

Ecosystem services and participatory planning

Titus Weijschedé

Arjen Buijs

Susanne Menzel

5 - 10 - 2011

Central question

- could ES be used as an instrument to integrate/combine both values and interests in participative planning

Assumptions

- 1) in different planning processes the involvement of stakeholders is not very high
- 2) A lack of communicative device in planning processes (Keulartz, 2004)

Participatory planning

The participation of citizens and organisations in a planning or policy process

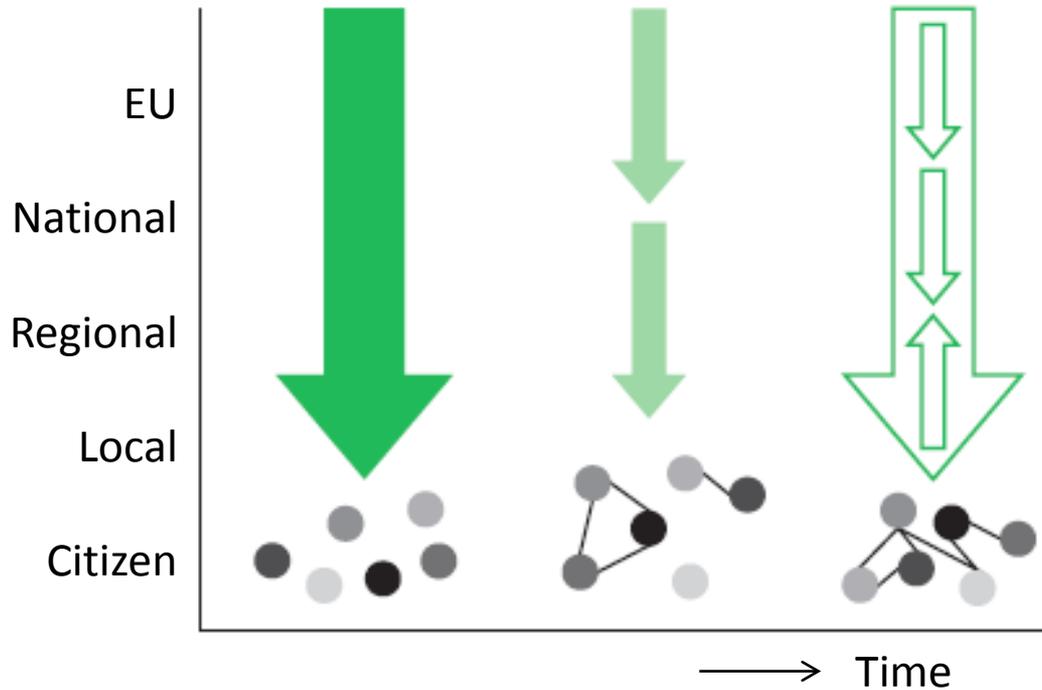
No fixed planning protocol possible, because:

- Number of participants differ from process to process
- Objectives and participation criteria differ from process to process

So: participation is an umbrella concept, **which causes a lot of conceptual confusion**

Why participatory planning

1. Increasing decentralisation



Why participatory planning

2. Achieving different interests by participants

Quality goals

- Knowledge
- Finance
- Initiatives
- Manpower

Instrumental goals

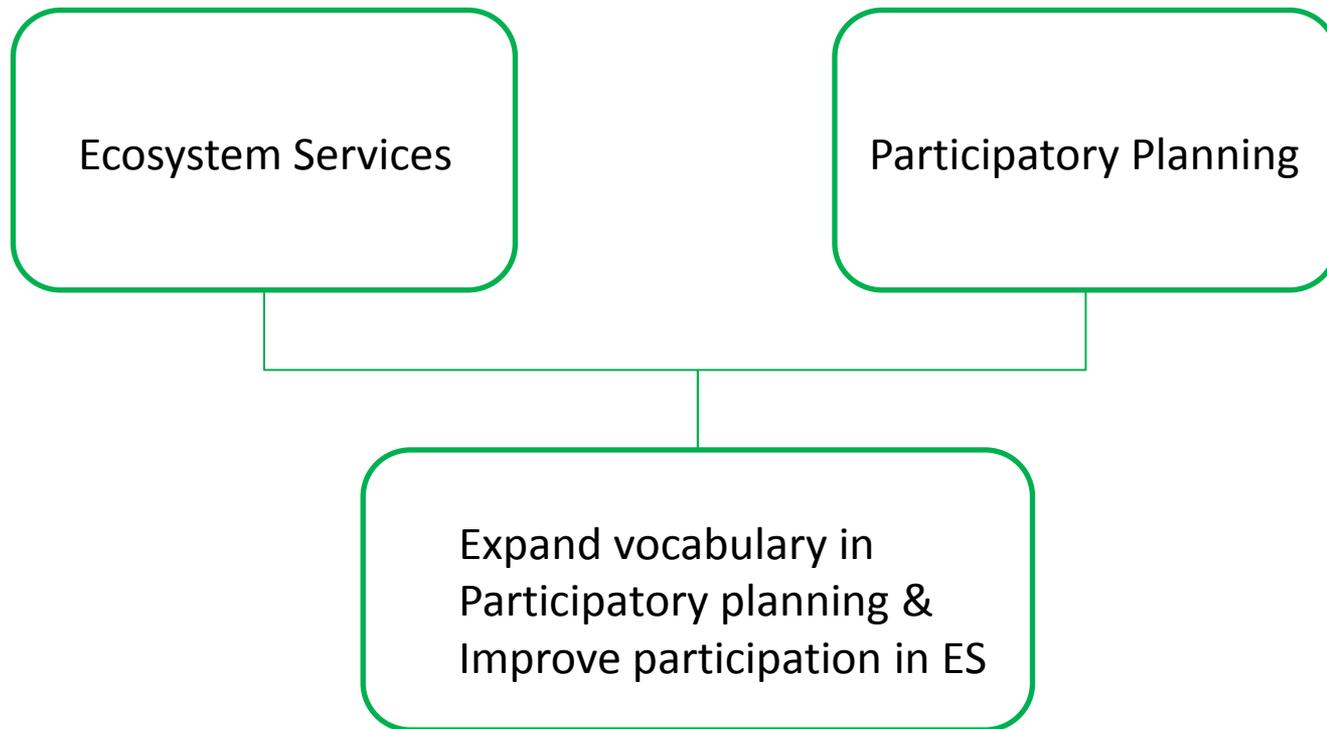
- Understanding
- Cooperation
- Creativity
- Commitment

Democratic goals

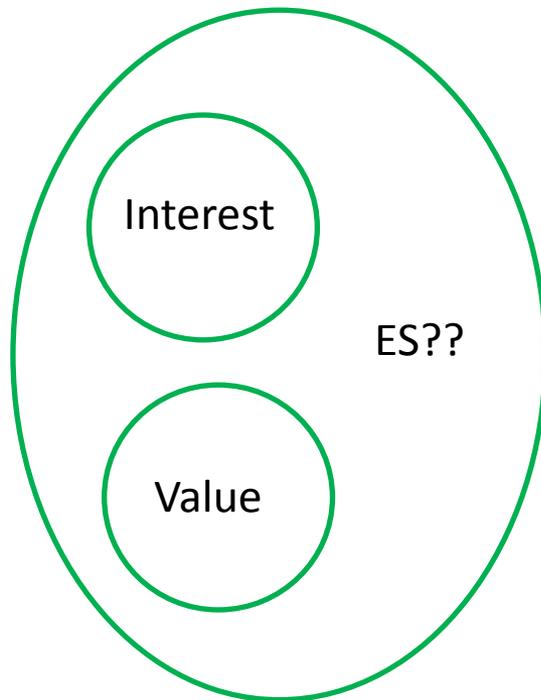
- Transparency
- Mobilization
- No NIMBY



Approach



Common vocabulary



Methodology

Interviews: Interests and values explored in open survey

1. Expertjudgement evaluation
 - a) Categorised by experts
 - b) interrater reliability

2. Respondent evaluation
 - a) Respondents priority
 - b) usability in planningsprocess

3. Relationship between 1 and 2.

Methodology

Interviews: Interests and values explored in open survey

1. Expertjudgement evaluation
 - a) Categorised by experts
 - b) interrater reliability
2. Respondent evaluation
 - a) Respondents priority
 - b) usability in planningsprocess
3. Relationship between 1 and 2.



Ecosysteem Services Tablet

Kruit, 2010



1. food production
2. Energy networks
- 3 cultural heritage
4. plague reduction
5. wood production
6. defencesystems
7. water retention

8. networks
- 9 sewerage system
- 10 silence
- 11 drinking water
- 12 health sector
- 13 climate regulation
- 14 wastewater treatment



ALTERRA
WAGENINGEN UR



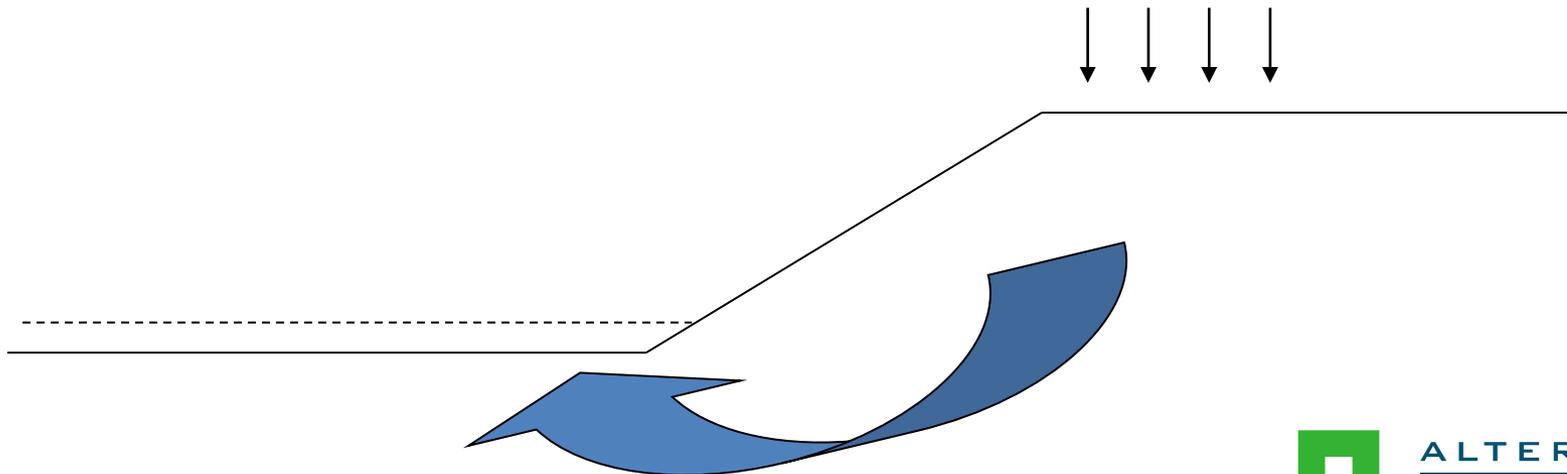
Case Brabantse Delta: Noordpolder



Case Brabantse Delta: Noordpolder

Planning process: transition from pasture land into nature

Different stakeholders were involved from the beginning



Case Surbtal (CH): Lengnau



ALTERRA
WAGENINGEN UR

Results: interests

Interests to participate:

- Knowing the organisational objectives will be represented
- Overlap in common goals
- Sharing money
- Sharing experience

Results: Values

Fit in new developments

Variety in nature and agriculture

Different in heights

Nature

Connecting with the Mark-Vliet system

Vital rural area

'water mozaik'

Preservation landscape identity
Cultural heritage

Openness of the landscape

Vital rural economy

Blue Grasslands

Preservation contrasts

Preserve open landscape, while developing the agrisector

Preserve recreational infrastructure



Results: Ecosystem Services

-
- Waterretention
- Foodproduction
- Housing
- Recreation
- Cultural heritage
- Health sector
- Energy networks
- Drinking water
- Wastewater treatment



Results: Usefulness

Some quotes:

“useful to create support for nature in government: it shows added value”

“not useful to create support for nature for citizens: very technical”

“Why use ES? For me it an abstract concept, which doesn’t add something new. What is the difference with weighing different interests?”

Conclusions

- A lot of different values were mentioned
- Values and services were mixed up by participants
- A lot of values are not mentioned in terms of ES
- When participants has to choose from the 'ES tablet':
 - the number of values decreases
 - nuance is decreasing
 - the meaning disappears
 - participants feel to be forced to 'label' their values

Conclusions

So:

ES is not recognized as a planning instrument

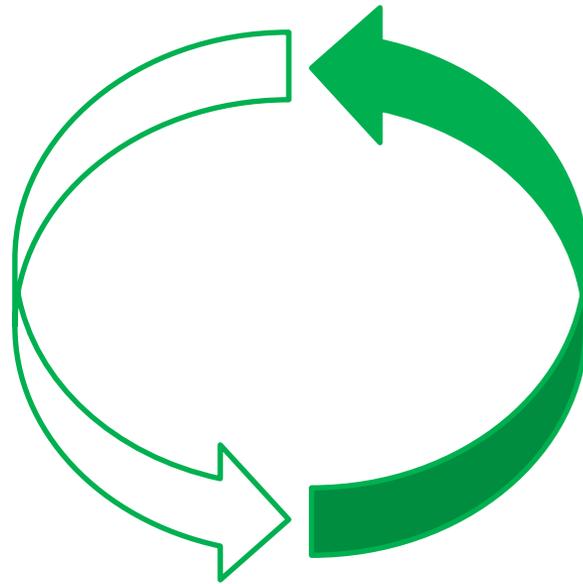
But:

but in my opinion it can help to regulate the morbid growth of different interests and values

My learning model

Distinguish more ES categories in a planning process

1. Starting from theory
(top down)



2. Starting from practice
(bottom-up)

Thanks for your attention!