

# Synthesis: Ecosystem Services Policy and Governance

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# Synthesis: Ecosystem Services Policy and Governance

4.1 Introduction

4.2 The most pertinent challenges for governance of ES

4.3 Sociological & Socio-political dimensions of ES

4.4 Connecting science, policy-making and governance

4.5 Conclusion

# Governance – appreciating multiple roles of multiple actors

Governance emerged as reaction to a **previously quite narrow focus on government** and implies the **recognition that many actors and structures** are at play in shaping society and that they interact in myriad ways.

**Governance today goes beyond regulation, public management and traditional hierarchical state activity.** In addition to these traditional forms of political steering, governance emphasizes the use of **novel instruments** (such as voluntary and market-based approaches) and **cooperative structures between state and non-state actors** from various sectors of society (including the private sector, businesses and civil society). It also includes **institutions, roles, processes and relationships.**

Range of **opportunities and governance needs** given the **complexity of ecosystem services** and the **interaction of ecological, social and economy systems.**

# Good governance requires a solid evidence base

The **evidence base** on nature's values needs to include a **mix of monetary and non-monetary metrics, anthropocentric and intrinsic values for governance** to be duly informed of the importance of nature.

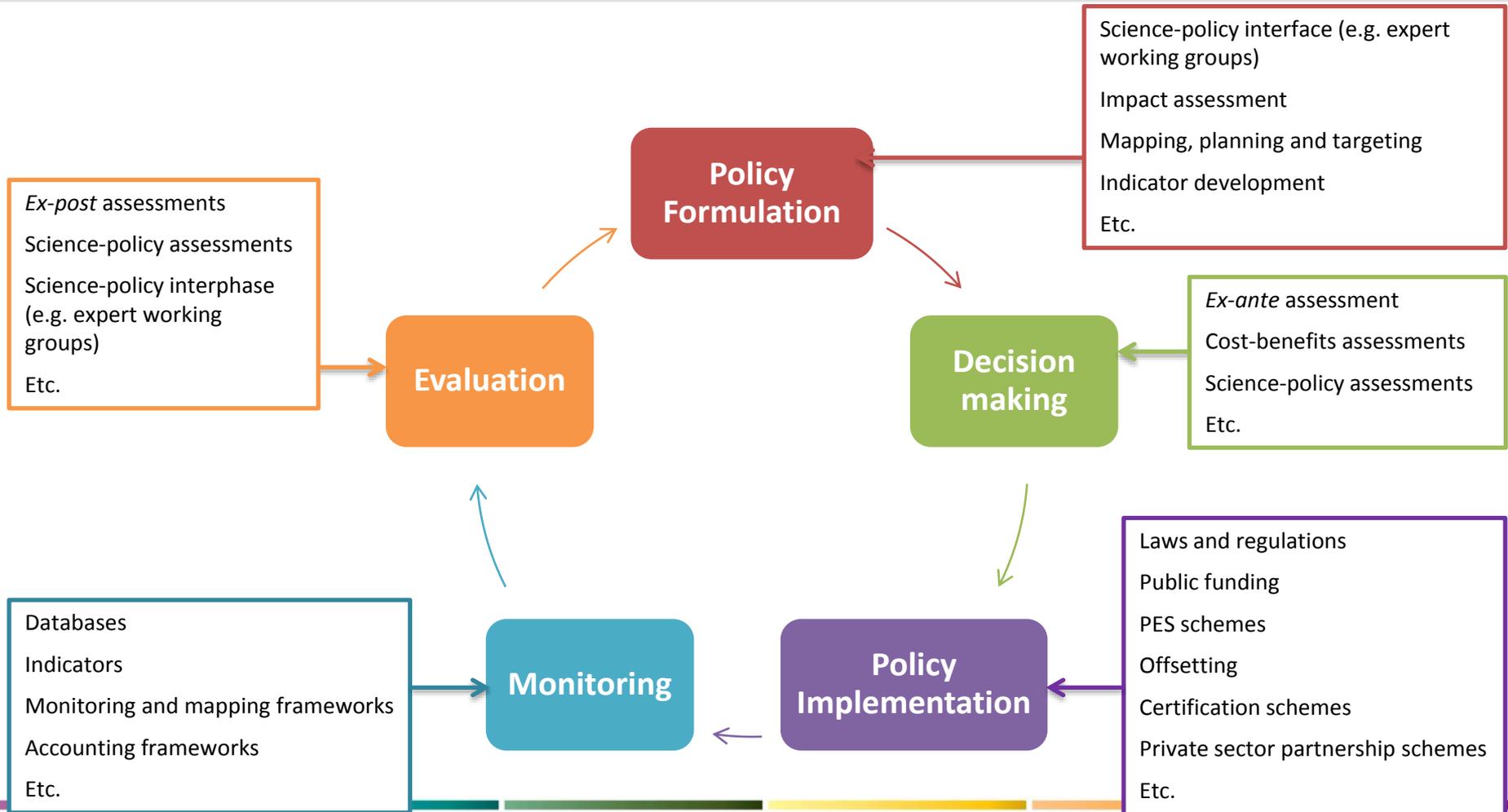
The overarching ambition for **good governance** is to translate the **science into on the ground management, planning and implementation** – via **regulations, policies and other instruments** with the goal to achieve the **maintenance or increase in ES** to society and people and the **wider ethical considerations of the intrinsic value of nature**

# Questions for ecosystem service governance

(in paper looked across ES examples to illustrate issues)

- Are the **property rights** arrangements clear?
- Are the **user rights** arrangements clear?
- Do we **understand the science**?
- Are the **boundaries** of the **systems** defined / definable?
- Are there **temporal inertia and lags**?
- Can the **stakeholders** be defined?
- Are **power relations** between stakeholders clear?
- What are the **production / distribution rules**?
- What is the ideal **typical mode of governance** for the service / issue?
- What **examples are there of modes of governance and use of policy instruments** for the ecosystem service / issue?

# Governance – range of points in the policy cycle for actors and instruments to contribute



# A few of the conclusions

- A requirement for **considerable investment in the robustness of the evidence**, in **scientific understanding** and the **development of tools** such as indicators, mapping, modelling, and accounting.
- These tools **need to develop a legitimacy** in the eyes of stakeholders and be accepted as a **legitimate source of evidence for specific decision making contexts**. They can then perform their function in the science-policy interface and improve the governance of natural capital
- Need to bear in mind **what level of precision is needed to be ‘fit-for-purpose’** for given **decision contexts** (permitting, inspection, investment etc)
- Evidence-based tools can be **used differently by different stakeholders** and it is **essential that both the risks and opportunities** of evidence bases and tools are **understood and factored into decision making itself**.

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