

Transformative Change as System Change:

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PEOPLE
AND NATURE
A journal of relational thinking



Outline

- Transformative change as system change
- What to change?
- How to lever change?

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CHANS lab

Seth Brouwers

Outline

- Why transformative change?
- What is it?
- How to think about it?

NEWS

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Science & Environment

Five things we've learned from nature crisis study

By Matt McGrath
Environment correspondent

6 May 2019

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GETTY IMAGES

Global trends for insects are not known, but large declines have been recorded in some locations

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World

Nature is in its worst shape in human history, UN report says



'This is really our last chance to address all of that,' godfather of biodiversity says

The Associated Press · Posted: May 06, 2019 6:30 AM ET | Last Updated: May 6



The United Nations issued its first comprehensive global scientific report on biodiversity, which explored the threat of extinction for Earth's plants and animals. (Ben Curtis, File/Associated Press)

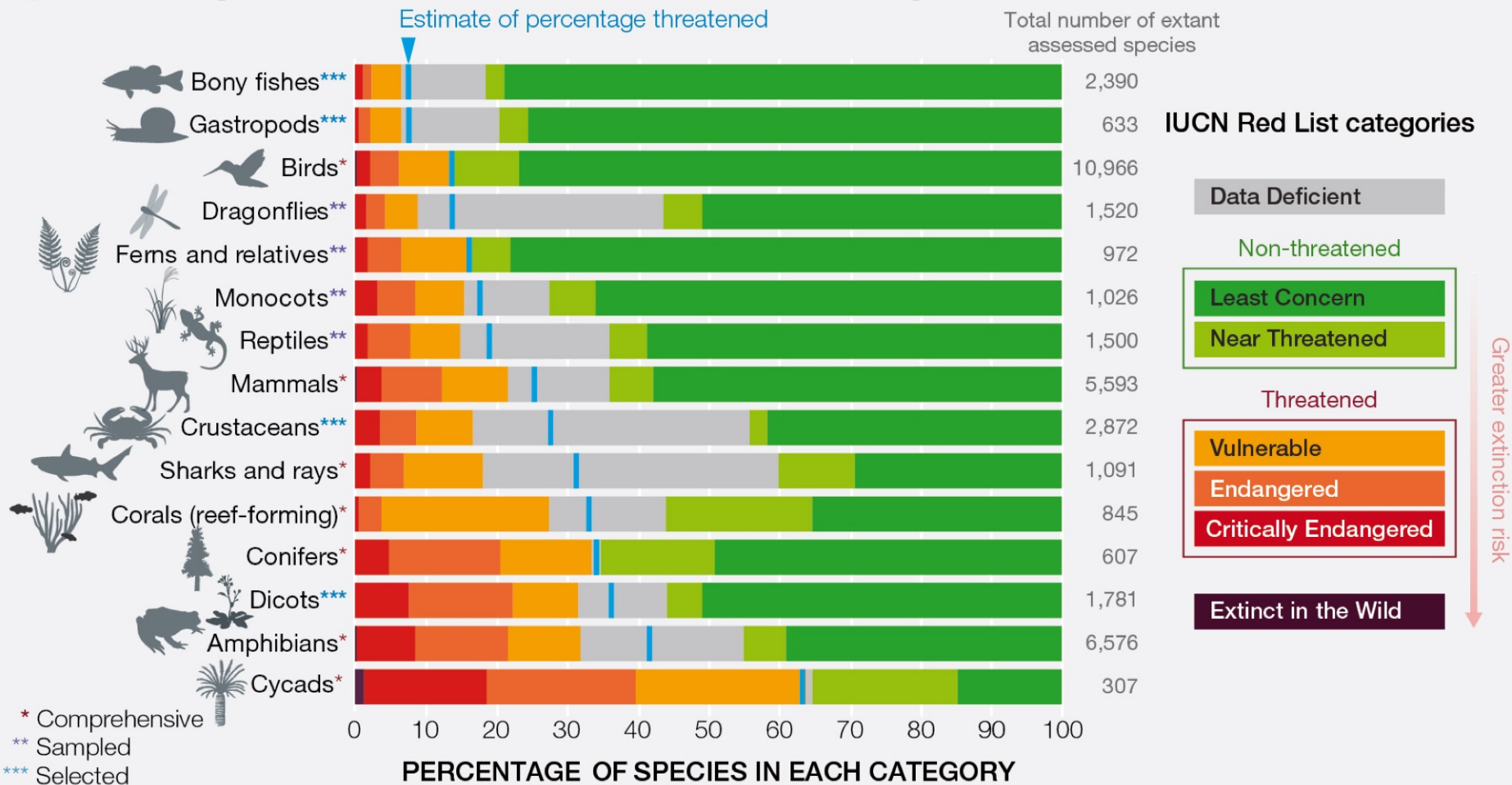
5174 comments



IPBES Global Assessment

1. Introduction
2. Status & Trends: Nature, Its Contributions, Drivers
3. Progress and Prognosis towards Goals
4. Scenarios & Models
5. Pathways towards a Sustainable Future
6. Options, Obstacles, Opportunities

A Current global extinction risk in different species groups





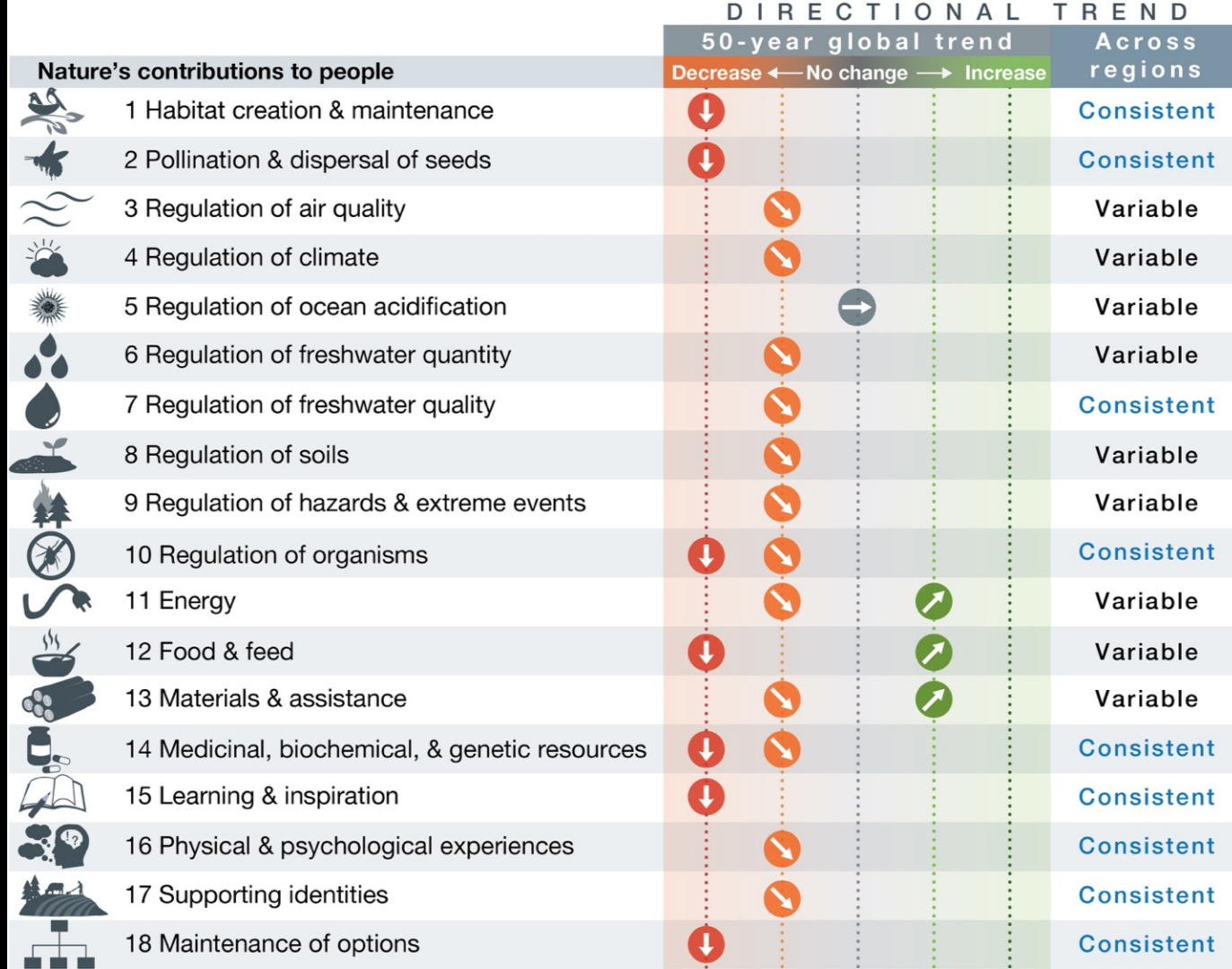
91^{of}
the
107

leading global crop types
rely on
animal pollination

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IPBES ASSESSMENT ON POLLINATORS, POLLINATION AND FOOD PRODUCTION



Is the world on track to meet
the global goals for
nature and
sustainability?

#GlobalAssessment
6 May






























Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Sustainable Development Goals



Goal	Target (abbreviated)	Progress towards elements of each target			
		Poor	Moderate	Good	Unknown
Drivers	 Awareness		~ ~		
	 Planning & accounting	✗	~ ~		
	 Incentives	✗ ✗			
	 Production & consumption	✗ ✗			
Pressures	 Habitat loss	✗ ✗			
	 Fisheries	✗ ✗			?
	 Agriculture & forestry	✗ ✗	~		
	 Pollution	✗ ✗			
	 Invasive alien species	✗ ✗		✓	?
	 Coral reefs etc	✗ ✗			
Status	 Protected & conserved areas		~ ~ ~ ~	✓ ✓	
	 Extinctions prevented	✗ ✗			
	 Genetic diversity		~ ~ ~ ~		?
Benefits	 Ecosystem services	✗			?
	 Ecosystem restoration				? ?
	 Access & benefit sharing		~	✓	
Implementation	 Strategies & action plans		~ ~	✓	
	 Indigenous & local knowledge		~		? ?
	 Biodiversity science		~		?
	Financial resources		~		

Selected Sustainable Development Goals		Recent status and trends in aspects of nature and nature's contributions to people that support progress towards target *			Uncertain relationship
		Poor/Declining support	Partial support	Unknown	
	No poverty	↓ ↓			U U
	Zero hunger	↓	→ → →		
	Good health and well-being			? ?	U U
	Clean water and sanitation	↓ ↓ ↓	→		
	Sustainable cities and communities	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→		
	Climate action	↓	→	? ? ?	
	Life below water	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → →		
	Life on land	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	→ → → → →		

* There were no targets that were scored as good/positive status and trends

Methods

- Iterative expert input process
- Identify initial levers & LPs from literature review
- Parallel processes, with three rounds of peer review:
 - Nexus analysis of scenarios
 - Expert-led literature reviews
- Workshops to refine: lump, split, amend

Balancing food provision from oceans and coasts with nature protection

Achieving Interlinked Goals

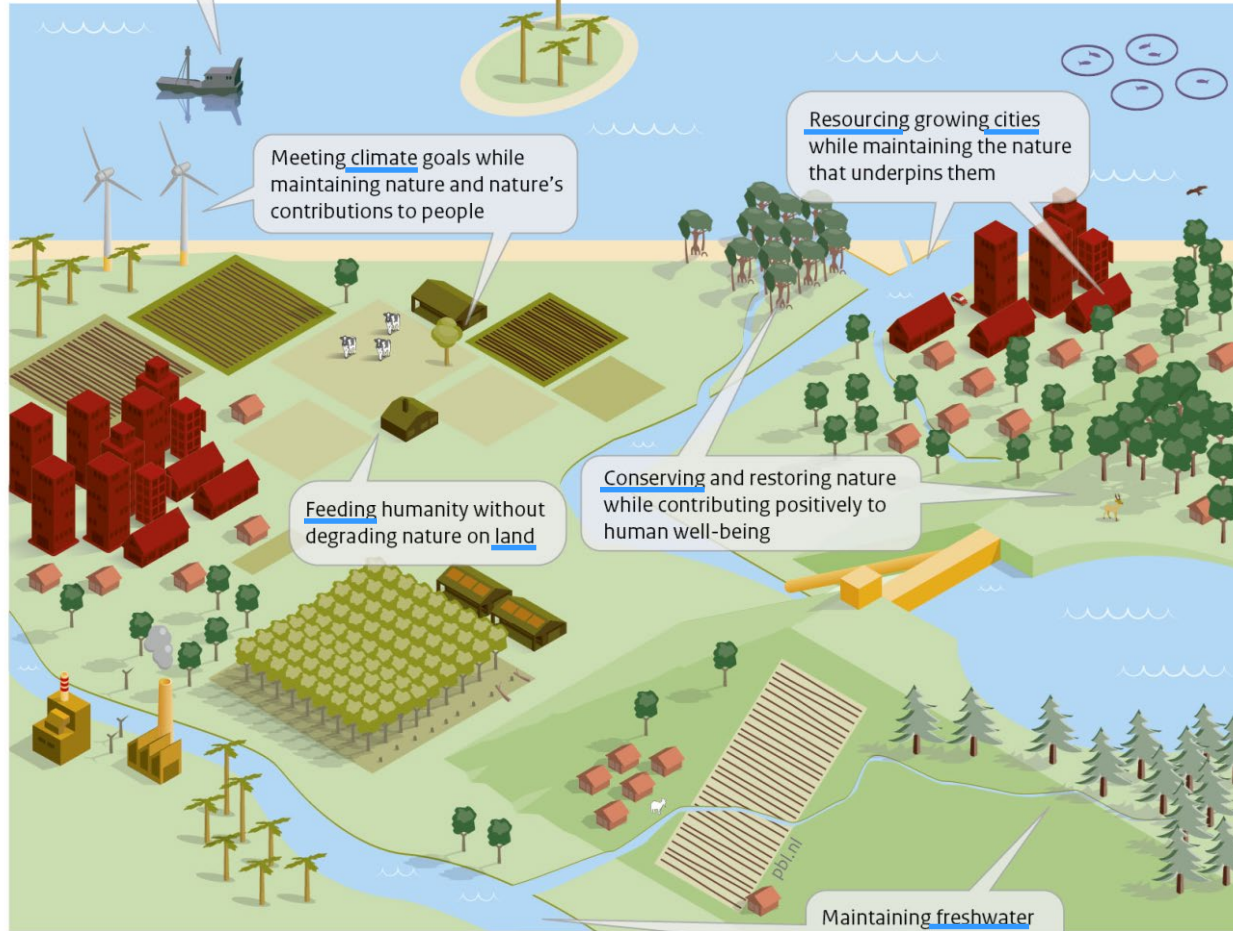
Meeting climate goals while maintaining nature and nature's contributions to people

Resourcing growing cities while maintaining the nature that underpins them

Feeding humanity without degrading nature on land

Conserving and restoring nature while contributing positively to human well-being

Maintaining freshwater for nature and humanity



Insights from Scenarios

- Conservation and sustainable use—key but insufficient
- Successful pathways addressed demand-side, institutions
- Consumption patterns are a fundamental driver ... but they too are driven
- Behaviour change pervades all aspects of transformative change
- Inequalities and inclusiveness are key underlying problems
- Larger structural issues underpin all of the above factors
- Governance instruments and approaches are fundamental

System Change

Integrative, adaptive, informed and inclusive governance approaches including smart policy mixes, applied especially at leverage points

MULTI ACTOR GOVERNANCE INTERVENTIONS (LEVERS)



- Incentives and capacity building;
- Cross-sectoral cooperation
- Pre-emptive action
- Decision-making in the context of resilience and uncertainty
- Environmental law and implementation

LEVERAGE POINTS

- **Embrace** diverse visions of a good life
- **Reduce** total consumption and waste
- **Unleash** values and action
- **Reduce** inequalities
- **Practice** justice and inclusion in conservation
- **Internalize** externalities and telecouplings
- **Ensure** environmentally friendly technology, innovation and investment
- **Promote** education and knowledge generation and sharing

INDIRECT DRIVERS

HUMAN ACTIVITIES

DIRECT DRIVERS

Values and behaviours

Demographic and sociocultural
Economic and technological
Institutions and governance
Conflicts and epidemics

Examples:
Fisheries
Agriculture
Energy
Forestry
Mining
Tourism
Infrastructure
Conservation etc.

Land/sea-use change
Direct exploitation
Climate change
Pollution
Invasive species
Others



Iterative learning loop

Putting it All Together





Discussion

- No objective way to assess levers & leverage points
- Levers act broadly, on LPs and more
- Political will key, but can be built
- Existing initiatives could benefit from a levers/LPs lens

Four Key Gaps

- Values have played a limited role
- Ongoing need for incentive reform
- Dearth of attention to institutional structure & approach
- Behaviour-change programs impeded

Negotiations

from the local to the global scale. Such an evolution reform could be enabled through a mix of policies and tools (including incentive programmes, certification and performance standards) and more internationally consistent and accessible support by multilateral agreements and enhanced environmental monitoring. It would also enable the inclusion of additional economic indicators such as gross domestic product to include those able to capture more holistic, long-term views of economics and quality of life. Adjusting for distortions created by harmful subsidies includes making credits or transfers conditional on environmental and social metrics (as in some climate-mitigation or conservation programmes) and removing price distortions affecting unsustainable resource uses. `{{BG 33, 40}}`

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Obstacles



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Petition details

Take the next step!

Citizen's Call

- Implement all components of the Global Sustainable Economy,
- Reining in the power of businesses, overcoming vested interests via
- Enhanced, strategic civic and consumer action
 - Informed by unbiased distillation of complex contentious issues
 - Unleashed by new supply-chain solutions

This is not the end, but a beginning

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Questions

- What kinds of systems need to be changed?
- How do we recognize transformative change?
- Must all changes be dramatic in transformative change?