



Leibniz-Zentrum für  
Agrarlandschaftsforschung  
(ZALF) e.V.



Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research

# Civil-Public-Private-Partnerships: Actors' roles in ecosystem service governance

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WINS Seminar: Institutional Analysis of Social-Ecological-Systems, Berlin, February 11, 2016

## Civil-Public-Private-Partnerships: Actors' roles in **ecosystem service** governance

- many definitions for **ecosystem services** (ES) exist!
- e.g. *“benefits people obtain from ecosystems”* (MEA, 2005)
- **beneficiary** is needed!
- *„... important to note that ecosystems **cannot provide any benefits to people without the presence of people**”* (Costanza et al., 2014)
- attached values based on: **use, option, bequest, existence values**



## Civil-Public-Private-Partnerships: Actors' roles in ecosystem service **governance**

- many ES are **public/common goods**
- **little/no incentive** to provide them!
- Q: what **governance** approaches to **encourage their provision?**



*“We can divide between **three main types of governance** structures: a) hierarchies, b) markets, and c) community management.”*

(Vatn, 2010)

## Hierarchies

- **system of command**
- decisions: **power /authority**
- allocation: **authorized entities** (common funds)
  
- formed through democratic processes , but also pure authority
- e.g.: governments, firms

## Markets

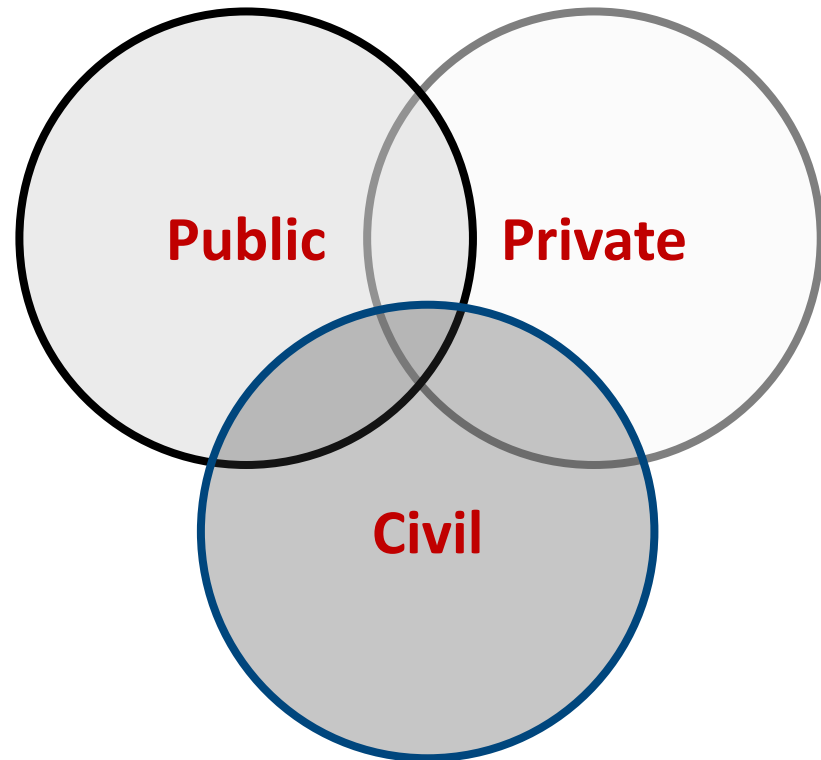
- **voluntary exchange**
- **individual interests** of single agents
- determined by **WTP/WTA**
  
- formally equal, but **capacity to pay** is decisive
- e.g.: individuals, households, firms, governments

## Community management

- **cooperation**
- **individual + common**
  
- general rule of **reciprocity**, more specific rules define rights to **access and withdraw**
  
- inequality can results from asymmetric power
  
- e.g.: households, family clans, communities

## **Civil-Public-Private-Partnerships:** **Actors' roles in ecosystem service governance**

- fabric of modern societies rests upon the existence and development of **three arenas** (cf. von Strachwitz, 2011)



## Public

- **democratic**
- **public** interests
- **enforcement-driven**
- **justice and equality**
- **law** making/  
enforcement
- provision of :  
services and goods +  
**security**
- funded by imposed  
**taxation**, fees;  
market income

## Private

- **not democratic**
- **private** interests
- **profit-driven**
- **for profit**
- **ownership/trading**
- goods and services  
+ **work places**
- funded by **market  
income**, occasional  
government  
subsidies

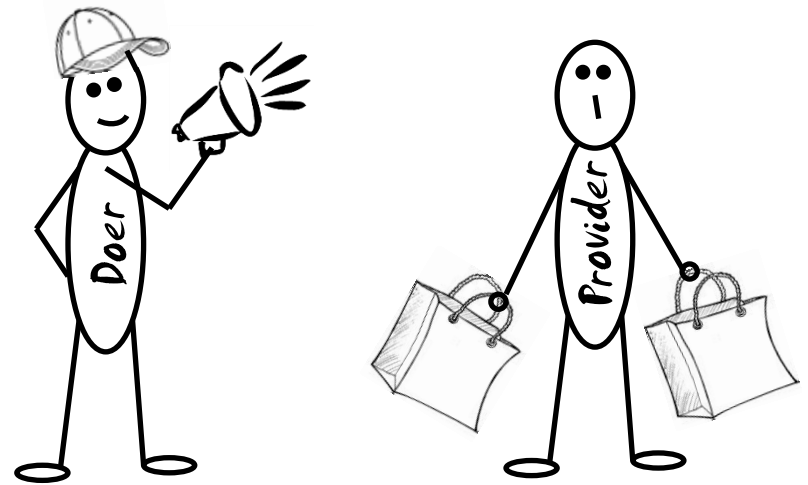
## Civil

- **(not always) democratic**
- **public + private** interests
- **purpose-driven**
- **not-for profit/altruistic**
- **voluntary, open** to  
everyone, self-organized ,  
**independent**
- services and goods +  
**public discourse**
- funded by fees, **donations**,  
government subsidies,  
non-related market  
income

-> but these are **generalization**, no arena is consistent in itself!  
(cf. von Strachwitz, 2011, Simsa, 2001, Kneer, 1997)

## Civil-Public-Private-Partnerships: **Actors' roles** in ecosystem service governance

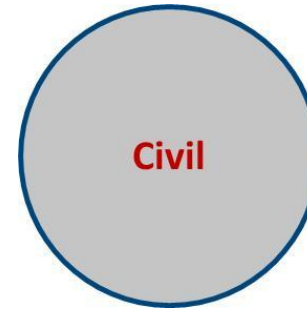
- active (,doers') vs. passive (,providers')
- Doers ,do something on-the-ground' (e.g. implement, monitor)
- Providers ,provide something that is needed' (e.g. knowledge/ advice, funding, specific services, legislative framework), but without the necessity to be 'there'



# Case studies from 3 projects



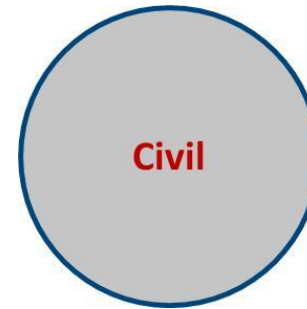
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- Germany
- United Kingdom
- United States



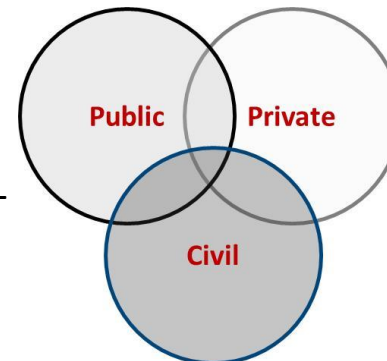
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- Brazil
- Costa Rica



+



- Germany
- Austria
- Netherlands





## Research focus:

- investigate PES design features and involved actors

## Methods:

- document study, web search, interviews with PES actors





Intermediaries

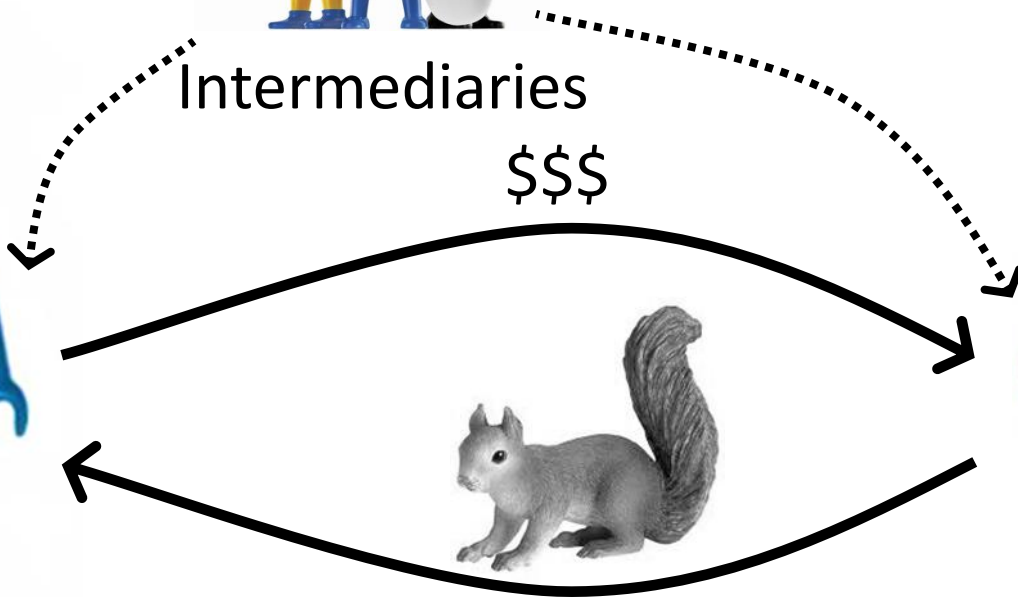
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ES beneficiary



ES provider





## Intermediaries' roles:

„Doers‘, e.g.:

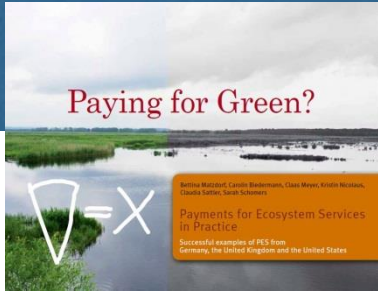
- initiators/„champions‘
- supplier
- monitors

„Providers‘, e.g.:

- funding
- knowledge/extension
- standards
- insurance

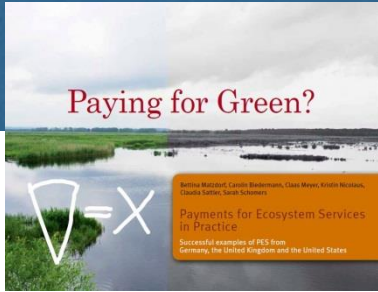


-> lower transaction costs!

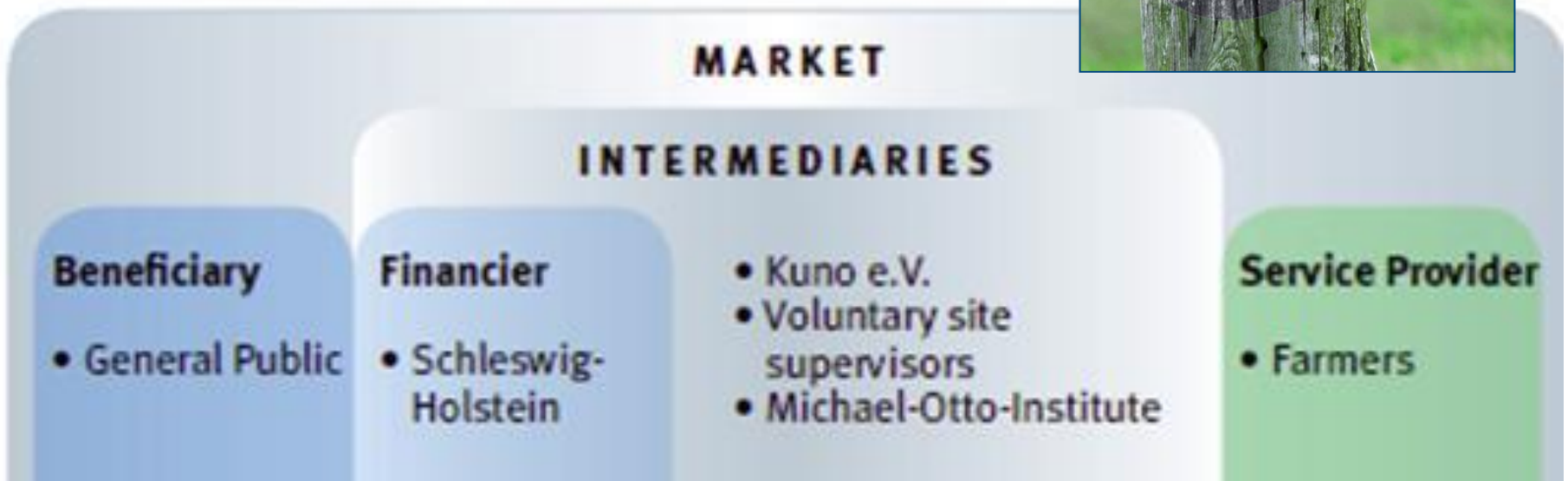
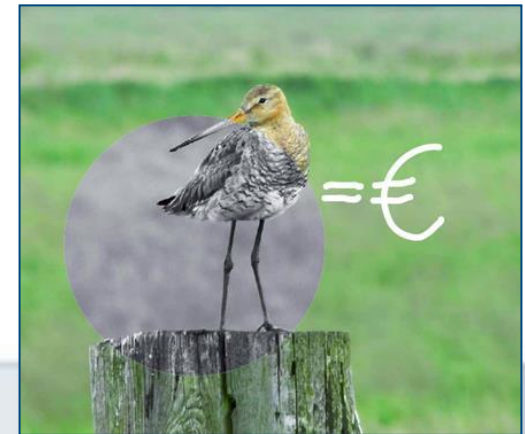


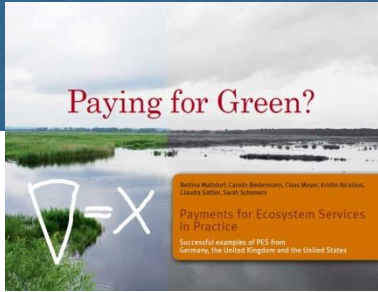
**Westcountry Angling Passport**  
 (p. 58)





**Gemeinschaftlicher  
 Wiesenvogelschutz**  
 (p. 84)





# Medford water quality trading program

(p. 120)



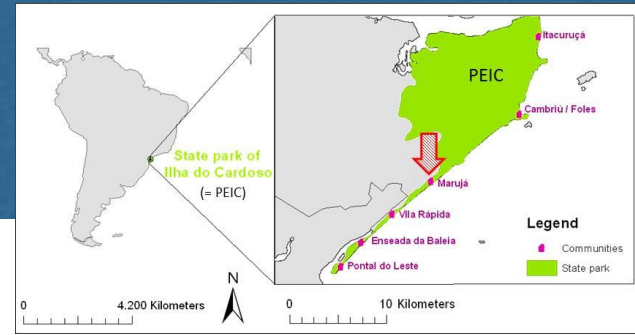
## Research focus:

- investigate role of CBEM in conflict resolution

## Methods:

- Social Network Analysis (**SNA**) based on qualitative interviews
- Software: UCINET/NetDraw

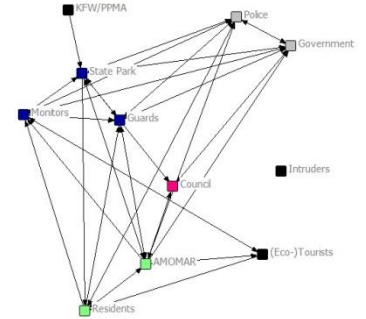
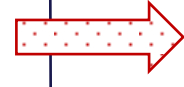
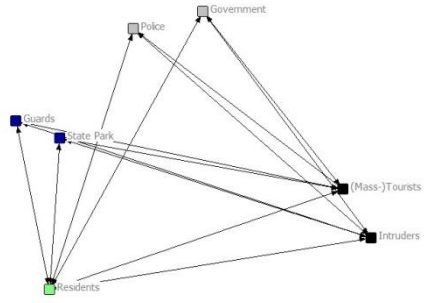
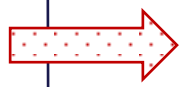
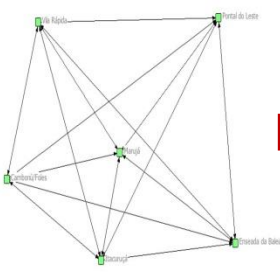




PEIC creation

Tipping point

**Research question #1:**  
*How did the network of actors and their relationships change in the process of switching from top-down to co-management?*



... before PEIC

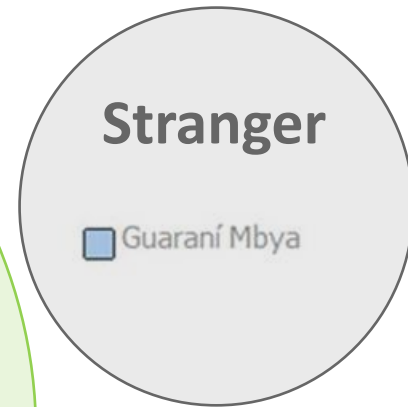
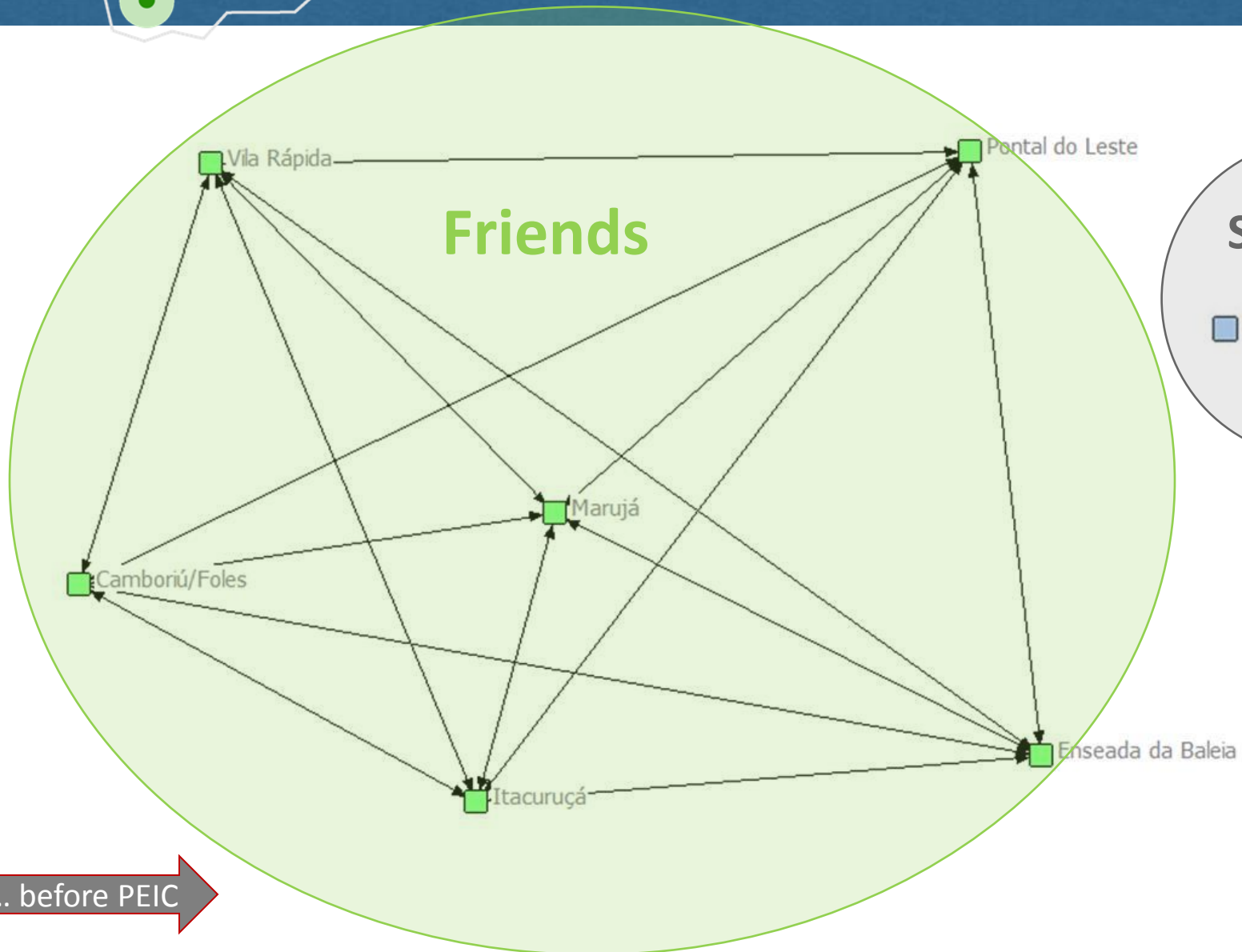
PEIC top-down management

PEIC co-management

1962

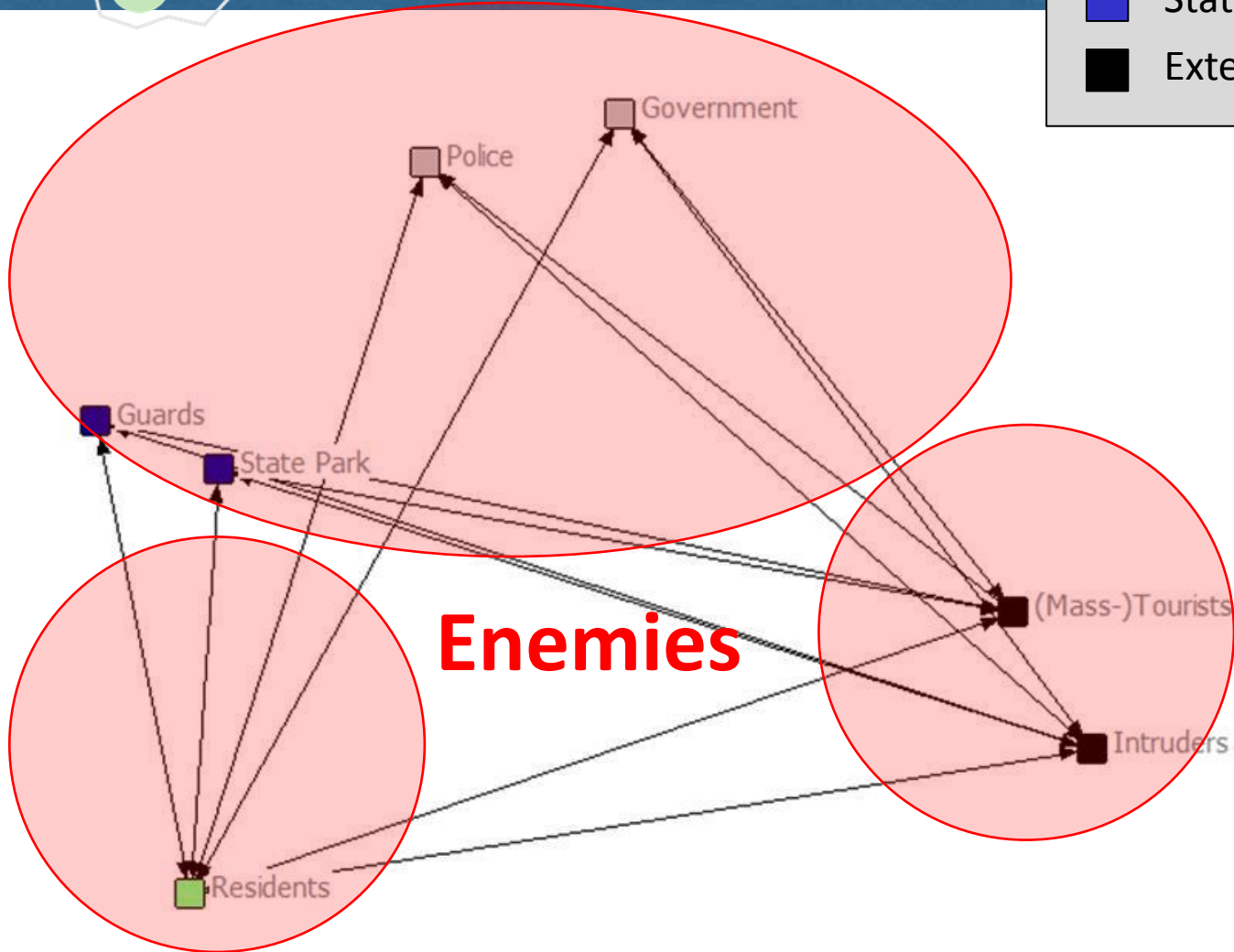
1998





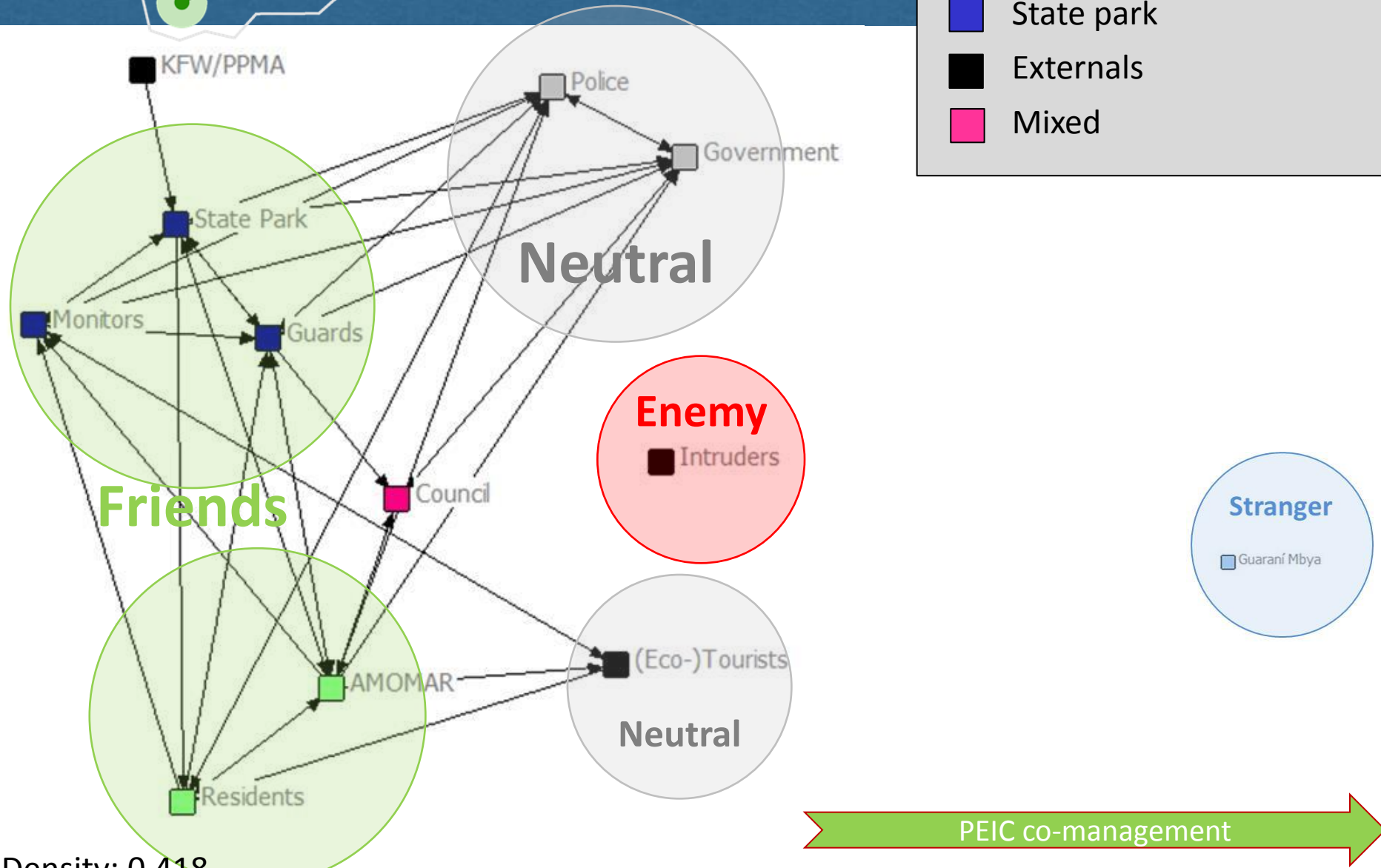
... before PEIC

- Traditional communities
- Governmental
- State park
- Externals



PEIC top-down management

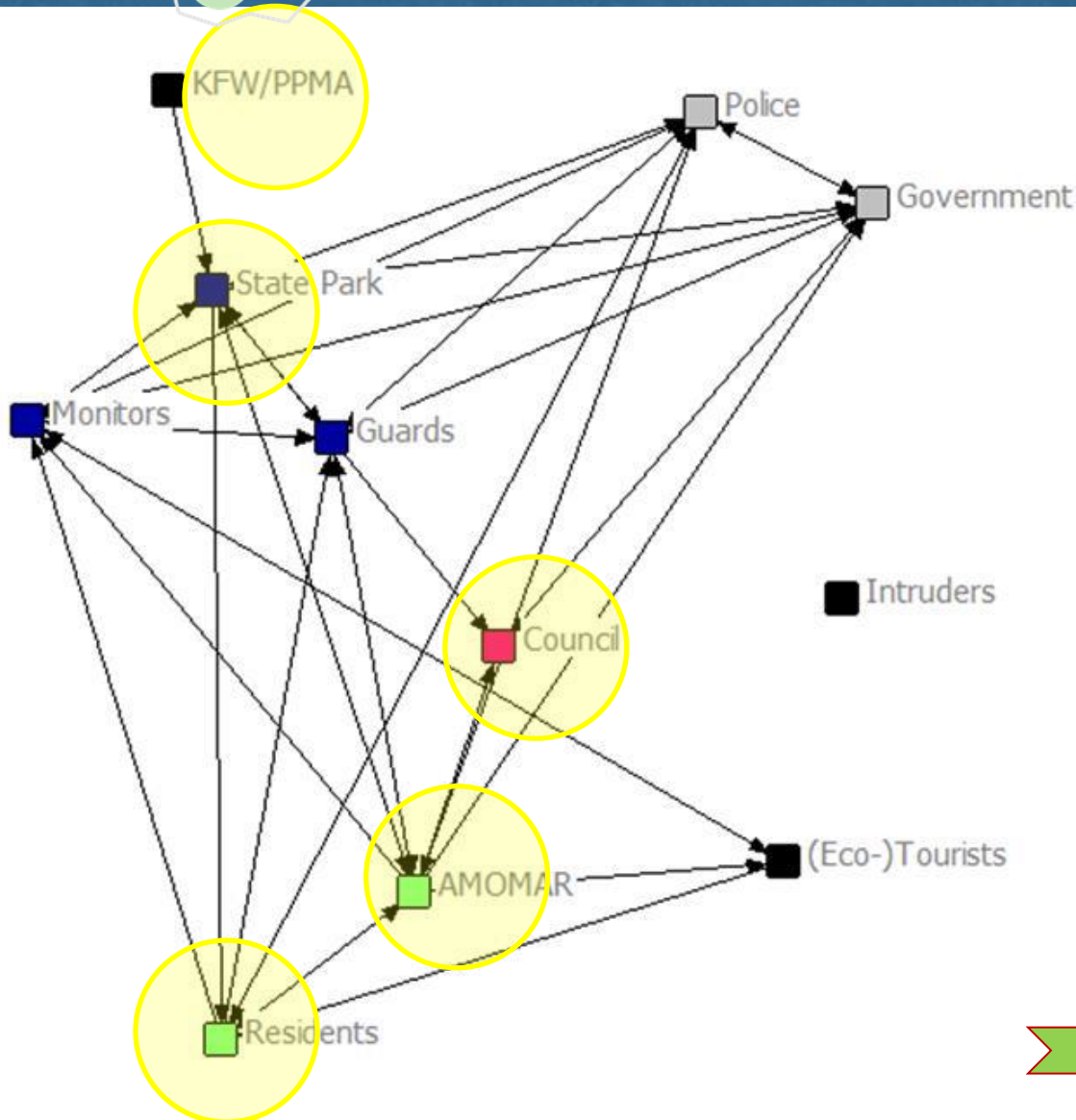
- Traditional communities
- Governmental
- State park
- Externals
- Mixed



Density: 0.418

Research question #2:

*Which actors were most important for the governance change?*



**Initiating actors?**  
Residents + State park  
(director!)

**New actors?**  
AMOMAR + Council  
(decision making!)

**External actors?**  
KFW/PPMA  
(initial funding!)

PEIC co-management

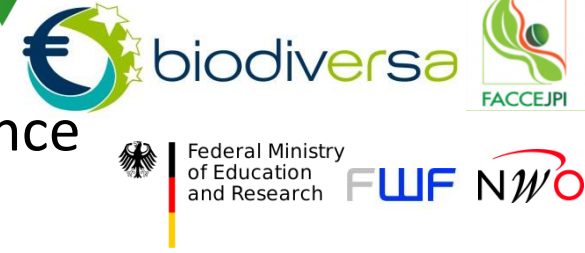


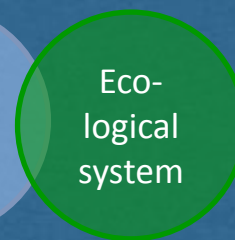
## Research focus:

- investigate potential of collaborative governance approaches to address institutional misfit

## Methods:

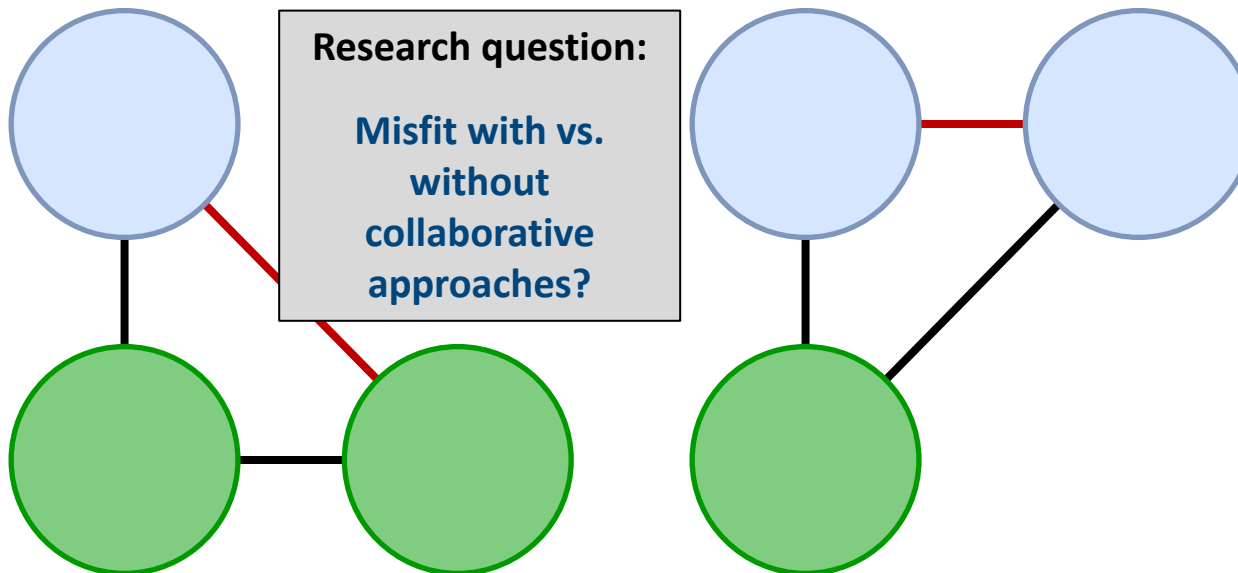
- literature review, document analysis, participatory GIS, Net-Map tool (SNA)



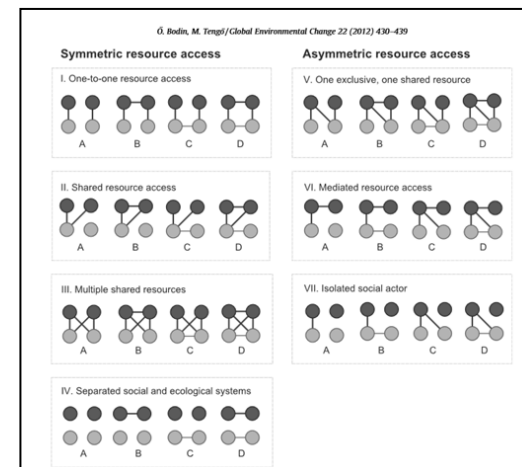


## Problem of institutional misfit:

- Governance system is not well aligned to the ecosystems it is meant to govern (spatial, timely misfit, governance gaps)
- in consequence: demand of ecosystem services is not met!



## Other examples:



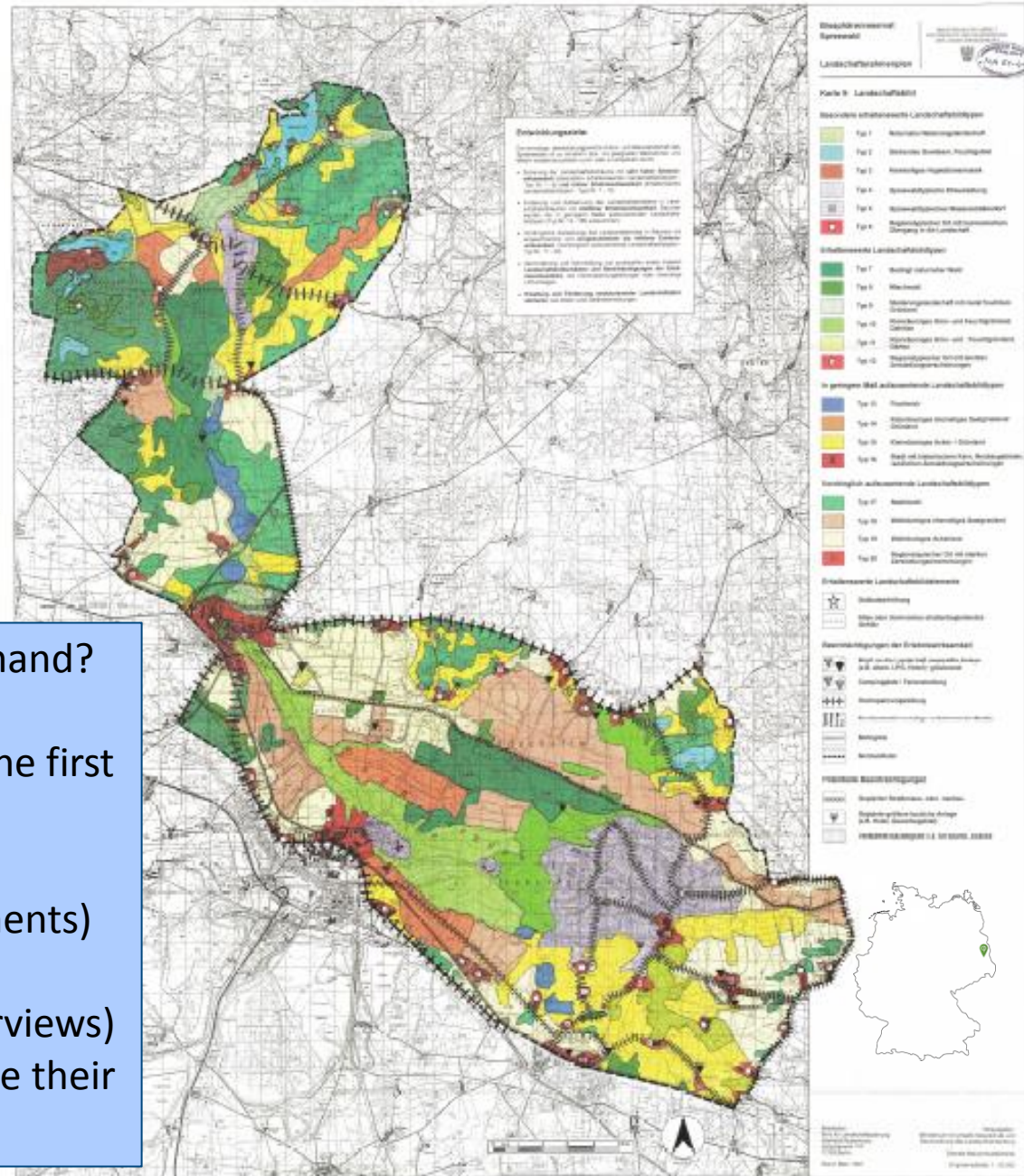


civil public  
private partnerships



... the idea is, so far:

1. Where are different ES in high demand? (-> PGIS/GIS)
2. What land uses are concerned in the first place? (-> GIS)
3. What governance approaches are relevant in this context? (-> documents)
4. What is the specific relevance of collaborative approaches? (-> interviews)
5. Which actors are involved, what are their motives, etc.? (-> Net-Map tool)



# Summary

- governance **hybrids** most common
- **changes** over time happen (type x -> type z)
- **actors** from **several societal spheres** involved
- actors have different roles ('**doers**' and '**providers**')
- roles not **pre-defined**, but rather evolve in respective **context**
- sometimes **new actors** are created
- **civil actors**: often the '**initiator**' / '**champion**' and placed in-between other actors as '**intermediaries**' in different roles





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# Thank you!

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