

GLOBAL LAND PROGRAMME (GLP)

SURVEY TO JOIN CO-DESIGN / CO-PRODUCTION WORKING GROUP

RESULTS (February 2018)

1. Background information

The survey was sent by e-mail to 218 GLP members individually, which had chosen the following methods in the „GLP find the scientist database“:

- Co-production and transdisciplinarity
- Decision making
- Decision support system and tools
- Decision support tools and approaches
- Participatory methods

2. Responsiveness to survey

By 15 February 2018, 98 people (45%) have replied of whom **79 (36.2%)** showed interest to join the working group (WG), which is an encouraging number of people.

The interested GLP members range from professors, senior researcher to junior researchers, of which the later ones are less experienced in these methods. Figure 1 below shows the distribution of the members across continents, indicating that member from Europe and Asia were the highest.

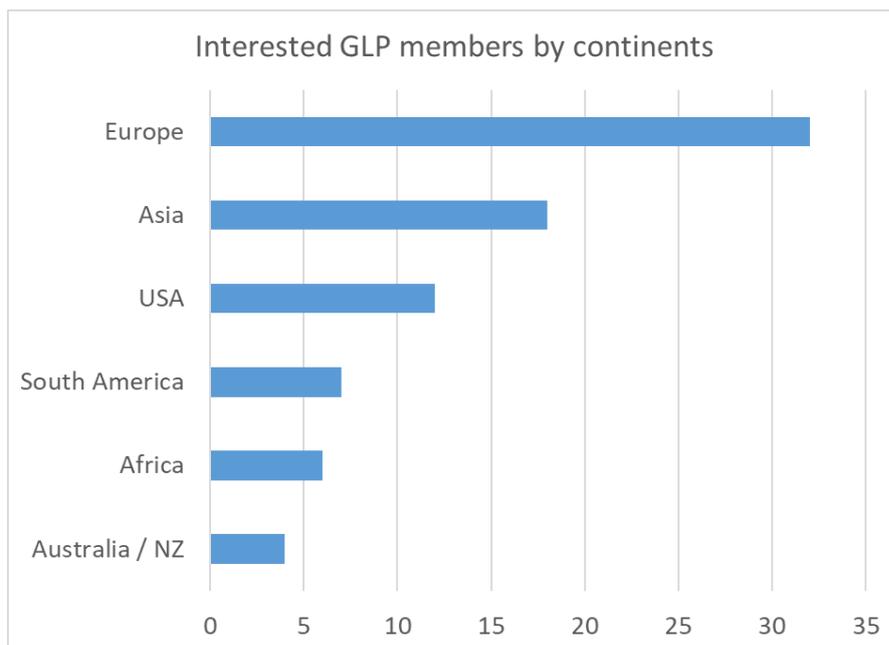


Figure 1: Continent distribution of interested GLP members.

The results for participation in specific activities such as webinars, GLP newsletter, synthesis workshops, etc. are very promising and can be summarized in figure 2 as follows.

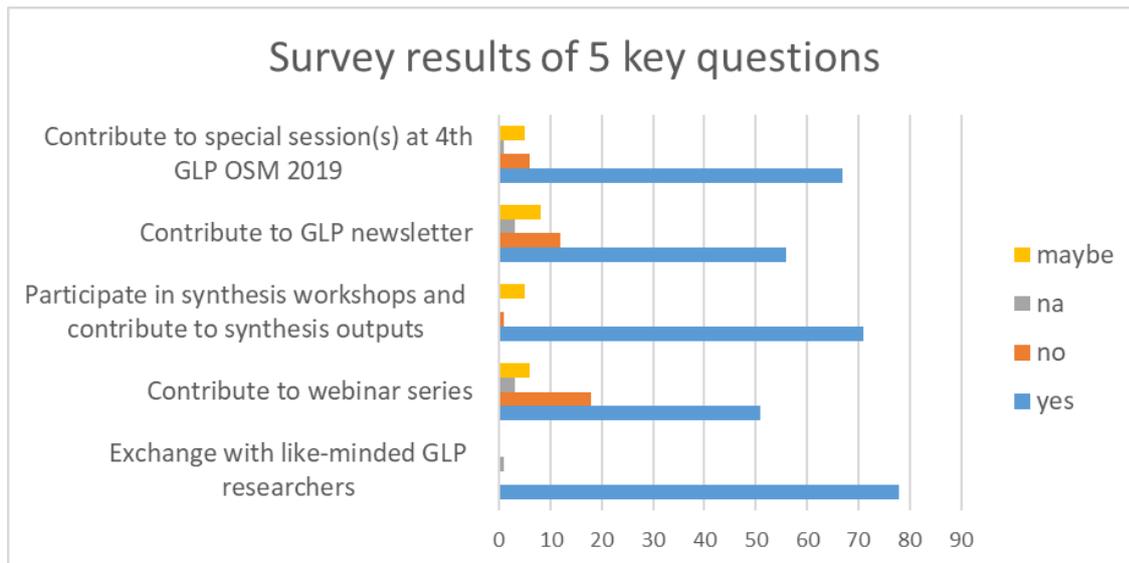


Figure 2: Survey results of 5 key questions

In addition to the “yes/no answers” open questions were asked about activities in which the GLP member are particularly interested in?

1. Help defining other joint activities

Suggestions for workshops

- Specific stakeholder workshops
- Scientific synthesis and integration workshops
- Synthesis writeshop
- Joint workshops

Suggestions for conferences

- Joint conference session
- Hosting regional conferences, workshops or summer courses (Taiwan)

Methodological development

- Conceptual and methodological development, DSS tools
- Open to offers around best use of land assessments and instruments
- Introducing better decision-making models
- Development of LSS collaboration tools.

Knowledge products

- Collective scientific publications, reviews, policy briefs
- Special issues of journals
- White paper on current state and future needs for co-production of knowledge
- Synthesis of work on chosen topics within Land Systems Science (LSS) and Global Land Programme themes, Journal special issues
- Lectures or exercises for students

Link to communities / institutions

- Links to other communities, e.g. Ecosystem Service Partnerships, IPBES, Future Earth, critical agrarian studies, Political Ecology, among others like CSO
- IPBES participation with stakeholder group, revision of the IPBES global and regional assessments
- Help building links with Local Government in China

Networking and communication:

- Social media activities (Facebook page, Twitter account etc.); Summer/Winter School
- Exchange of information
- Any such initiative would benefit from the organisation of workshops and channels for communication with stakeholders.

Joint research projects

- Joint research project, workshops
- Workshop(s) or other activities to frame project set-ups.
- Projects that incorporate spatial, social, and biophysical sciences.

Other topics

- Cost actions (???)
- Activities that link land use (change) with biodiversity, ecosystem function and ecosystem services, scenario development, implementation and application.
- Devise workable means of creating self-awareness amongst the people on land use and its conservation.
- Future directions of human-environment research (integration, synthesis), vulnerability and adaptation assessments, techniques and land systems science

2. In which topics related to co-design / co-production are you particularly interested?

General remarks

- Matching stakeholder interests with call topics.
- Making research actually useful to stakeholders, and changing unsustainable behaviours and norms.
- Cross disciplinary science, policy-oriented research.
- Benefits for science and practice.
- I am particularly interested in co-design with indigenous peoples; I am also interested in transdisciplinarity (c.f Roderick Lawrence, Geneva)
- The role and opportunities of early career scientists in transdisciplinary research projects dealing with issues of land use science
- The integration of biophysical and socio-economic sciences and research design/data collection and implementation across multiple actors, scales and institutional gradients.

How to “co-design / co-produce”?

- Conceptual and practical issues of transdisciplinary research (e.g. td-methods), social-ecological transformation, cross-scale governance, environmental justice.
- The adoption and implementation of processes of co-production and co-design by a broader science-practice community.
- The practical “how to” in co-designing research with NGOs/local state institutions and farmers involved in rural development projects; theory on integrating perspectives from different knowledge systems e.g. how to integrate local knowledge of rural households/farmers and more conventional science perspectives in knowledge co-production processes; exploring how to make knowledge from location specific co-produced research interesting and relevant for a wider audience
- How can governmental agencies, intergovernmental organisations, civil society organisations and researchers co-produce knowledge? In particular, I am interested in the process of doing so, as I believe that not only the outcome, but especially the joint learning process and the building of relations between actors is important in these efforts.

- To go beyond ‘asking stakeholders’, we’re scientists after all. I.e. towards the development of more formal methods for co-design, and according evaluation of co-designed results.
- Co-design/co-production within existing government structures
- The epistemic function of knowledge co-production

TD methods / techniques / approaches

Specific methods

- Participatory mapping techniques, spatial role-play games, dynamic and spatially-explicit modelling, assessing drivers and factors of land use change, impact of land use change on ecosystem functions, deforestation free-value chains.
- Engaging land user communities into co-design using gaming-simulation methods.
- Knowledge elicitation and formulation; companion modelling
- Participatory modelling, participatory GIS/Story Maps
- Participatory modeling, citizen science
- Participatory research approaches, science-policy linkages
- Stakeholder participation in scenario studies
- Expert involvement in land use change modelling
- Stakeholder/expert/other scientist involvement to reduce data scarcity/uncertainty
- Large scale co-design/co-production (scenario studies, linking models)

Participatory planning

- Transformative landscape approaches.
- Participatory land use planning.
- Transdisciplinary Landscape Planning, especially and knowledge integration in planning (Landscapes as particularly suited contexts for transdisciplinary exchange and knowledge production, participatory planning approaches as useful approaches to knowledge integration)
- Co-design of nature-based solutions; participatory approaches in environmental decision-making
- Co-production of spatial plans, civic participation in strategic spatial planning and collective understanding of land rights of indigenous communities.
- Use of co-design / co-production in rural land use management.
- Set-up and design of td-projects; integrated landscape management
- Streams and riparian zones co-management, community-based water monitoring.

Decision-making

- Land use decisions, resources allocation and risk management.
- Working with Local Government by providing our expertise in land system science
- Research aim: methods and analysis to apply expert knowledge to decision making Applied aims: planning landscape, conflict resolution
- Land-change science on tropical forest-change dynamics informing national policy on REDD+, as well as the promotion of forest transitions through careful applications of economic policy.
- Incentivising forestry; protected landscapes; localism in delivering land use planning goals; policy into practice assessments
- Engaging with decision makers through the whole research / decision making cycle
- I am particularly interested in information translation up and down the technology spectrum. E.g precision agriculture for small holder farmers or pastoralist decision making to avoid disease

Research topics

Land use / cover change

- Land use and soil erosion; ecosystem services and sustainability
- Land use/cover change, human environmental systems, ecosystem services, climate variability and change
- Land use and cover change and its eco-environmental responses, Risk sensitive land use planning and policy, Mountain hazard and risk, Landscape sensitivity assessment, Watershed characterization and management. Climate change impact and vulnerabilities.
- Land use model, Land use changes, Ecosystem services, Climate Change
- Land use and land cover changes, ecosystem change, people's livelihoods and policy.
- Earth Science, Water resource, Landuse – Landcover, GIS, Remote sensing, Land Degradation, Environmental Science, Geography, Geospatial Technologies, Space Science, Climate Change, Public health, Health System Services etc.
- Linking remote sensing and spatial modelling, in order to improve the understanding of change processes.

Nexus

- Land systems and the water, food, energy nexus; Managing trade-offs and synergies for sustainable land systems.
- Food-Water-Ecosystem Nexus, SDGs implementation, Climate Change Adaptation in Mid-Latitude Region
- Most land-use/land-cover issues in Southeast Asia and Nepal. Food, Energy and Water Nexus (any of the major river basins in the region (including Bangladesh and India).
- Natural resources Management (e.g. water, Water-Energy-Food Nexus, agriculture), climate change adaptation
- Topics concerning effects of climate change on land matters, reforms and production, governance, etc.

Ecosystems

- Ecosystem based land reclamation
- Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity
- Citizen Science (Biodiv monitoring/ ES telecoupling)
- Eco-technologies of aromatic crops and eco-system services and alternate land use systems involving aromatic plants. Alternate land use systems for agriculture.
- Land Conservation Vs Food Security.
- Agriculture, land use changes, climate variability and change

Telecoupling

- Telecoupling of land use systems or Land change trade-offs for ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Telecoupling of land-use systems

Rural - urban

- Urban-rural interactions; telecoupling; land governance and conflict
- Environmental impacts of urban development/expansion
- Sustainable Urbanisation

Land tenure / policy

- Remote sensing land use/land policy applications, incorporation of vulnerable peoples (IDPs, refugees) and land tenure
- SDG, Indigenous people rights related, socio-ecological framework (system thinking), and CLA (collaborating, learning and adapting)
- Land politics and livelihoods in conflict affected areas, Transnational Land Acquisition, Agricultural landscape, Forest Management

Others

- Outreach, capacity building, future directions

3. Should the working group make the link to the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda (Yes / No)?

- Of a total of 73 respondents:
 - 59 say yes.
 - Only 3 say no
 - 11 are not sure or did not reply”

Some specific statements:

- Jasper van Vliet, Netherlands: Most likely yes: my latest co-design project is about trade-offs between SDGs at village levels in Laos and Myanmar, which seems very relevant.
- Ziga Malek, Netherlands: Yes, one of the main objectives of co-design and co-production is probably, how SDGs can be translated to specific contexts (e.g. what does “increasing food security” mean when studying future changes to land management in a specific study area).
- Yes, at different levels, from local to global.
- Carlo Giupponi (Venice Centre for Climate Studies, Department of Economics, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy): Yes (I chair the Core Group on SDGs Assessment for the Sustainable Water Future Program)
- Peter Edwards; New Zealand: Yes (I am just getting involved in the SDGs and the New Zealand National Science Challenges, and there is increasing attention on whether and how research institutions and programmes can contribute to New Zealand meeting the SDGs.
- Documenting best practices relevant to SDG 15, target 15.3 and climate change impact, specially in Bangladesh.

4. Is there information missing, which you think we should be collecting?

- It would be useful to collect information about different actors with whom we interact or work; for example I have projects with local communities; mining companies and national and provincial governments.
- Local experiences with social-ecological struggler and environmental justice, similar like **Ejolt (Environmental Justice Organisations, Liabilities and Trade – Mapping Environmental Justice)**, <http://www.ejolt.org/>.
EJOLT is a global research project bringing science and society together to catalogue and analyze ecological distribution conflicts and confront environmental injustice.
- To link up private and public organizations interested in the mission of GLP.
- Linking policy makers, research scientists and local communities is very important.
- Insufficient attention to how labor demands are changing. Labor is/has become the major driver of what is happening not land. Land uses are responding to labor shortages via mechanization, migration, and abandonment among other responses.
- Are we interested in other levers affecting land use besides policy? For example, economic demand (e.g., consumers demanding zero-deforestation products)?

Get to know own GLP WG better

- Ongoing co-production and co-design efforts in the community
- Perhaps collect applications of co-design/co-production from all involved researchers in this group. This would enable to demonstrate the strength and expertise of the group.