



Programme on
Ecosystem Change and Society

Stockholm Resilience Centre
Sustainability Science for Biosphere Stewardship



Stockholm
University



ABSTRACTS

OPEN SCIENCE CONFERENCE PECS II

NOVEMBER 7-10 2017
OAXACA CITY
MEXICO

CEDUA

EL COLEGIO
DE MÉXICO



CONABIO

LEUPHANA



Casa abierta al tiempo

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA
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SEMADESO

welcome!

PECS

The Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society (PECS) was launched in 2011. The principal approach of PECS research is an in-depth understanding of the social-ecological dynamics at landscape scale in a wide variety of situations. PECS uses a broadly set of conceptual frameworks and tools that eventually leads to comparisons of place-based, long-term social-ecological case studies, and reveals general principles for sustainable resource management. Since 2014, PECS is officially part of Future Earth, the newly created global research platform that aims to provide the knowledge and support to accelerate our transformations to a sustainable world.

PECS 2017

The first Open Science Conference of PECS was held in South Africa in November 2015. PECSII- 2017 will advance from the momentum and insights gained during the PECS 2015. Eighteen transdisciplinary projects and five cross-cutting working groups have been endorsed within PECS projects, which together cover a wide range of social-ecological case-studies around the world.

Research across these case studies is adaptive and transdisciplinary and combines different knowledge systems and perspective. These features will ultimately, and ideally, allow for the guiding research questions of PECS to be co-designed and co-evolved together by researchers and stakeholders.

PECSII- 2017 will host more than 300 participants from more than 30 countries, from academic, governmental and societal organizations.



WELCOME TO PECS-II

Dear Friends

Welcome to the Second Open Science Conference of the Programme for Ecosystem Change and Society (PECS), in Oaxaca, Mexico, November 7-10 2017 (PECSII). The emphasis this year is on “Transdisciplinary place-based research for global sustainability”. As a network of place-based research, PECS strives to foster interactions and gaining insights from comparisons across sites. Place-based research allows for a better understanding of global social-ecological dynamics, and how transformations towards sustainability are often triggered at the local scale through the co-construction of local solutions.

PECSII will build on previous PECS efforts to synthesize across sites and will highlight recent advances towards more successful transdisciplinary place-based research. Early PECS efforts were aimed at establishing a conceptual and methodological framework and at fostering the endorsement of projects as well as the establishment of working groups. Workshops held in Stockholm in 2013 and in Montpellier in 2014 led to a PECS special issue in Ecology and Society. The first PECS Opens Science Conference in 2015 in South Africa expanded the community and the range of projects and working groups, and was instrumental for quick starting new research approaches and fostering synthesis publications.

PECSII will welcome 350 participants from nearly 200 organizations, including research institutes, schools, universities, environmental NGOs, governments, consultants, as well as organizations of rural producer, of indigenous groups, of civil rights defenders and artists, from 35 countries spanning all continents.

We are looking forward to our very intense three-day program that is designed to foster debate, the discussion of new insights, the development of conceptual and methodological approaches, and the strengthening of a global community of practice. Plenary sessions, symposia, flash workshop, innovative and immersive sessions, speed talk sessions and posters sessions are all set up in ways to promote active exchanges among participants.

We have also set up additional activities to unravel interactions in a wide range of contexts. Pre- and post-meeting workshops and courses, field trips, and cherry picked cultural activities will further nourish our interconnections.

Enjoy this wonderful academic setup developed for you and by you and please make sure to take advantage of the wonders that the city of Oaxaca offers.

Albert Nörstrom

Executive Director of PECS

Patricia Balvanera

Chair of the Local Organizing Committee of PECSII

Presentations:

Social-Ecological Evaluation of Conservation and Development Policies: An Introduction (1089)

Driss Ezzine-de-Blas^{1*}, Sophie Avila-Foucat²

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Policy evaluation research has traditionally favored quantitative approaches. These quantitative techniques can be based (i) on econometric analyses to infer the causality chain triggered by the implementation of a policy or; (ii) be based on a control-treatment approach based on the selection of the best possible counterfactual in order to capture the impact of a policy on a target variable. However, such quantitative approaches have difficulties into integrating qualitative dynamics -such as the influence of governance and institutions- and understand the intertwined and complex nature of interactions between SES variables affected by those policies. As a result, purely quantitative policy evaluation is not able to capture cascade effects and non-linear interactions between primary and secondary system variables. This introduction discusses how to identify the system variables of interest, its interactions and the combination of methods to describe them.

Ecotourism effects on rural households economy and the role of conservation and development policies in Oaxaca coastal communities (1013)

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Communities are considered socio-ecological systems and the asset based approach is useful for describing its dynamics. In this paper, SES is formalized based on assets relationships, stressors and shocks, as well as describing the governance system. Ecotourism has been proposed as a conservation and development policy in Mexico. Thus, in this paper we analyze the role of ecotourism in the socio-ecological system, and the social network analysis related to this activity. The study is carried on at a household level in coastal communities of Oaxaca. Quantitative and qualitative methods are used. Firstly, the socio-ecological system is described, secondly, ecotourism effects on their income and the determinants of household's decision to participate into ecotourism are presented using an econometric model and results show that community organization, environmental awareness, land, and government transfers are significant variables. Secondly, a social network analysis is used to show the differences in two communities. Even if ecotourism is important for diversification of rural household's economy and part of environmental and tourism sector programs, there is no specific program for community based ecotourism initiatives, neither a policy coherence between existing programs.