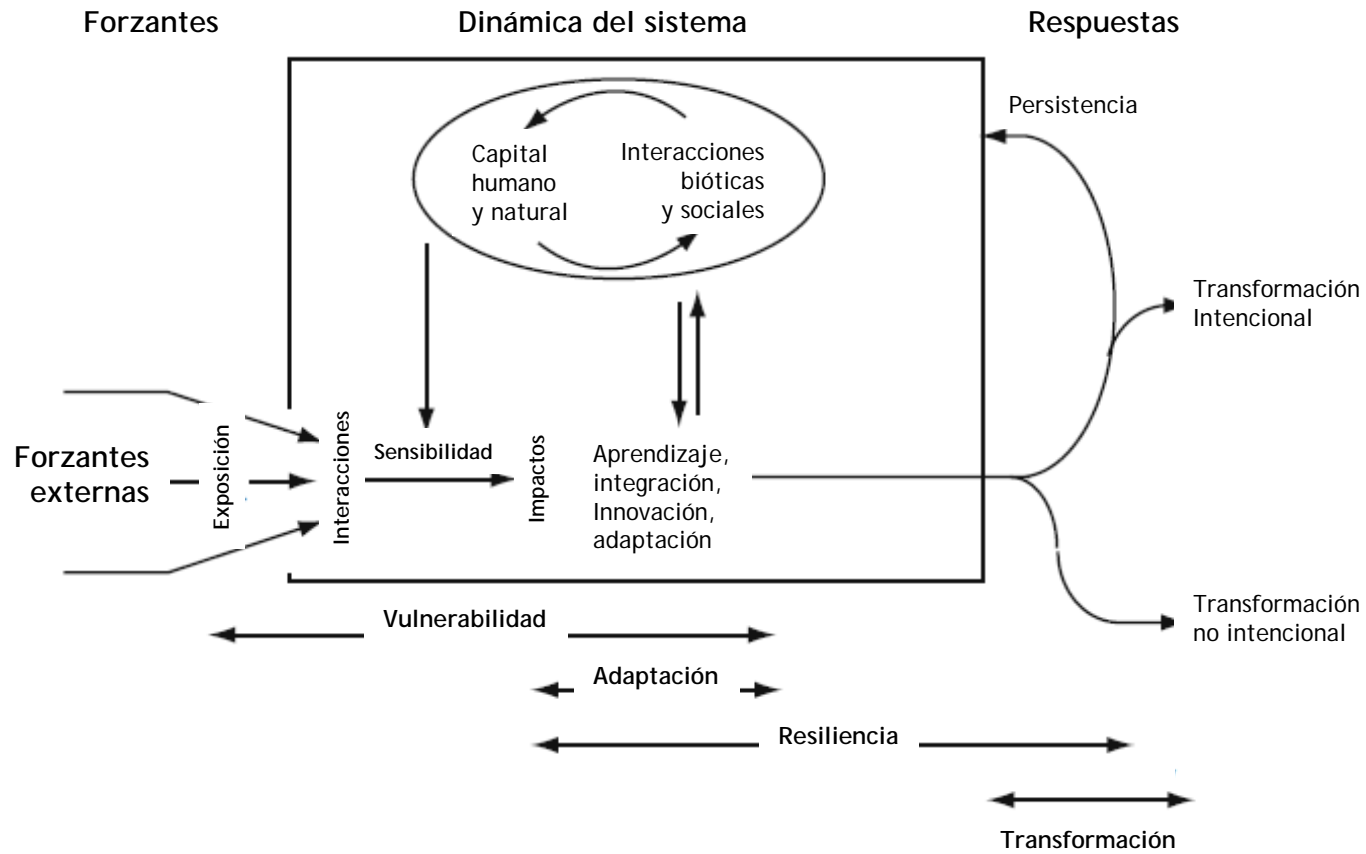
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Exposición:

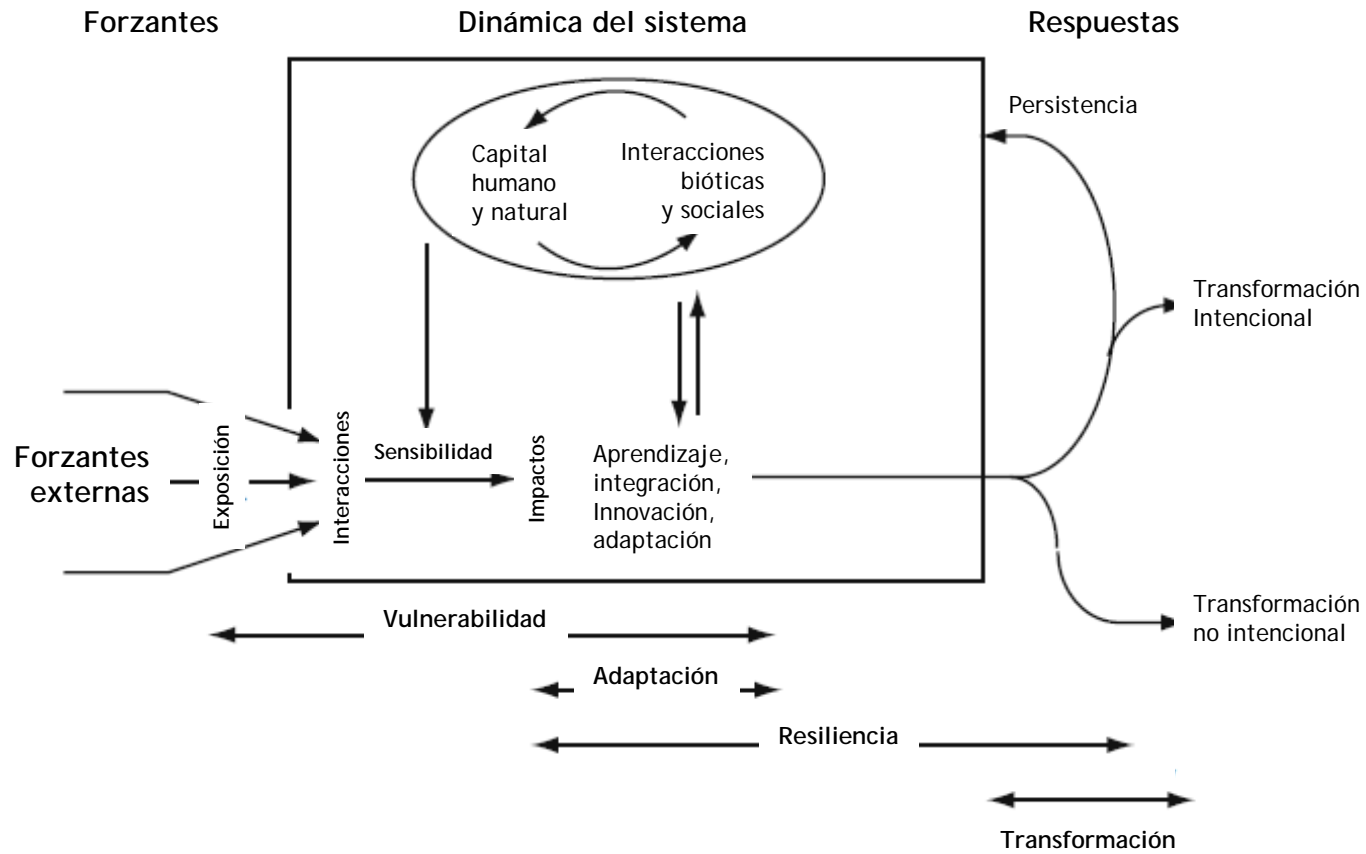
Presencia de personas, medios de vida, servicios ecosistémicos, infraestructura, bienes económicos, sociales o culturales que pueden afectarse afectados adversamente por eventos climáticos, procesos de eutrofización o contaminación, entre otros múltiples ejemplos.





Vulnerabilidad:

Propensión o predisposición para sufrir efectos adversos.

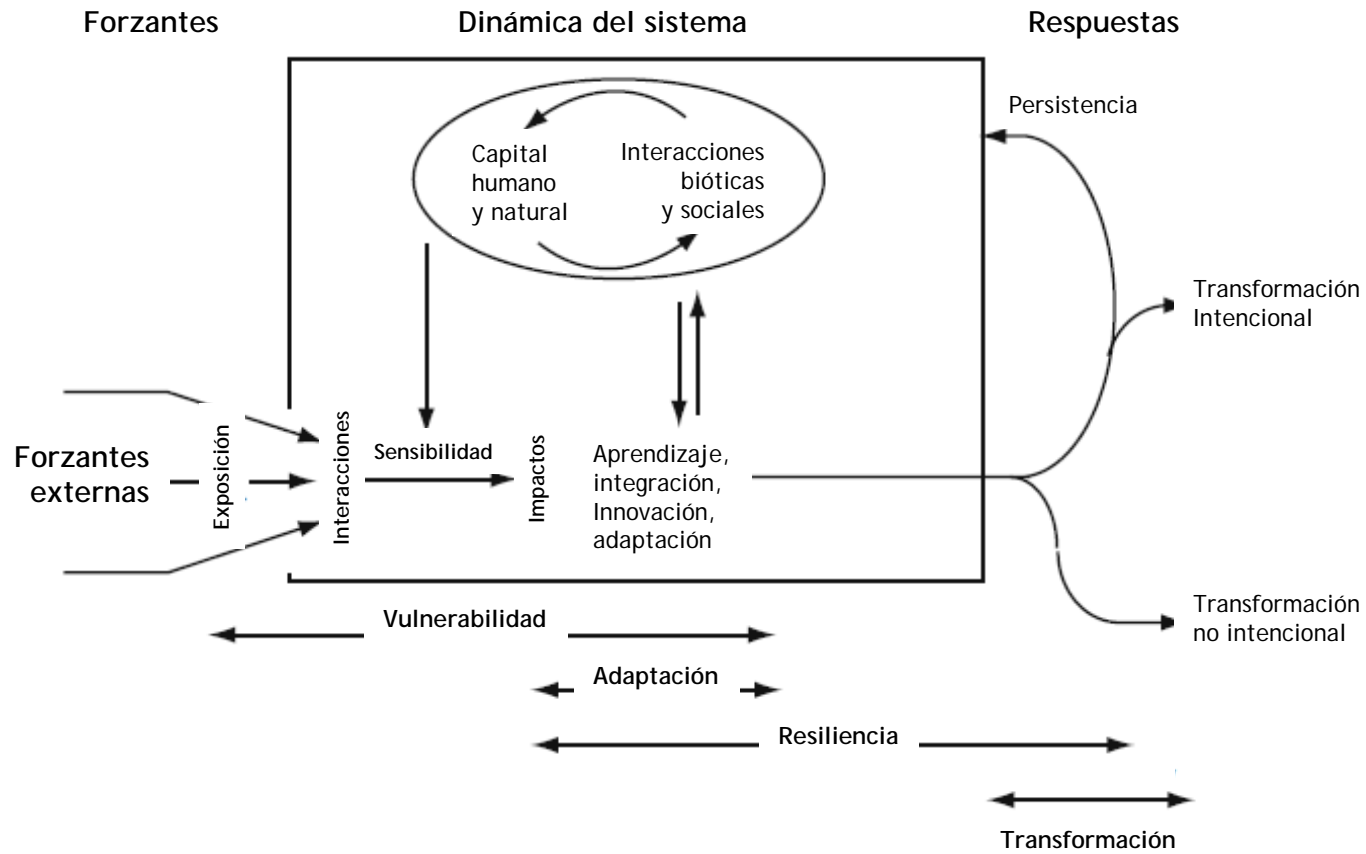


Desastre o catástrofe:

Alteraciones severas en el funcionamiento de un ecosistema, una comunidad o una sociedad que generan efectos adversos generalizados en diversos subsistemas de los SES. Estos efectos requieren respuestas inmediatas a la emergencia a efecto de satisfacer y asegurar necesidades humanas cruciales.

Riesgo de desastre:

Probabilidad de alteraciones severas en un subsistema o conjunto de los SES.

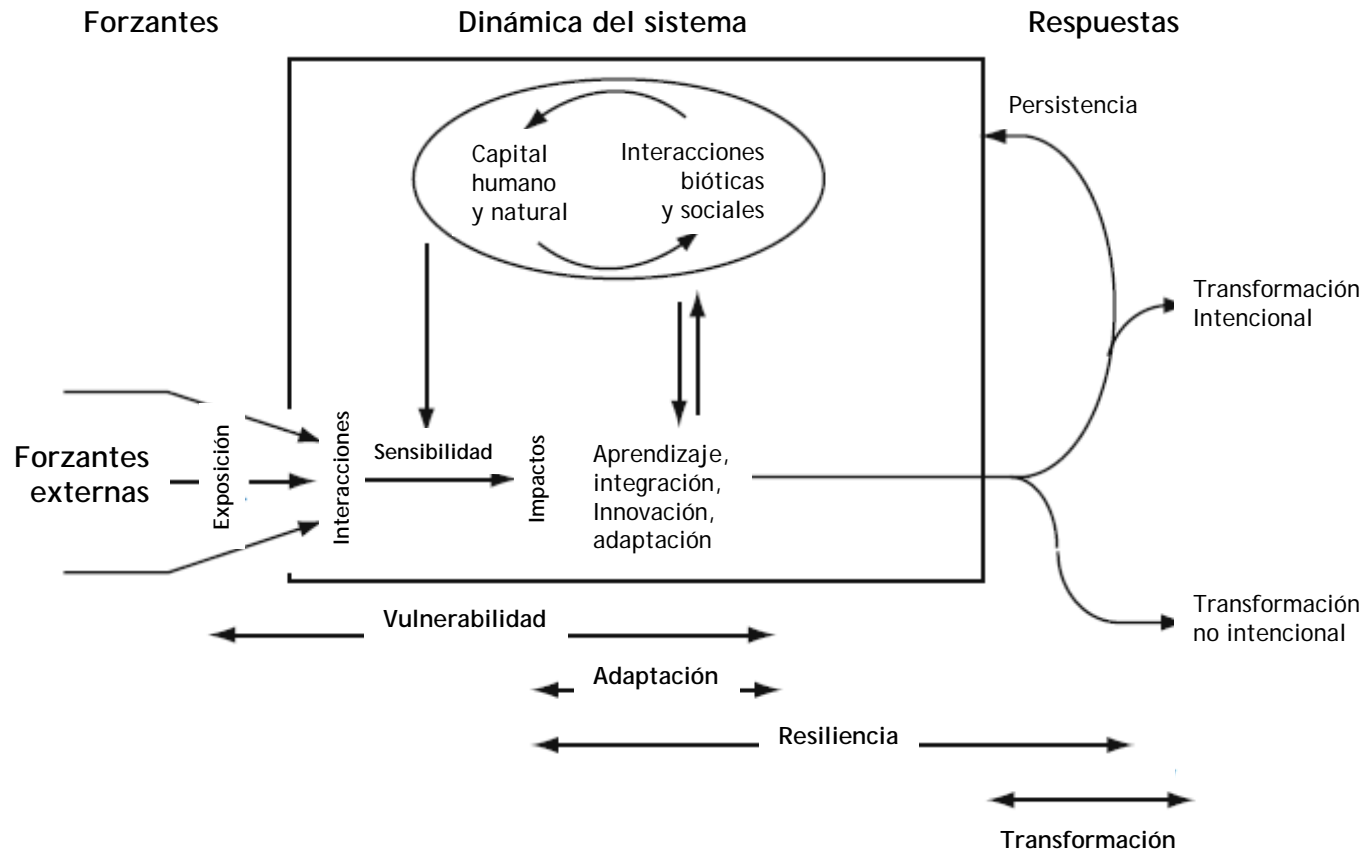


Resiliencia:

La resiliencia de un sistema describe su tendencia a retornar a un estado particular frente a disturbios, manteniéndose en un rango acotado de estructura y funcionamiento.

Este rango puede referir a variables sociales (educación, desarrollo) económicas (flujo de capitales, ingresos per cápita) o ambientales (biodiversidad, producción de alimentos).



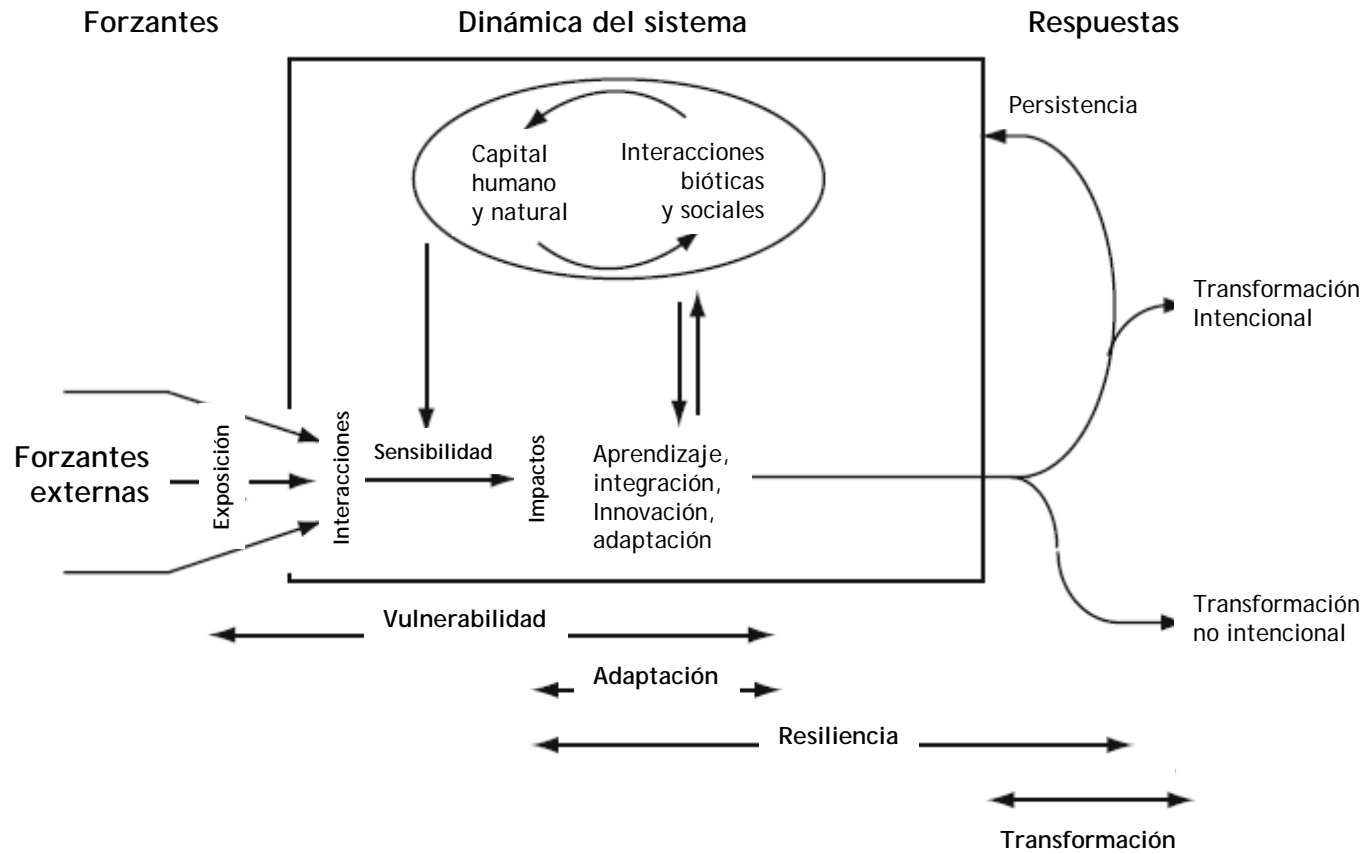


Adaptación:

La adaptabilidad y capacidad de adaptación de un sistema indican en definitiva la capacidad de aprendizaje de los SES.

Capacidad de combinar experiencia y conocimiento ajustando las respuestas a los cambios externos o a procesos internos del sistema, manteniendo los aspectos esenciales de su estructura y función.

La adaptabilidad también ha sido definida como la capacidad de los actores de un sistema de determinar resiliencia.



Transformación:

Es definida como la capacidad de crear un nuevo sistema cuando las estructuras ecológicas, económicas y sociales existentes de un sistema son insostenibles o inviables para mantener objetivos, bienes o servicios considerados clave.



Applying resilience thinking

Seven principles for building resilience in social-ecological systems



Stockholm Resilience Centre
Research for Biosphere Stewardship and Innovation



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Principle one

Maintain diversity and redundancy

Key message

Systems with many different components (e.g species, actors or sources of knowledge) are generally more resilient than systems with few components. Redundancy provides 'insurance' within a system by allowing some components to compensate for the loss or failure of others. Redundancy is even more valuable if the components providing the redundancy also react differently to change and disturbance (response diversity).



Principle two

Manage connectivity

Key message

Connectivity can both enhance and reduce the resilience of social-ecological systems and the ecosystem services they produce. Well-connected systems can overcome and recover from disturbances more quickly, but overly connected systems may lead to the rapid spread of disturbances across the entire system so that all components of the system are impacted.



Principle three

Manage slow variables and feedbacks

Key message

In a rapidly changing world, managing slow variables and feedbacks is often crucial to keep social-ecological systems “configured” and functioning in ways that produce essential ecosystem services. If these systems shift into a different configuration or regime, it can be extremely difficult to reverse.



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Principle four

Foster complex adaptive systems thinking

Key message

Although CAS thinking does not directly enhance the resilience of a system, acknowledging that social-ecological systems are based on a complex and unpredictable web of connections and interdependencies is the first step towards management actions that can foster resilience.



Principle five

Encourage learning

Key message

Learning and experimentation through adaptive and collaborative management is an important mechanism for building resilience in social-ecological systems. It ensures that different types and sources of knowledge are valued and considered when developing solutions, and leads to greater willingness to experiment and take risks.



Principle six

Broaden participation

Key message

Broad and well-functioning participation can build trust, create a shared understanding and uncover perspectives that may not be acquired through more traditional scientific processes.



Principle seven

Promote polycentric governance

Key message

Collaboration across institutions and scales improves connectivity and learning across scales and cultures. Well-connected governance structures can swiftly deal with change and disturbance because they are addressed by the right people at the right time.



