



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

- I. SESSION DESCRIPTION
- II. SESSION PROGRAM
- III. ABSTRACTS

I. SESSION DESCRIPTION

ID: T6c

Justice, distribution, conflicts and power relations in ESS definition and assessment:

Hosts:

	Title	Name	Organisation
Host:	Dr.	Joachim H. Spangenberg	Helmholtz Centre for Environment Research & Sustainable Europe Research Institute SERI Germany
Co-host:	Dr.	Johannes Langemeyer	

Abstract:

Equity, justice and conflicts and the power relations shaping them are still widely overlooked dimensions in many Ecosystem Services (ESS) research and practice. Despite the success of the ‘integrated valuation school’ (Jacobs et al. 2017) to put social, moral, ethical and other concerns on the research agenda, ES research and practice remain widely dominated by standard economic optimisation procedures. The current introduction of Nature’s Contribution to People (NCPs) by the International Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) highlights the need to reconcile the moral and the analytical dimension of ESS. This includes the need to stronger consider the social dimension in ES research, including further discussion between scientifically robust and politically effective terminology and analyses. In this session, we discuss how to mainstream social/conflict issues into ES research and application, both conceptually and methodologically. We embrace a perspective of social/environmental justice to better conceptualize conflicting dimensions of ES and ecosystem disservices (EDS). Furthermore, we aim at discussing



methodological requirements for ESS / EDS assessments to stronger account for trade-offs, (hidden) conflicts and equity, addressing the following core questions:

- How to address trade-offs between different ESS/EDS, stakeholders, benefits and detriments (across social groups – spatial and temporal scales)?
- Are there different types of EDS, how can they be classified, which ones are important for the overall ESS concept?
- How to balance local vs. global in ESS / EDS determination and relevance assessment?
- What is the role of international trade in ESS provision (embodied ESS in trade)? (tele-coupling; production based and the consumption based accounting)
- How to deal with tensions between inter- and intra-generational justice in ESS/EDS trade-offs?
- Which role do the subjective and the objective definition of ESS, and the power relations they represent, play in the real-world application?
- How has the ESS discourse been abused to drive extractive activities and socially invasive change?

The overarching goal of this session is to show pathways for (a) awareness raising, (b) assessment, (c) avoidance and (d) reduction of ESS/EDS trade-offs and conflict.

The additional questions we developed in Shenzhen about morality, valuation etc. are not forgotten but stored for subsequent discussions!!

Goals and objectives of the session:

The purpose of the discussion is further refining and beginning to answer these questions.

Planned output / Deliverables:

The result may be a publication, or further work in a subgroup of ESP WG T6. The synthesis could also serve as input to different Thematic Groups (e.g. 6, 8, 10, 14, 18) which are all exposed to the problem to some degree without it being their core theme.

Related to ESP Working Group/National Network:

[Thematic Working Groups: T6 – Integrated valuation of ES](#)



II. II. SESSION PROGRAM

Date of session: Tuesday, 16 October 2018

Time of session: 8:45 – 13:00

Timetable speakers

Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
8:45–9:00	Johannes Joachim H.	Langemeyer Spangenberg	UAB SERI Germany	Welcome, Introduction to the session
9:00–9:15	Béla	Kuslits	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Ecological Research	Social Network Analysis in Management of Ecosystem Services
9:15–9:30	Rita	Lopez	Centre for Environmental and Sustainability Research – NOVA University Lisbon.	Social Network Analysis and power relations: An approach to understand the effect of stakeholder’s behaviour in ESS management
9:30–9:45	Améline	Vallet	Ecologie Systématique Evolution, AgroParisTech, CNRS, Univ. Paris–Sud, Université Paris–Saclay	Linking equity, power and stakeholders’ roles in relation to ecosystem services
9:45–10:00	Christina	Von Haaren	Leibniz University Hannover, Institute of	Trapped in a multipole power field – Cross–national comparison of how legislation, the planning system, and



Time	First name	Surname	Organization	Title of presentation
			Environmental Planning	public participation shape the conditions for ecosystem service planning and evaluation.
10:00–10:15	All	Participants	ESP Europe	Discussion section 1 : Power relations and ESS planning & management
11:30–11:45	Felipe	Benra	Helmholtz Centre for Environment Research; iDiv, Leipzig	A trilogy of distribution inequality: land, forests, and ecosystem services
11:45–12:00	Karen	Mullin	University of Leeds	Assessing the social distribution of natural capital and ecosystem services in England
12:00–12:15	Susanne	Raum	Imperial College London, Centre for Env. Policy	A framework for integrating systematic stakeholder analysis in ecosystem services research
12:15–12:30	All	Participants	ESP Europe	Discussion section 2: Distribution, social impacts and ESS planning & management
12:30–13:00	Johannes Joachim H.	Langemeyer Spangenberg	UAB SERI Germany	Future work planning: how to strengthen the social and political dimensions of ESS assessments, policy, planning and management



All these uses constitute ecosystem services with a positive value for humans, but due to the trade-offs, many of them can if pursued turn into a disservice for those demanding a competing service.

Keywords: Ecosystem disservices, co-generation, distribution, conflicts

9. *Type of submission: Abstract*

T. Thematic Working Group sessions: T6c Justice, distribution, conflicts and power relations in ESS definition and assessment

Linking equity, power and stakeholders' roles in relation to ecosystem services

First author: Améline Vallet

Other author(s): Bruno Locatelli, Harold Levrel, Nicolas Dendoncker, Cécile Barnaud, Yésica Quispe Condé

Affiliation, Country: Ecologie Systématique Evolution, AgroParisTech, CNRS, Univ. Paris-Sud, Université Paris-Saclay, France

The issues of power and equity are gaining attention in the research on ecosystem services (ES). Stakeholders who benefit from ES are not necessarily able or authorized to participate in ES management. We propose an analytical framework for identifying and qualifying stakeholders' roles in relation to ES flows. Building on existing frameworks in the ES literature, we specifically aim at unraveling the different direct and indirect management contributions to ES flows, and at linking them with ES benefits. We apply this framework to the Mariño watershed (Peru) to describe stakeholders' roles using a set of eight ES, and we discuss the implications of our findings in terms of equity and power. We conducted face-to-face semistructured interviews with representatives of 52 stakeholders of the watershed to understand how they managed ES and benefited from them. We used statistical analysis (permutation tests) to detect significant differences between stakeholder sectors (civil society, NGOs, business, public sector) and scales (from local to national levels). Indirect forms of ES management were more frequent than direct ones for all ES, and water quantity, water quality and agricultural production received the most management attention. The differences we observed between ES benefits and management could result from intentional choices (e.g. preferences for local benefits). We also found clear differences between those who managed ES and those who benefited from them. ES benefits were higher for local stakeholders and the business sector, while public organizations and NGOs were the most involved in ES management. These inequities reflected the different rights and capabilities of



stakeholders to benefit from or participate in ES management. They also emanated from spatial and structural interdependences between stakeholders. Participatory governance of ES could offer solutions to enhance both distributive and procedural equity.

Keywords: Ecosystem management, Ecosystem Services Governance, Environmental justice, Landscape sustainability, Tradeoff

10. Type of submission: Abstract

T. Thematic Working Group sessions: T6c Justice, distribution, conflicts and power relations in ESS definition and assessment

Trapped in a multipole power field – Cross-national comparison of how legislation, the planning system, and public participation shape the conditions for ecosystem service planning and evaluation

First author: Christina von Haaren, Rachelle Alterman

Affiliation, Country: Leibniz University Hannover, Institute of Environmental Planning, Neaman Institute for National Policy Research, Technion Haifa, Israel, Germany

Good environmental planning and resulting implementation relies on efficient and transparent ways to evaluate ecosystem services (ES). Many countries have already begun to map and assess ES, but the discussion of what is the “right” evaluation approach is still incomplete. Not enough research attention has been directed to each country’s governance context and how it shapes the conditions for ES evaluation and implementation. There is a gap in knowledge both on the theoretical level and on the empirical level. The double aim of this paper is, first, to propose a theoretical framework to characterize the key aspects of governance for ES evaluation; and second, to apply this framework to the real-life contexts of selected national (or subnational) jurisdictions. Four advanced economy countries are analysed as examples: the USA/Oregon, Japan, Germany, and Israel. They share a common denominator important for any cross-national analysis: All are OECD member countries with (relatively) functioning democracies and public administrations. At the same time, the four countries exhibit a variety of physical-geographic and socio-cultural characteristics. We hypothesize that these may have both positive and negative influences on the options for designing appropriate modes of ES evaluation and planning. The theoretical framework conceptualizes the governance context as the interplay between types of legislation, degrees of participation opportunities, and division of planning authority along spatial or political

Linking equity, power and stakeholders' roles in relation to ecosystem services

Améline Vallet

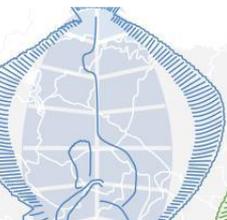
Bruno Locatelli

Harold Levrel

Nicolas Dendoncker

Cécile Barnaud

Yésica Quispe Condé



Power, equity and ecosystem services

- Addressing power and equity issues is crucial for more sustainable, equitable and resilient governance of ecosystems and their services (Berbés-Blázquez et al. 2016)
- The concept of ecosystem services is poorly related to the questions of equity, power and environmental justice (Ernstson 2013; Felipe-Lucia et al. 2015)
- Stakeholders play different roles in relation to the distribution of ES or natural resources and their management (Schlager and Ostrom, 1992)
- Distributive vs. Participation equity (Cutter, 1995, Schlosberg, 2003)

Stakeholders who benefit from ES do not always participate in ES management

“Only those who live in the protected area can collect medicinal plants”
“Why could we be banned?”



Questions and objectives

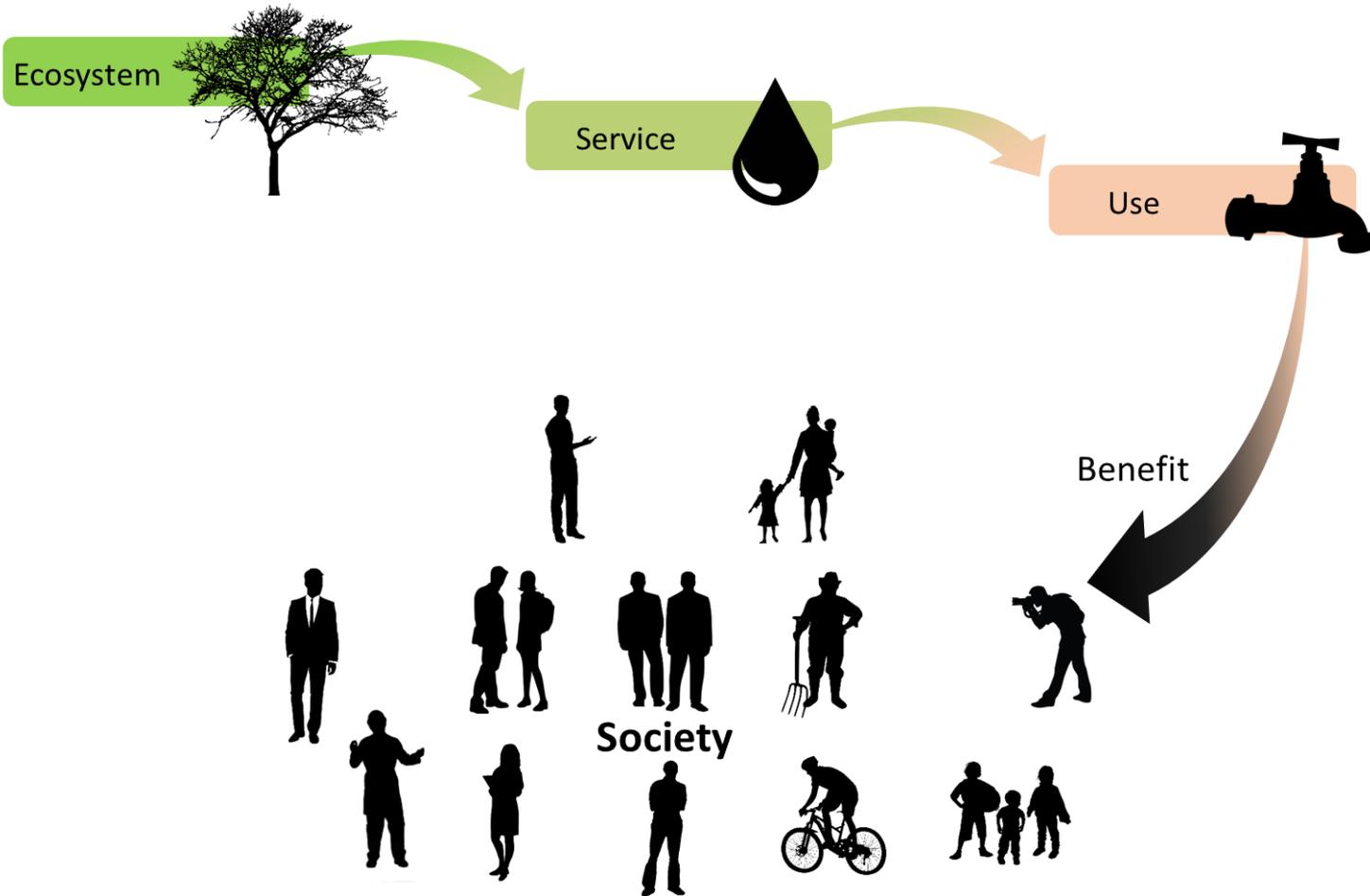
- Who participates in ES management? How are ES managed? How are benefits distributed among stakeholders?
- Propose an analytical framework for identifying and qualifying stakeholders' roles in relation to ES flows
- Apply and test it in a real-world situation



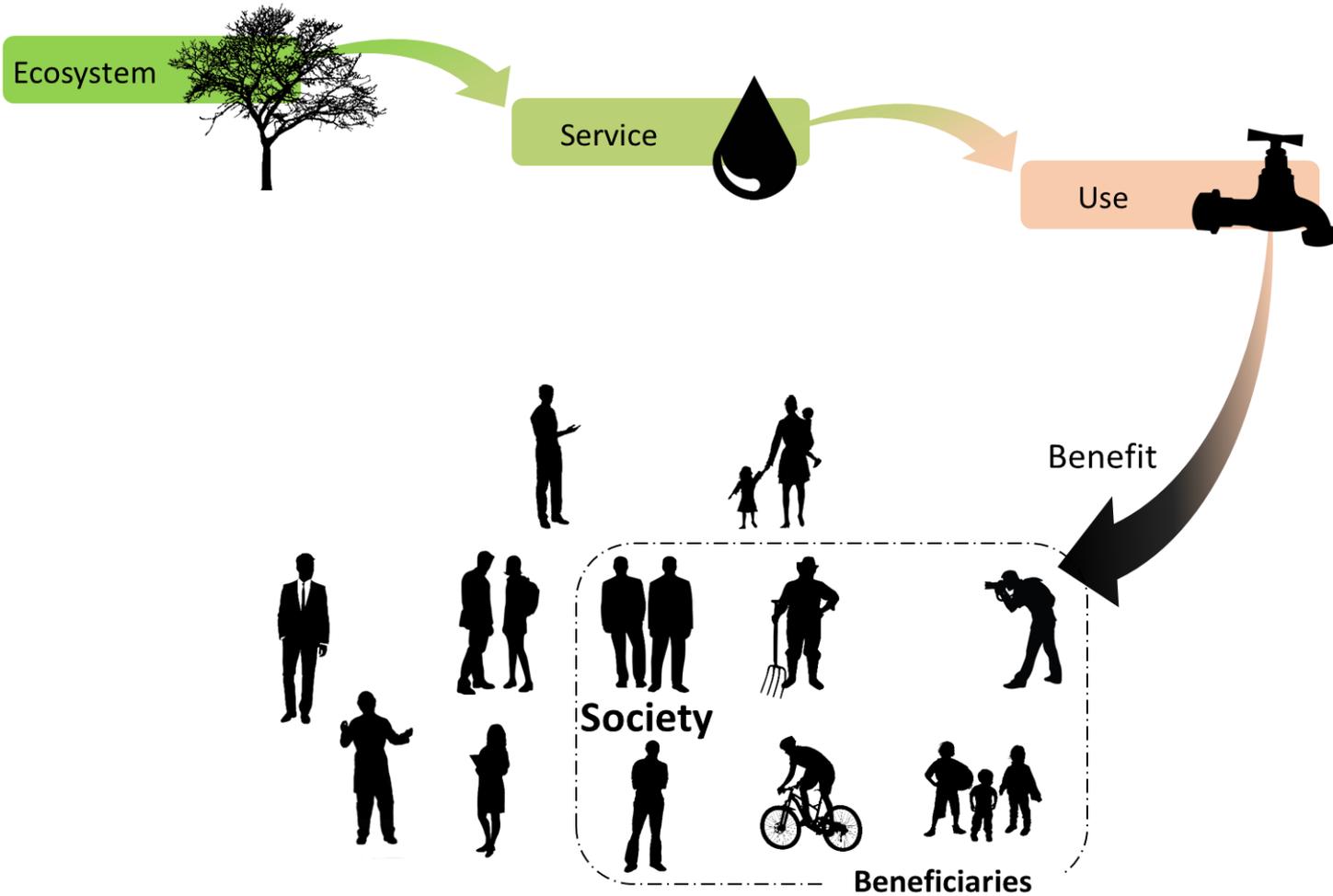
Analytical framework



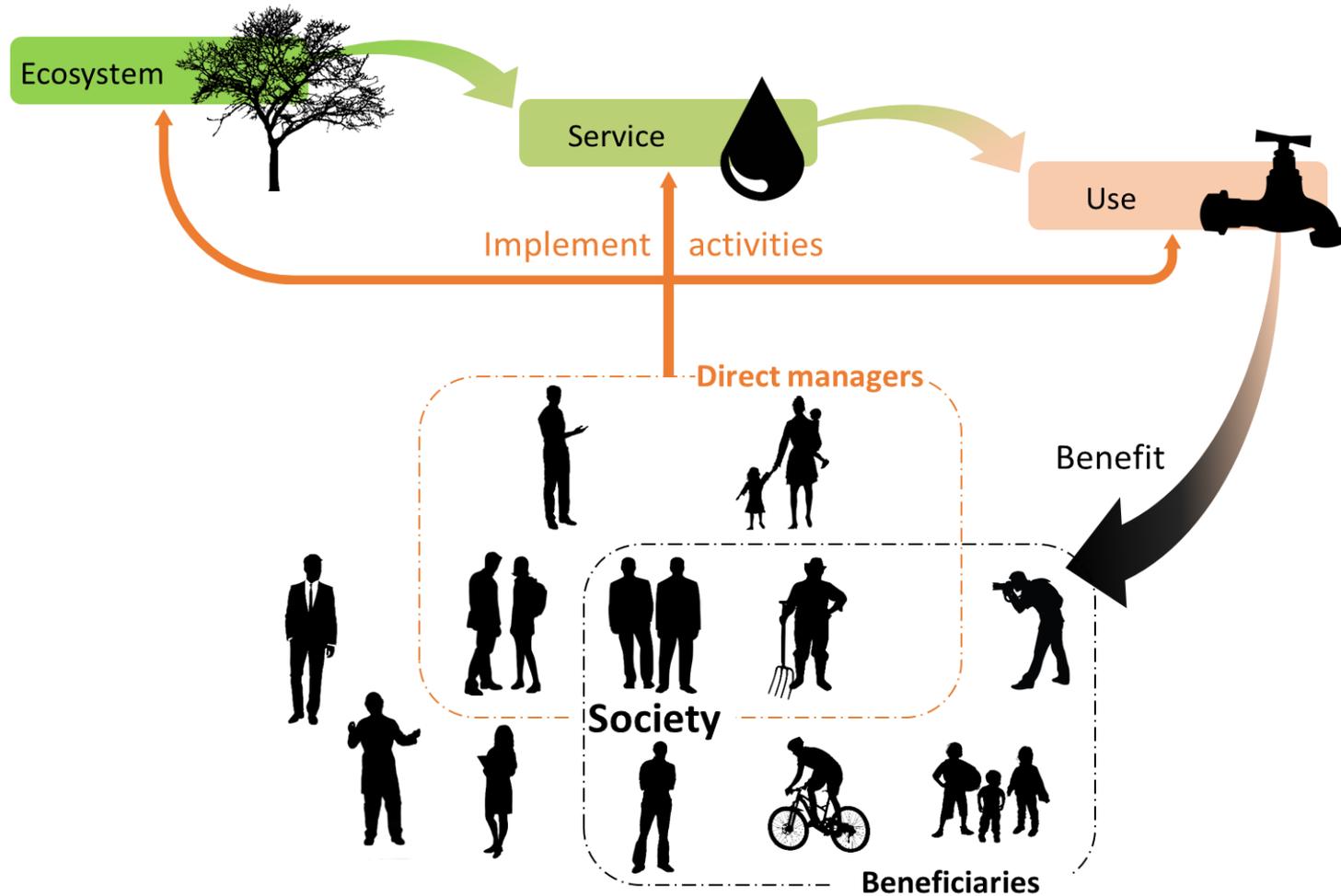
Analytical framework



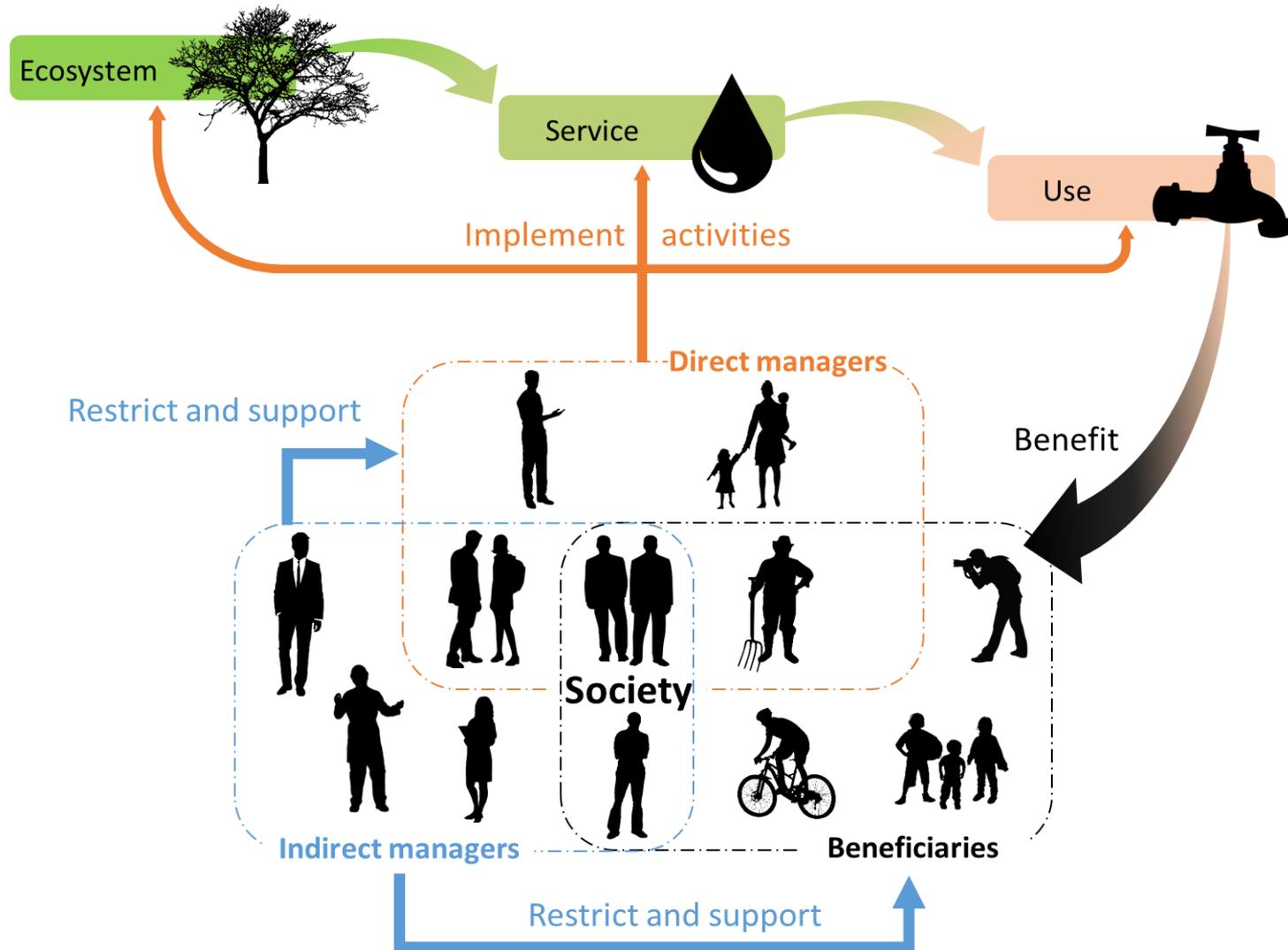
Analytical framework



Analytical framework



Analytical framework



Study Site

- Andean watershed (Mariño), Peru
- 284 km²
- Agroforest mosaics
- Presence of a protected area (Ampay Sanctuary)
- Environmental conflicts (water scarcity, urbanization boom, mining activities)



Methods

Workshops

- Selection of ecosystem services
- Identification of stakeholders



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52 interviews

- What are the services you benefit from?
- What are the services you manage? How?



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- Selection of ecosystem services
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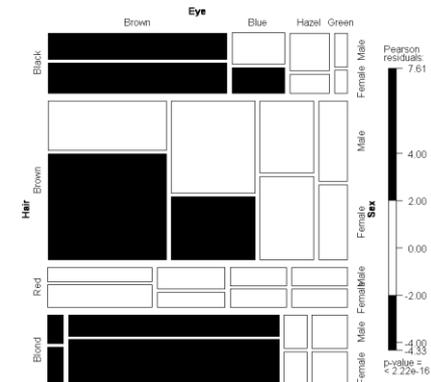
52 interviews

- What are the services you benefit from?
- What are the services you manage? How?

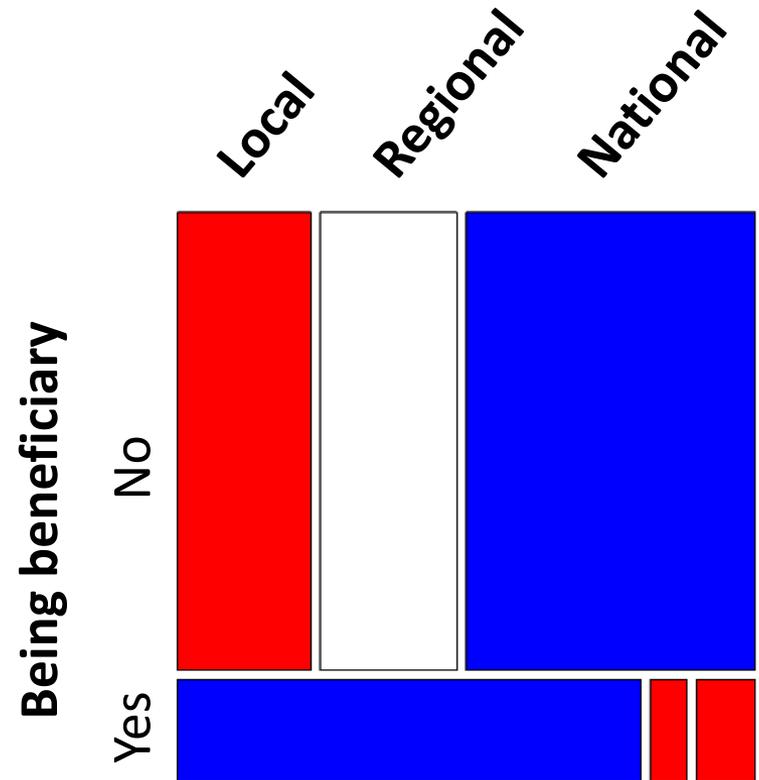
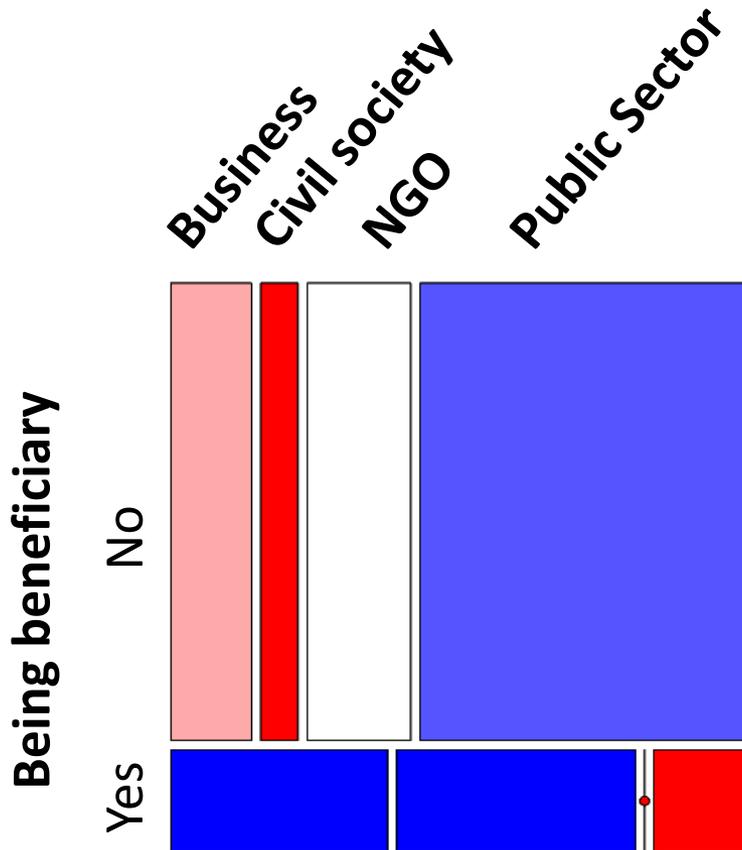


Analysis

- Qualitative description
- Retranscription and coding
- Statistical analyses

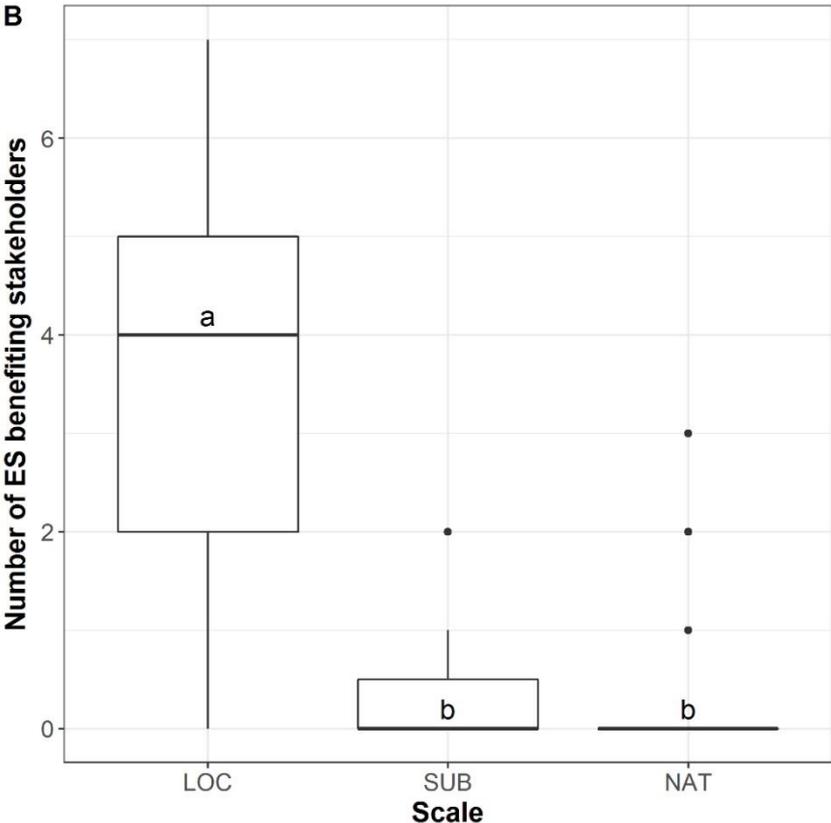
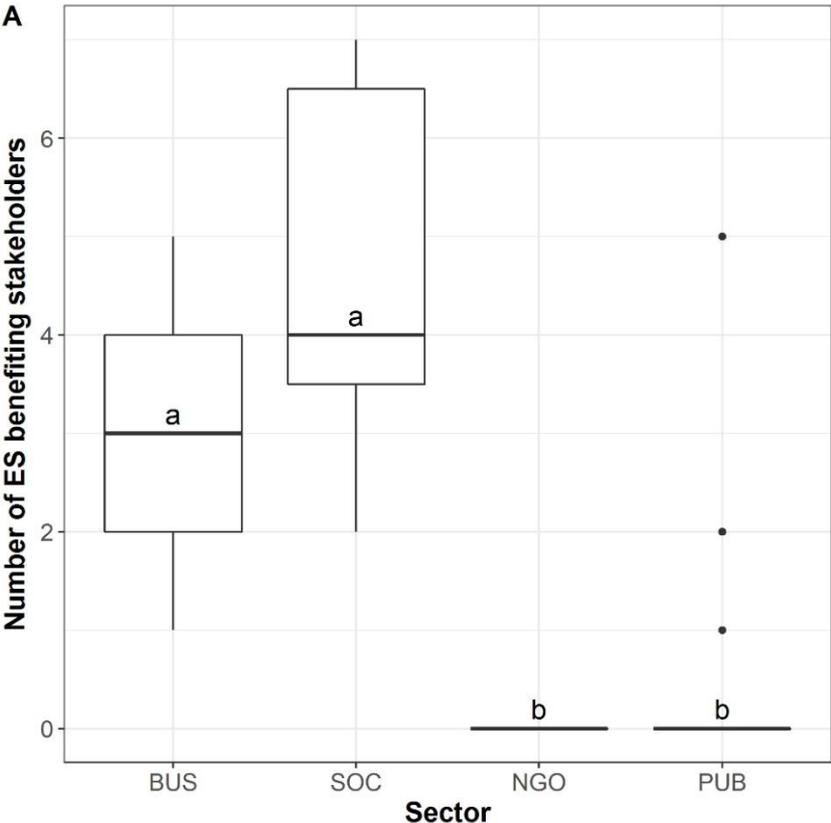


Who benefits from ecosystem services?

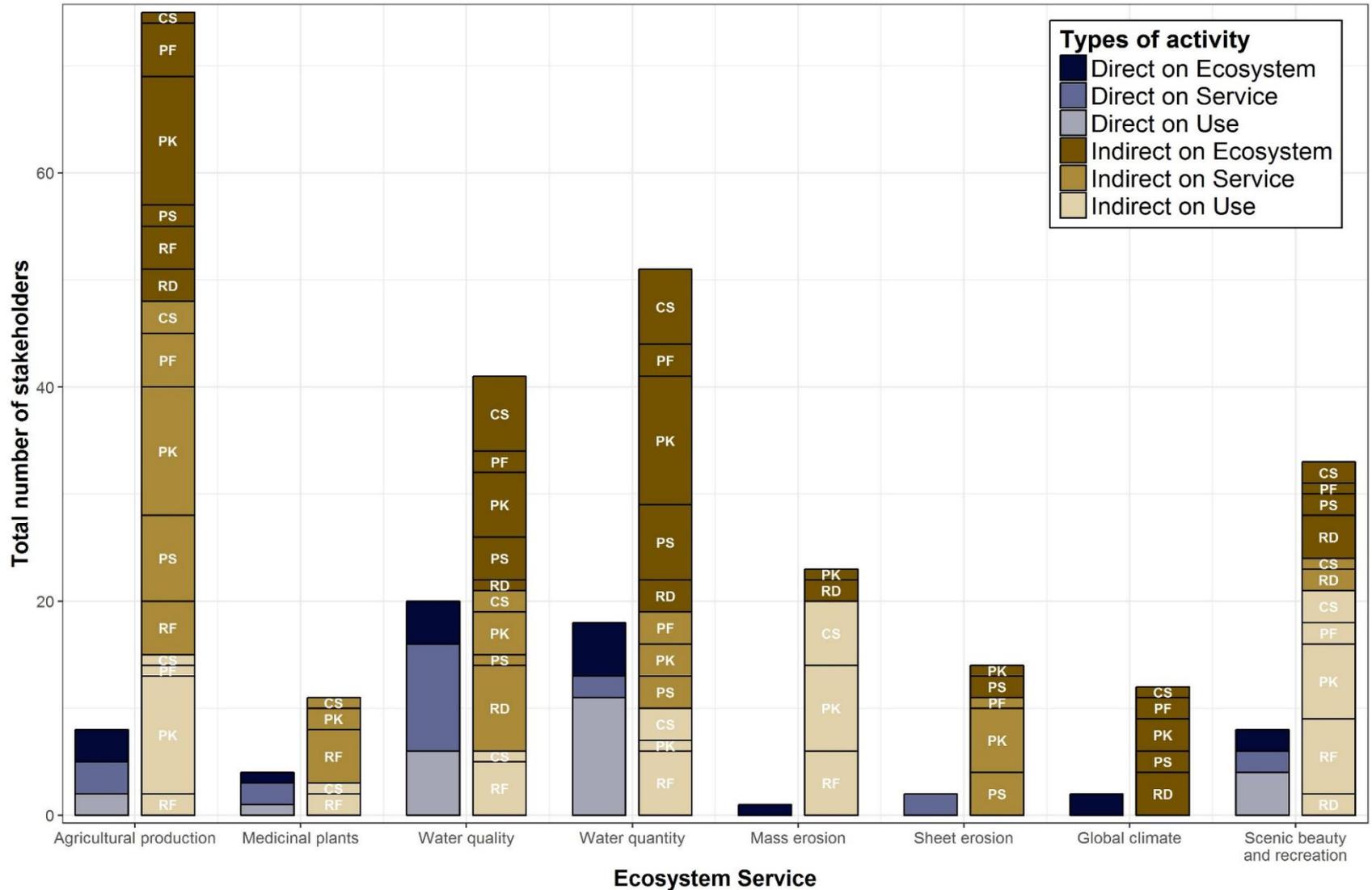


Significantly less  Significantly more 

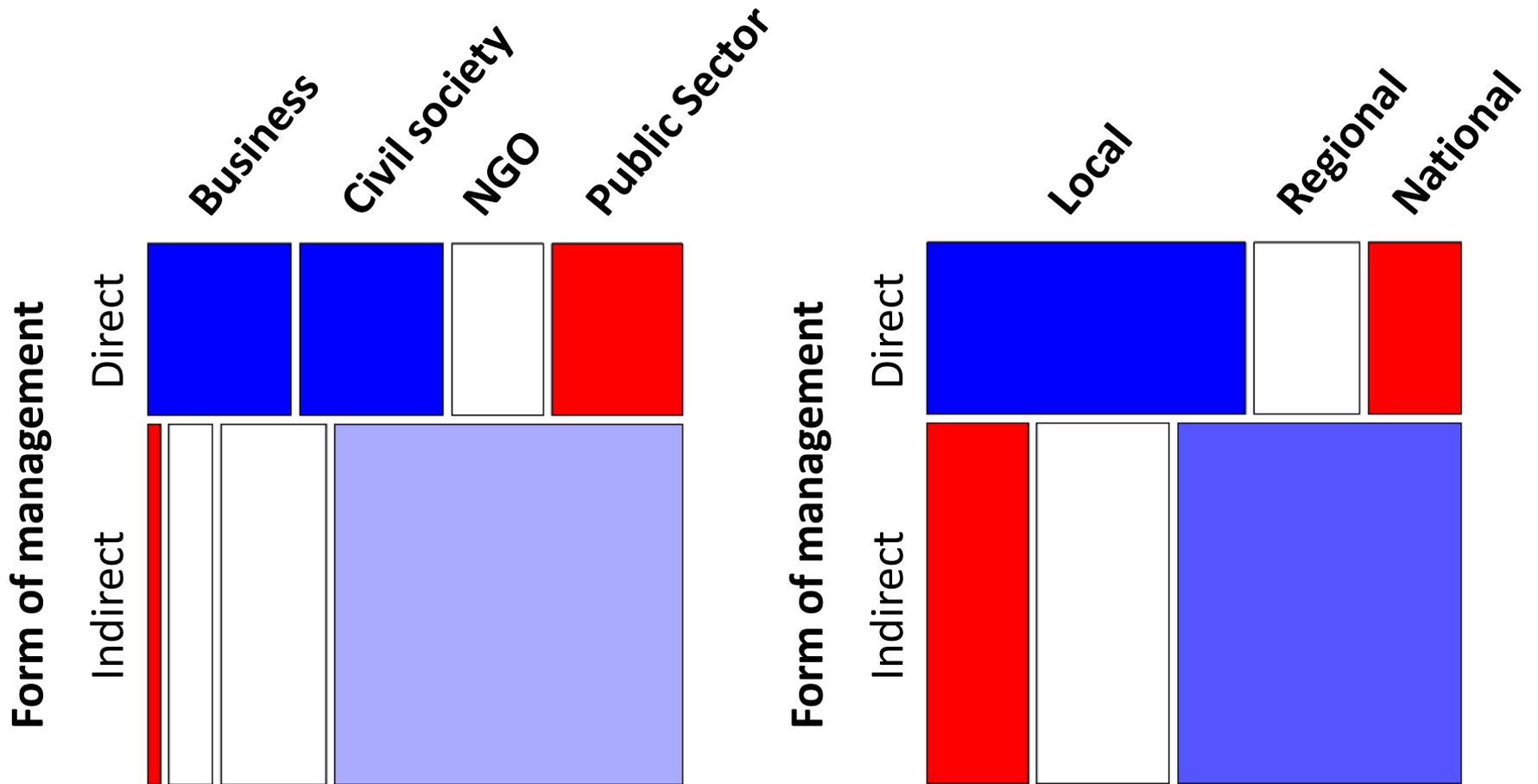
Stakeholders benefited from different numbers of ES



How are ES managed?

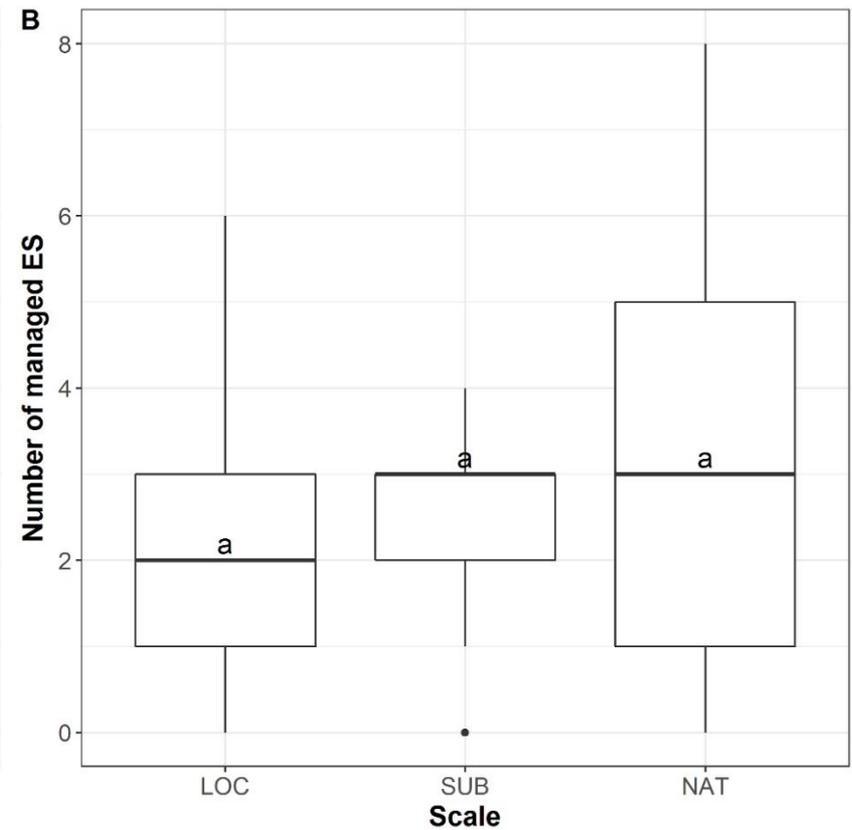
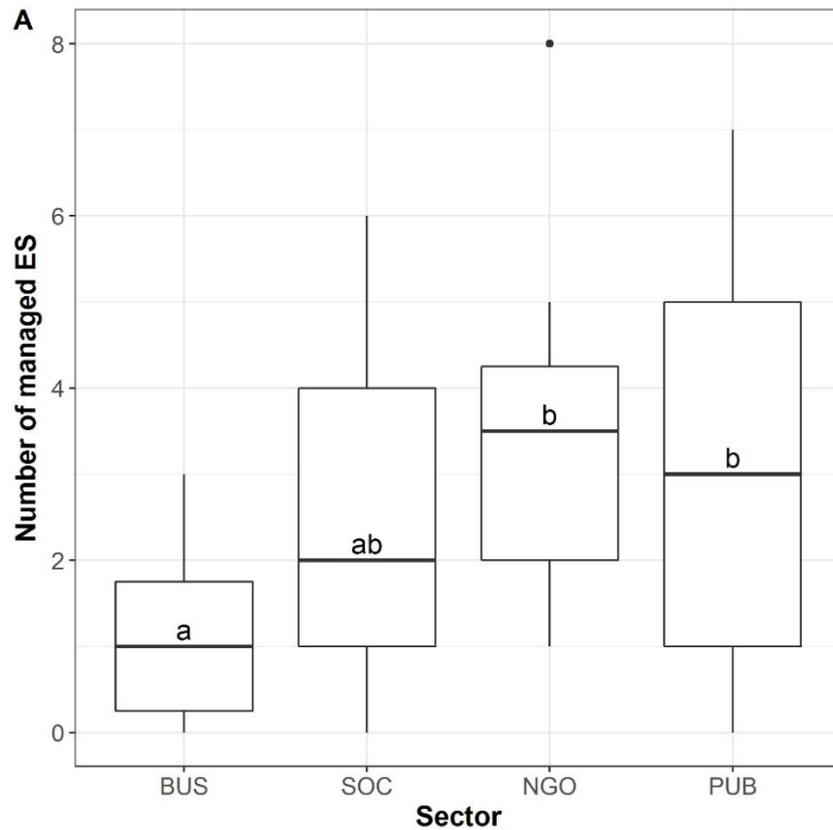


Who manages ecosystem services?

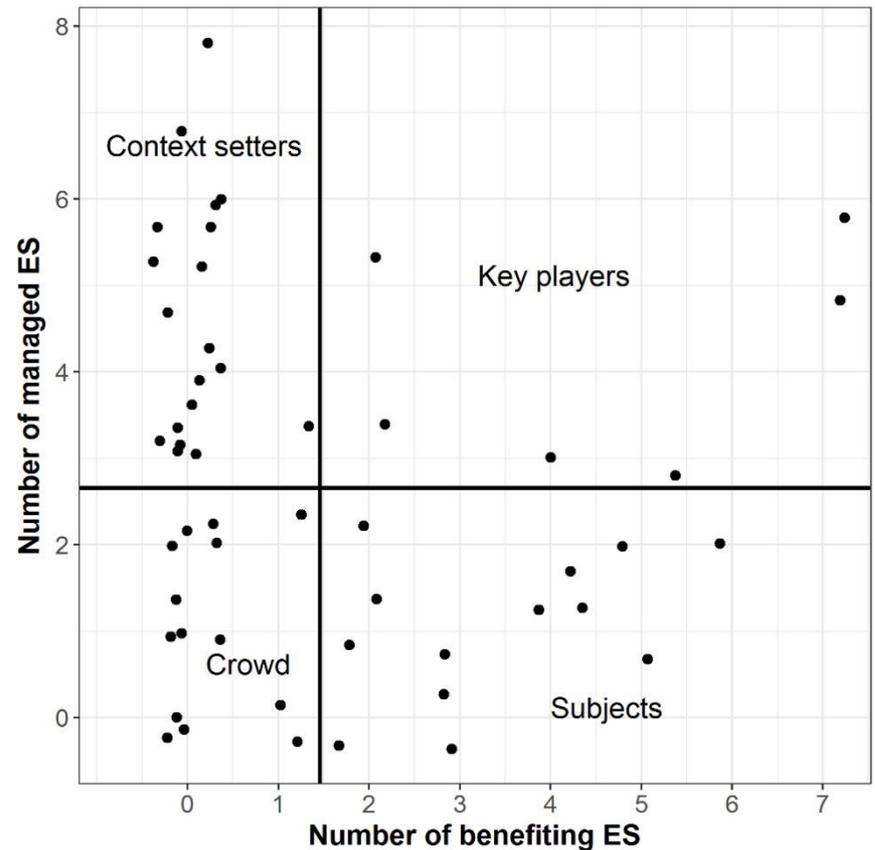
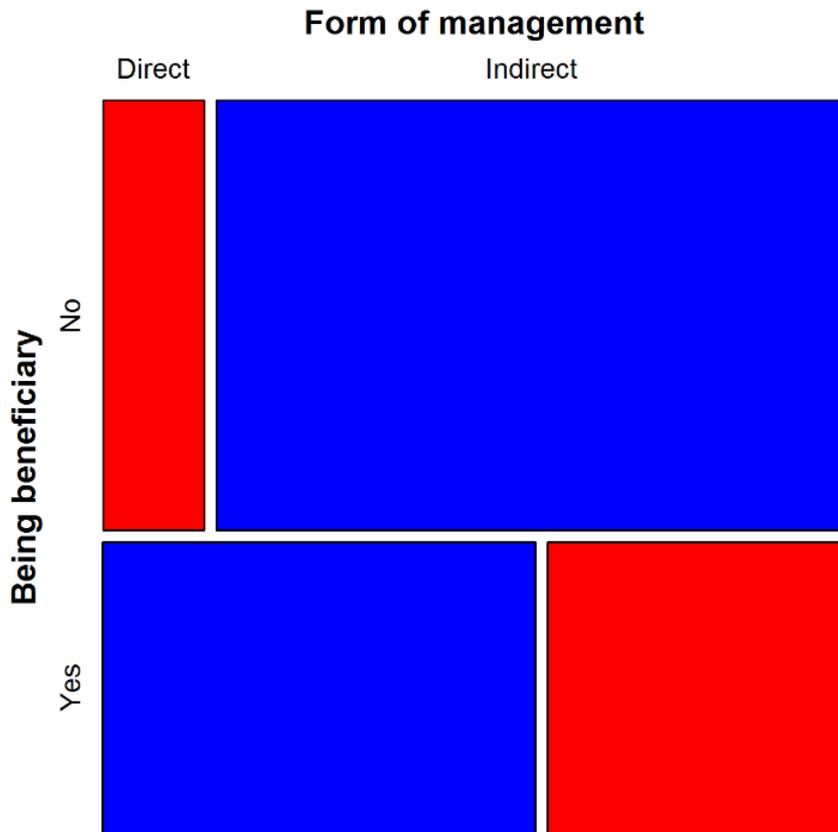


Significantly less  Significantly more

Stakeholders managed different numbers of ES



Stakeholders who benefit from ES do not necessarily participate in ES management





Conclusions

- Clear differences between those who managed ES and those who benefited from them (Alonso Roldán et al., 2015, Ernstson et al., 2008, Felipe-Lucia et al., 2015)
- Some stakeholders have the power to control directly or indirectly ES flow... And other not!
- Different from formal power
- Why does this matter?
 - Reduced adaptive capacity of the system (adaptation issue)
 - Mistrust in institutions that manage natural resources (legitimacy issue)
 - Created/enhanced conflicts (social unrest issue)

If you have questions or comments on this presentation:

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Thanks for your
attention!

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