

Mainstreaming Ecosystem Services in Policy and Decision Making: Practical Guidance

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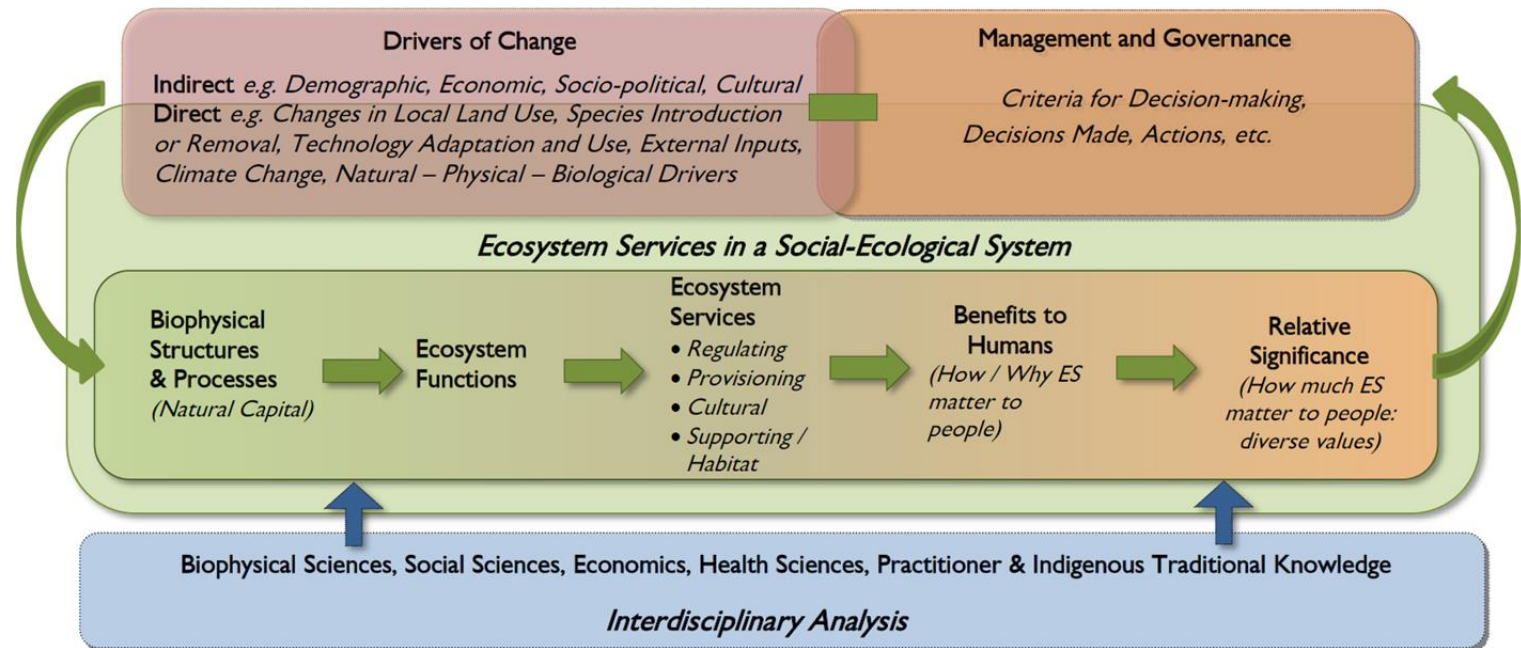
Ecosystem Services *Version 2.0:* *Mainstreaming in Practice*

- Since pre-MA much attention to methods and approaches for ES assessment
 - i.e., how to measure, map, interpret, value, analyse, and assess ES
- After 2010/CBD COP10 increasing government commitments globally,
 - e.g. EU commitments for 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets; US Presidential Directive October 2015
- ...creating demands for how to move from assessment to implementation in real policy/decision contexts
 - and making key insights from real applications very important, e.g. the Ruckelshaus et. al article



But what does it mean to “mainstream ecosystem services” in decision making?

- Consideration of many things, requiring broadly interdisciplinary information and analytical skills:



- The question is *HOW?*



Existing government protocols: barriers or opportunities?

- Protocols / procedures are typically standardized
 - e.g. for designating candidate protected areas, regulatory impact analysis statements, framing environmental impact assessments, etc.
 - Entirely new processes would not be feasible for various reasons, e.g. authorization, costs, workload/capacity
- The key is to show analysts and managers how they can incorporate ES considerations, assessments, and/or results into their *existing practices*
 - ...and demonstrating the benefits of doing so!



Canada's *Ecosystem Services Toolkit*: a new technical interdisciplinary guide

- Federal-Provincial-Territorial governments collaboration
 - Mandated by Assistant Deputy Ministers and Deputy Ministers to provide specific practical advice and tools for ES assessment and for integrating into decision processes
- Addresses “mainstreaming” in:
 - Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment & Land Use Planning
 - Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment
 - Regulatory and Policy Development
 - Environmental Damages Assessment
 - Establishing and Managing Protected Areas
 - Managing Species and Ecosystems
 - Managing Invasive Alien Species
 - Conservation Incentive Programs
 - Conservation Offsets



Why, when, how to incorporate ES: Justification, Entry points, Examples

- For each policy area:
 - Relevance of ES to analysis and decisions in this policy area
 - **Entry points:**
 - **Where/when**
 - **What/how**
 - Examples of how this has been done
 - Other considerations; Selected sources for further information



Entry Points: ES can be factored into analysis and decision processes at multiple stages

...for example (generally):

- Early stages
 - scoping to show all potential connections between the decision and ES
- Data gathering stages
 - adapt to include ES-related information
- Decision support analysis stages
 - integration of ES-related information
- Implementation, mitigation, or compensation stages
 - defining what to optimize to ensure ES are in the field of options
 - condition and trend analysis at decision site could inform performance objectives criteria or requirements for restoration or mitigation



An example: Environmental Impact Assessment

- Project design phase:
 - ES assessment could inform design by proponent to minimize negative impacts to ecosystem structures and processes that underpin ES flows, and will identify ES benefits to proponent
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prep phase:
 - Proponents could be encouraged/required to consider ES in EIS to gov't, including scoping, baseline data, and anticipated changes to ES resulting from project. ES assessment could become a standard requirement, and gov't could provide guidelines for consistency.
- Government review phase:
 - Intervenors & proponents increasingly using ES evidence, gov'ts need ability to evaluate, may need to do own assessment
 - Independent ES assessment helps identify cumulative effects of environmental change



An example: EIA, cont'd

- Decision/mitigation phase:
 - ES analyses could support mitigation strategies by identifying ecosystem 'structures and processes' that society depends on (in combination with conventional environmental analyses)
- Decision/compensation phase:
 - ES analyses could inform criteria/measures for proponent/developer to compensate gov't/society/property owners for unavoidable damages, e.g. monetary penalties or offsets for biodiversity, habitat, or ES

Enabling language is a key for 'entry' into existing protocols

- e.g. natural capital, nature's benefits to society, use values and non-use values, ecosystem services, public interest, human well-being, etc.



Another example:

Entry points for Conservation Incentives

- identifying **target landscapes**
- establishing **criteria** for behaviour
- identifying **specific outcomes**
- selecting optimal **incentive mechanism**
- establishing **criteria for monitoring and evaluation** of outcomes
- determining the **extent of the incentive** using performance criteria
- justifying **renewed investments** based on practices or outcomes
- projecting **anticipated outcomes** of potential investments



Institutional Strategy for Actioning ES

- Collaboration within and across agencies to develop a strategy for actioning ES could expedite mainstreaming
- A ready-access resource kit could support time-sensitive (aren't they all!) and cost-effective analyses. It includes:
 - A Toolkit for step-by-step advice and tools to complete ES analyses and assessment (in Canada, the *ES Toolkit*)
 - A list with the name, area of expertise, and contact info for all *potentially relevant **subject-matter experts*** in ES (biophysical, socio-cultural, economic) starting with “front line” contacts in your department or agency
 - A list with the name, content, holder, and access requirements for all *potentially relevant **data sets*** (biophysical, socio-cultural, economic) to support ES analyses

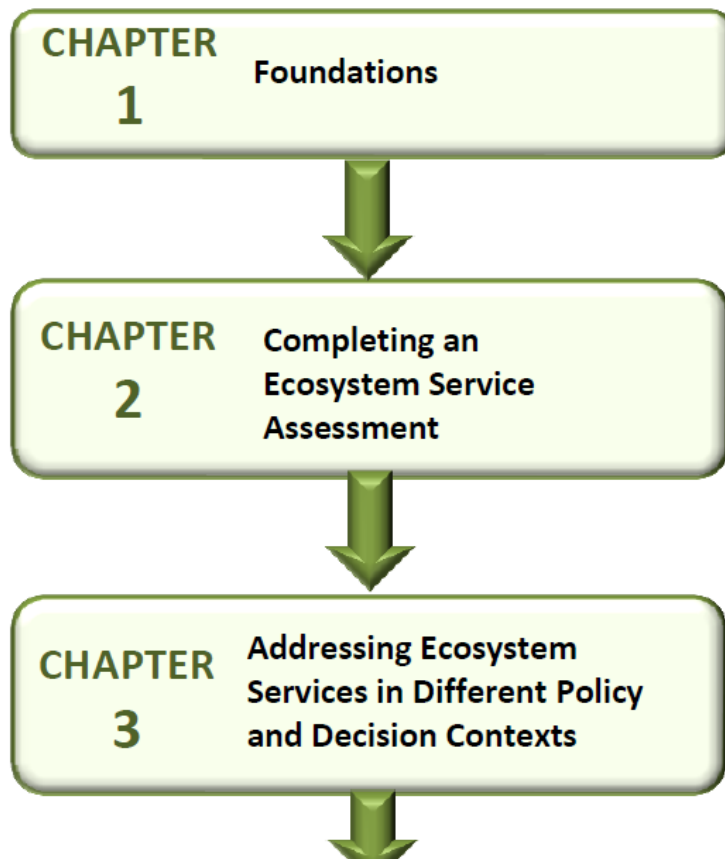


Questions?



Toolkit Contents pt.1

What's Inside This Toolkit



Ecosystem Service Assessment in Six Steps:

- 1 Defining the issue and context
- 2 Identifying priority ES and beneficiaries for assessment
- 3 Identifying what needs to be evaluated to answer assessment questions
- 4 Identifying and using indicators, data sources, and analysis methods
- 5 Synthesizing results to answer assessment questions
- 6 Communicating assessment outcomes

Toolkit Contents pt.2

TOOLS

- Tab 1: ES Descriptions
- Tab 2: Cross-cutting Issues & Key Considerations
- Tab 3: ES Assessment Involving Indigenous Communities
- Tab 4: Worksheets for Completing ES Assessment
- Tab 5: Indicators of Natural Capital, ES & Benefits from ES
- Tab 6: Values & Valuation: Economic & Socio-cultural
- Tab 7: Compendium of Data Sources, Analysis Methods & Tools
- Tab 8: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Tab 9: Glossary
- Tab 10: Canadian ES Reference List

Other features

Tip boxes, examples, step overviews, progress tracker, internal and external links, footnotes and complete list of sources cited

Nine Practical Worksheets:

- 1 Define the issue and context
- 2 ES Priority Screening Tool
- 3 Summarize Screening/Confirm Priority ES
- 4 Characterize the Priority ES
- 5 ES Cascade Tool
- 6 Develop Detailed ES Assessment Plan
- 7 Select Relevant Indicators to Assess ES
- 8 Determine Approach to Analysis Methods & Tools
- 9 Synthesize Analysis Results