

TAKING
COOPERATION
FORWARD

 Conference „Future INTEGRATED Challenges of Land Management
Ljubljana/Brdo pri Kranju 2018

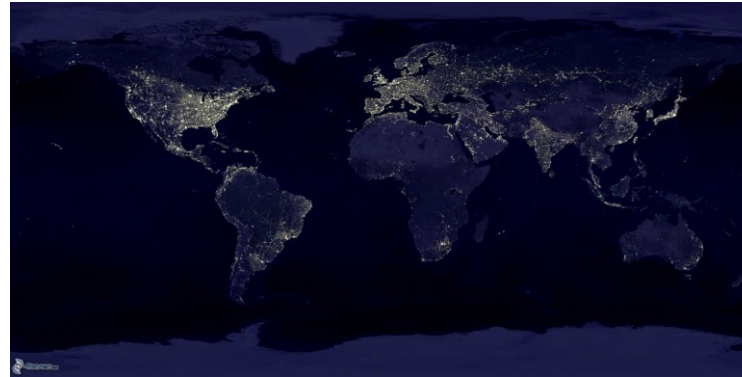
 **Ecosystem services in land management- how
to improve the quality of our cities**

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INITIAL IDEA



“By 2050 there will be about 9.7 billion people sharing the earth’s resources, 66% of whom are expected to live in urban areas (UNDESA 2014; 2015). With this growth in urban population and expansion of cities, the relationship between human settlements and ecosystems is increasingly vital, both in terms of environmental sustainability and vulnerability to shocks and stresses. ”
(Policy unit 8 Habitat III. Conference Quito 2016)

Due the scale, extend and **complexity of the development in FUAs**, the partial/sectoral approaches do not allow efficient management of the problems
- **comprehensive approaches and policies are needed in which the management of ecosystem services is an inherent part**

INTRODUCTION -THEMATIC SCOPE

1. Common international institutional frameworks

2. Common understanding of the problem

3. Urban landscape quality and ecosystem services as a phenomenon of urban life quality

4. Multi-actors decision making and ecosystem services

Management of urban ecosystem services (incl. planning) as a part of multilevel polycentric governance in FUAs – a tool how to make our cities better for life

5. Position and structure of ecosystem services management instruments in integrative planning systems



COMMON INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Establish an adaptive and liveable city – Declaration for Ecopolis Construction, Chengde China, 2010

HANGZHOU OUTCOMES, UNO 10-12 December 2015

Global Public Space Toolkit From Global Principles to Local Policies and Practice, UN HABITAT, 2015

Guiding Principles for Climate City ACTION Planning, UN HABITAT, 2015

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, UN HABITAT, 2015

NEW URBAN AGENDA / Habitat III Policy Paper, UNO Quito 2016

COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE TERMS

DEVELOPMENT refers to **actions that seek to improve human well-being**. Development goals are relevant to all countries. Development encompasses social, economic, and environmental issue. Development is not identical with the quantitative growth.

PLANNING is understood as basic management function involving formulation of plans to achieve **optimum balance of needs or demands with the available resources**. The planning process identifies the goals or objectives to be achieved, formulates strategies to achieve them, arranges or creates the means required, and implements, directs, and monitors all steps in their proper sequence.



MULTI-LEVEL POLYCENTRIC GOVERNANCE

emphasize the dispersion of decision making from the local to the global level incl. "vertical" dimension referring to the linkages between higher and lower levels of governance and "horizontal" dimension referring to the arrangements of co-operation a participation at the decision making between different actors at the level of regions or municipalities.

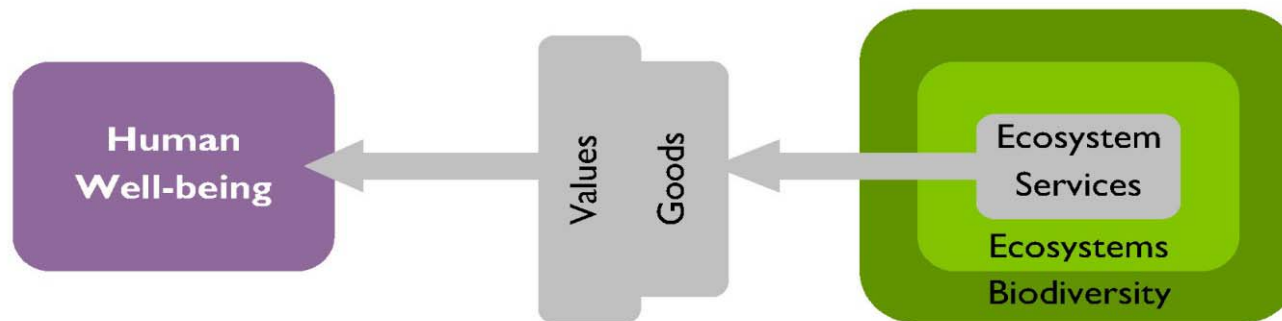
These agreements are increasingly common as a means by which to improve the effectiveness of local public service delivery and implementation of development strategies



COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE TERMS

ECOSYSTEM is a dynamic functional unit consisting of all plants and animals (biodiversity) in an area, together with the non-living, physical components of the environment (water, soil and air) with which they interact. The city/FUA represents a socio-ecosystem.

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES - Services provided by the natural environment which benefit people



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES APPROACH - provides a framework by which ecosystem services are integrated into public and private decision making.

Its implementation typically incorporates a variety of methods, including ecosystem service dependency and impact assessment, valuation, scenarios, and policies and other interventions targeted at sustaining ecosystem services.



Ecosystems Products and Services

Products

- Food
- Fuel wood
- Non-timber forest products
- Fisheries products
- Marine products
- Wetlands products
- Medicinal and biomedical products
- Forage and agricultural products
- Water
- Reeds
- Building material

Functions/Services

Hydrological services

- Purification of water
- Capture, storage and release of surface and groundwater
- Mitigation of floods and droughts

Biodiversity

- Maintenance of biodiversity (plants and animals)

Climate

- Partial stabilization of climate through carbon sequestration
- Moderation of temperature extremes and the force of winds and waves

Source: Adapted from Simpson (2001)



SERVICES PROVIDED BY ECOSYSTEMS

Provisioning - food, clean air, fuel, timber,

Regulating - climate, flooding

Cultural - aesthetic and cognitive inputs, health, recreation and tourism

Supporting - water cycling, soil formation,



SATISFACTION OF HUMAN NEEDS – existential security, social and economic prosperity





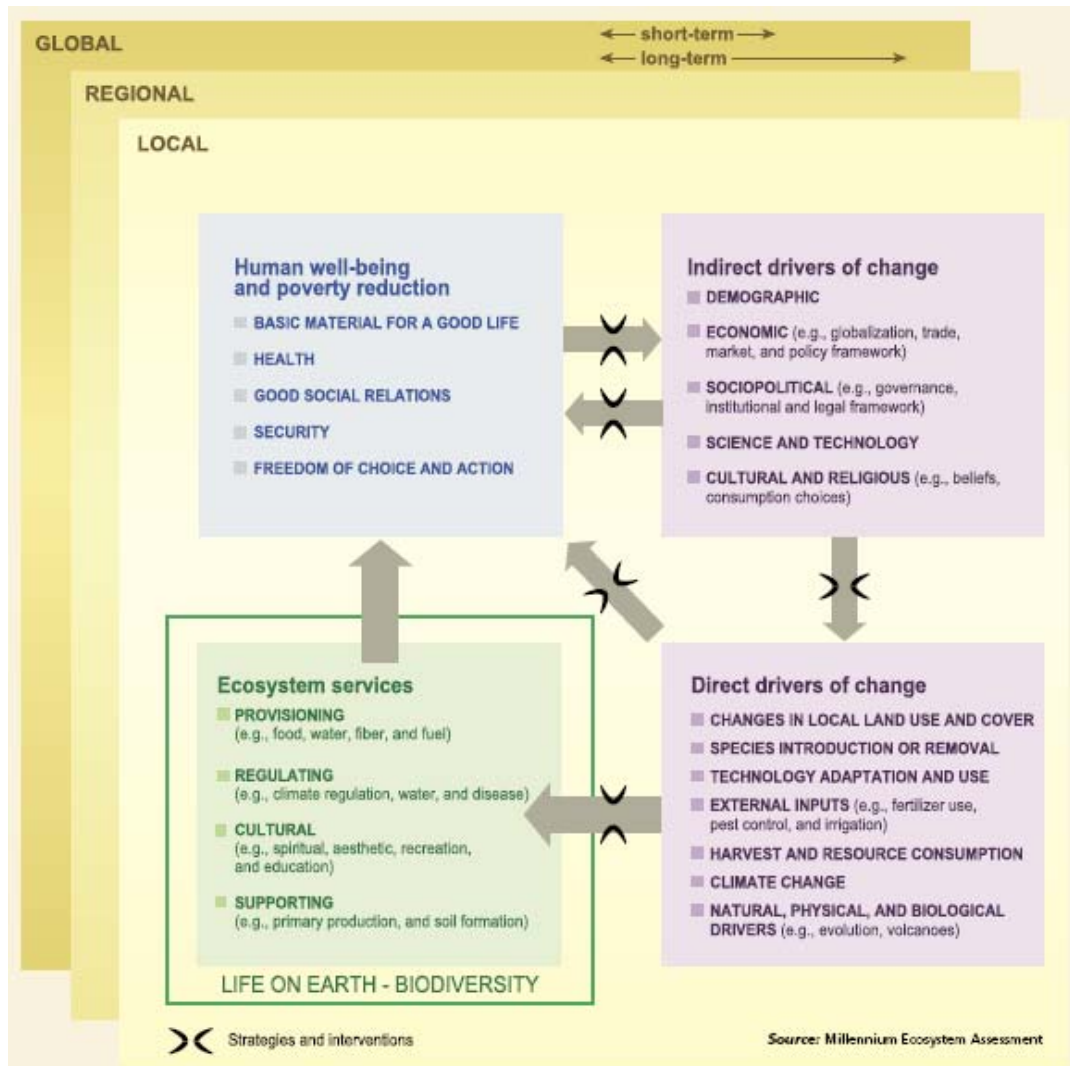
CITY AS SOURCE/MEAN FOR SATISFACTION OF HUMAN NEEDS

THE CONFRONTATION OF THE DEMAND REPRESENTED BY THE NEEDS AND
 OFFER REPRESENTED BY THE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES AND THEIR ABILITY
 TO SATISFY THE NEEDS = **VALUE OF SERVICES**

Understanding of the values of ecosystem services is 'challenging the misconception that we must choose between the natural environment and economic growth' – Natural Environment White Paper (Consultation, Sept. 2010)



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AS A OBJECT OF INTEGRATIVE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT IN FUAs



The values/benefits/function of ecosystem services as the basis for their position in integrative development management / integration of 5 components of well-being/quality of life:

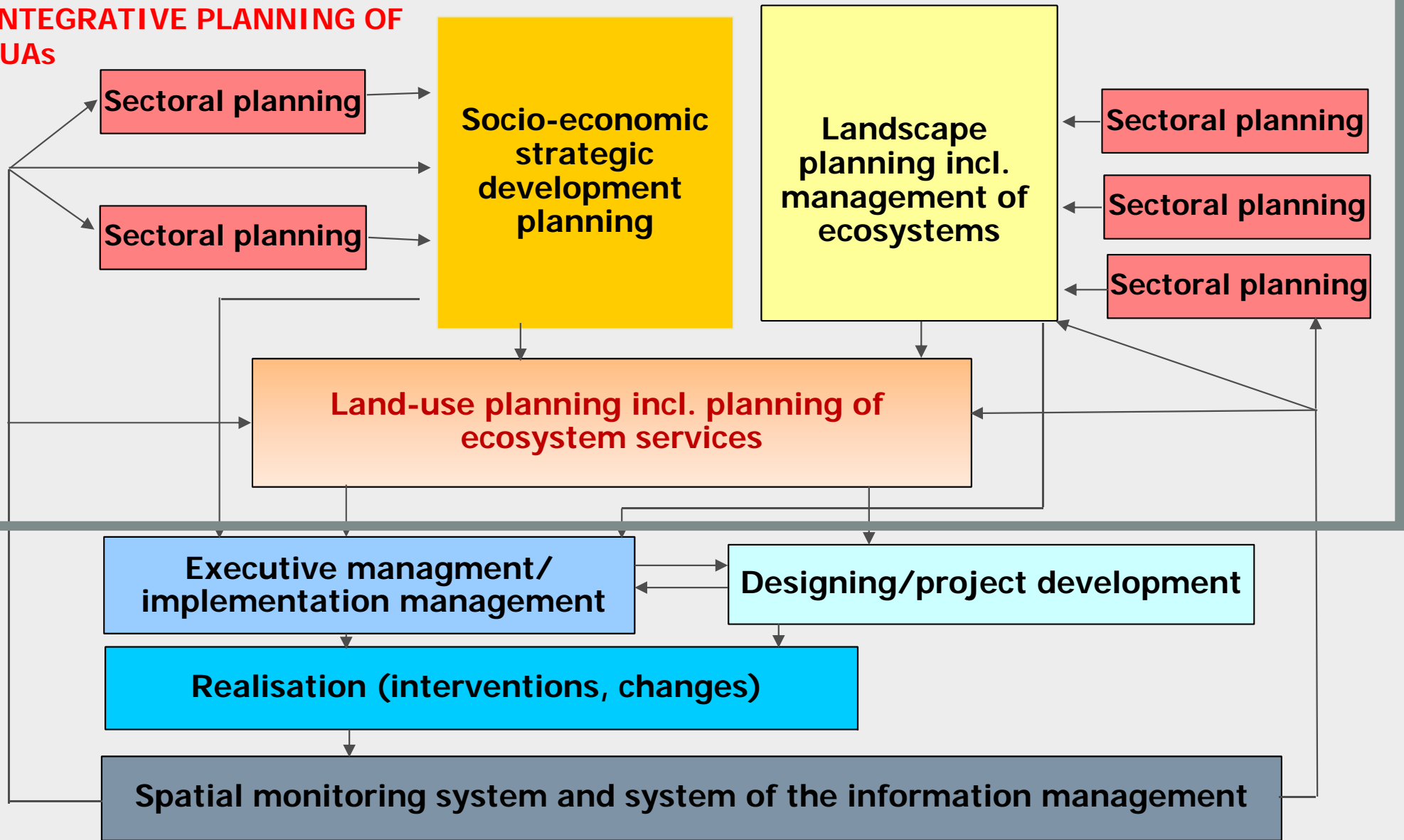
- basic material for a good life** (adequate livelihood, food, shelter, other goods);
- health** (strength, feeling well, access to clean air and water);
- good social relations** (social cohesion, mutual respect, ability to help others);
- security** (personal safety, access to resources, safety from disasters);
- freedom of choice and action** (ability to control personal circumstances).

Understanding the full value of the natural environment enables:

- ✓ decisions on the land use that do not compromise benefits to society, business and the economy
- ✓ decisions on the land use able to balance real costs and benefits and secure the justness of their distribution
- ✓ improved delivery of services through better use of the land and linked natural environment
- ✓ reduced business risk and increased business opportunity



INTEGRATIVE PLANNING OF FUAs



INTEGRATIVE FUA DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT



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