

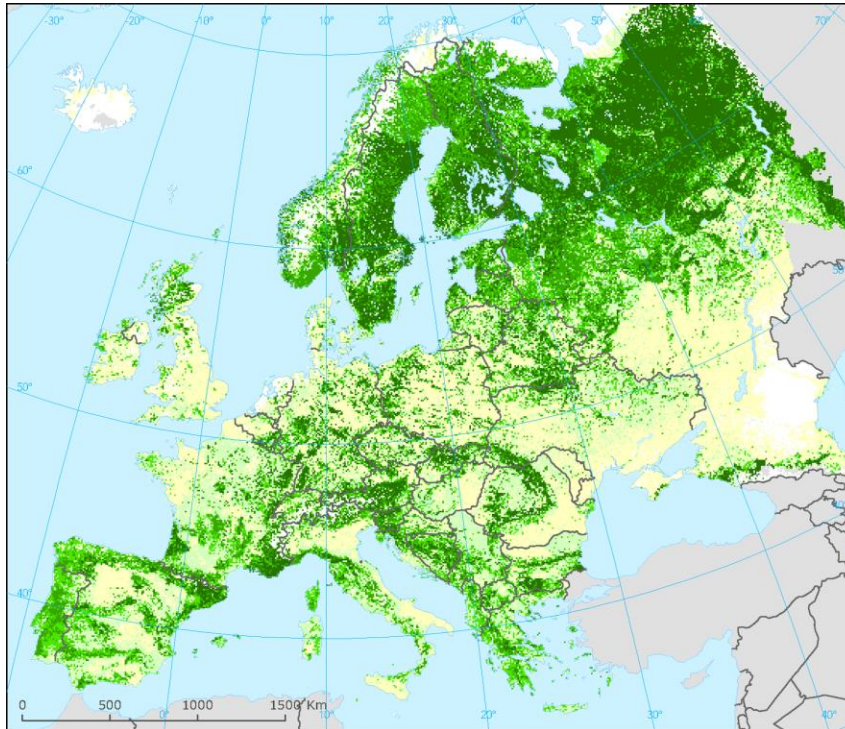


# WG1 - PES Design and Governance

Paola Gatto, March 18, 2021

# Why in Europe there are less (FFW) PES cases?

Bennett and Ruef, 2016, Ezzine-De-Blas et al.,  
2016, Wang et al., 2020



# Objectives

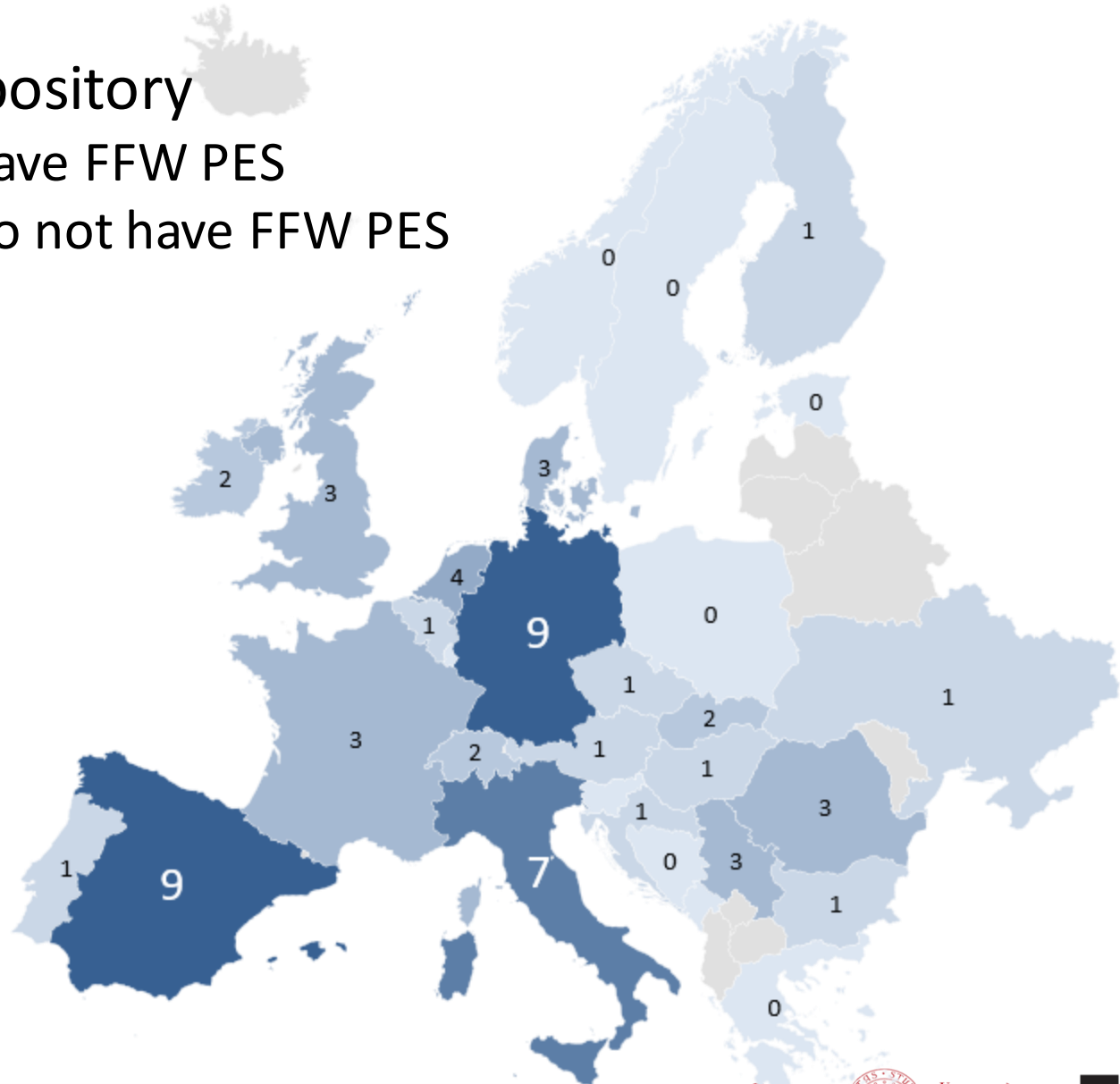
- 1) Update and extend the existing knowledge on water-related PES cases in Europe and beyond;
- 2) exploring conditions explaining emergence/absence of FFW PES, with specific attention to the enabling or inhibiting role of legal-institutional and policy settings

# 1) Update and extend the existing knowledge

**59** cases in repository

**21** countries have FFW PES

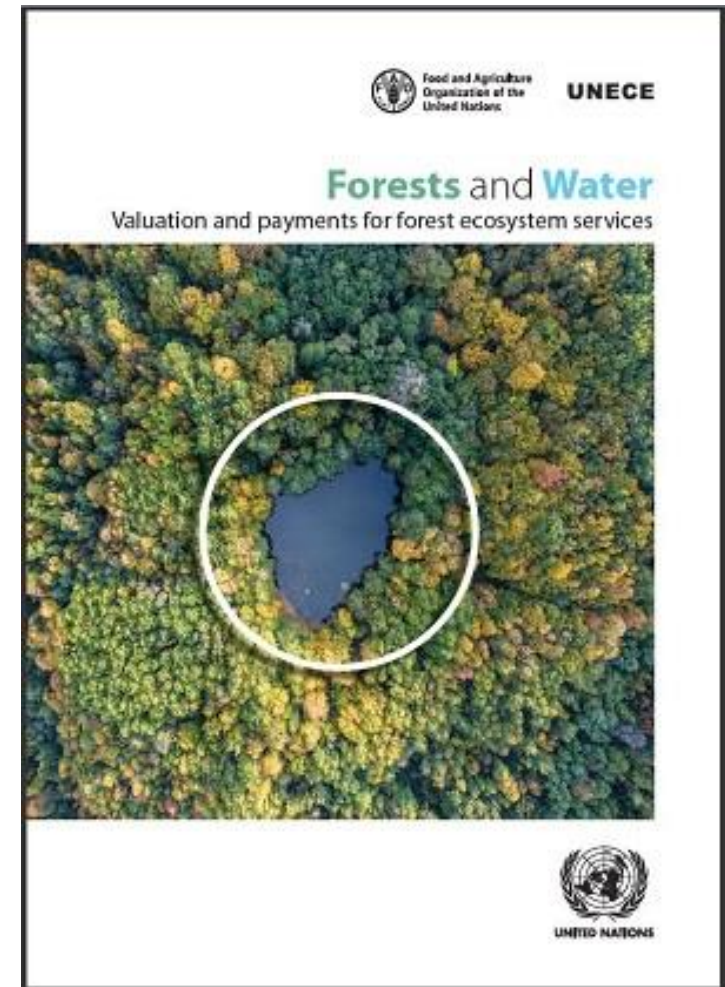
**10** countries do not have FFW PES



# 1) Update and extend the existing knowledge

The value added of our work with respect to UNECE Inventory:

1. **36** new cases added (in **20** countries)
2. for **Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland** and **Slovakia** cases added when **none** in the Inventory
3. for **10** countries the situation was confirmed - no cases or same cases



However, 44 less cases reported (disappeared ?)

# 1) Update and extend the existing knowledge

*Some features of the 59 cases*

Active	38
Terminated	9
Abandoned	6
Unknown	6

International	1
National	8
Regional	18
Local	28
Not specified	4

Several cases are old

Regulatory and mandatory with penalties for non-compliance	5
Regulatory and mandatory	11
Voluntary within a regulation framework	12
Voluntary without negotiation	3
Voluntary with free and informed negotiation	21
Not specified	7

## 2) conditions explaining emergence/ absence of FFW PES

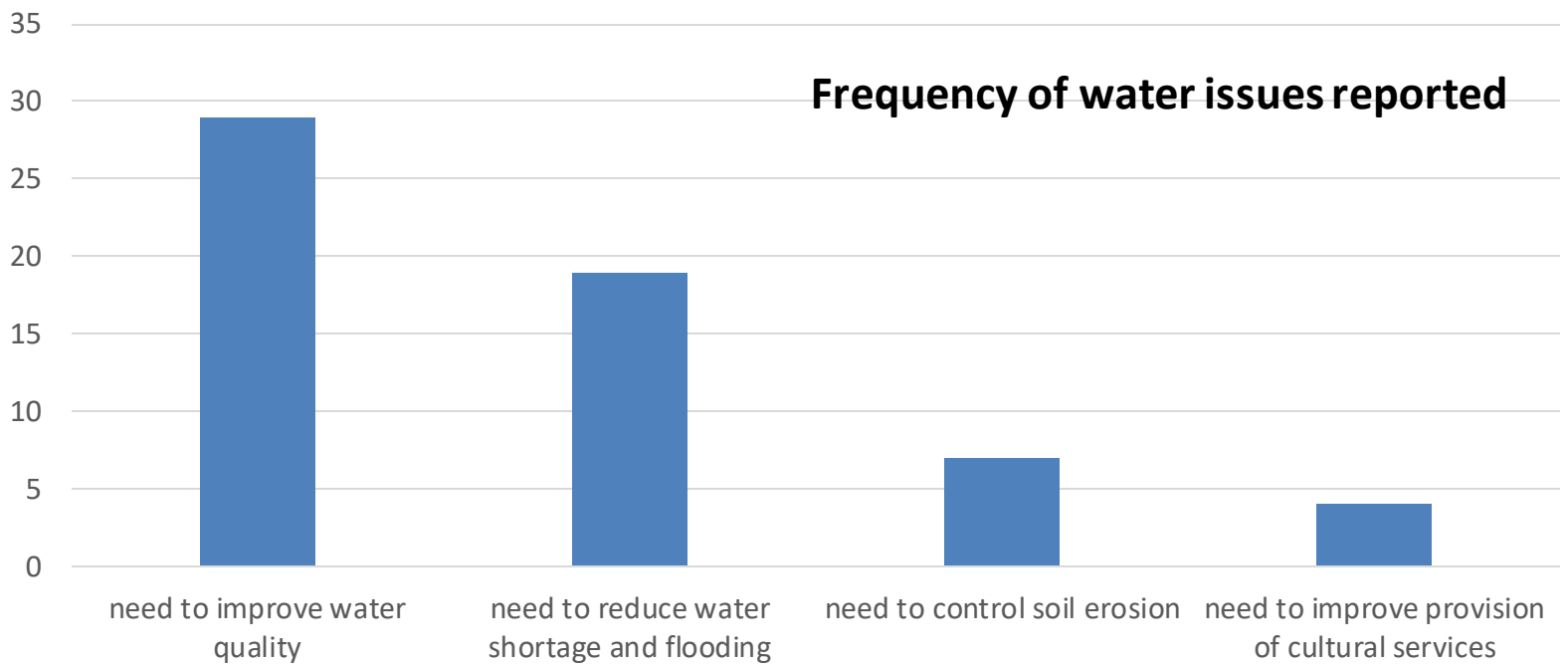
1. *Environmental context*: importance of water-related issues in the country, expected to stimulate policy action
2. *Legal-institutional context*: laws on water, allocation of property rights on water; forest ownership in the country (whether public, private or mixed)
3. *Policy development context*: describing the presence of a 'payment culture', i.e. the degree of mainstreaming of the concepts of ES and PES in the policy agenda, and the existence of PES cases connected to resources other than water (e.g. carbon, biodiversity, or amenity/recreation).

## 2) conditions explaining emergence/ absence of FFW PES

1. **Secondary data:** FAO (2015), Ecosystem marketplace database ([www.ecosystemmarketplace.com](http://www.ecosystemmarketplace.com)), publicly available national legal documents
2. **Primary data:** questionnaire-based survey purposely designed
  - data on the importance of water-related issues, the legal framework for water (water acts and ownership), and the payment culture.
  - questionnaire mailed to one expert in each of the twenty-nine countries
  - a mix of information sources was used, such as national (or regional if applicable) legislation, strategies described in policy documents for water and forest, published and grey literature, websites, expert consultation or own personal expertise.
  - the information from the narrative and descriptive data from the twenty-nine valid questionnaires was extracted and structured according to the evaluation matrix of enabling conditions, leading to a profile for each country.



# 2) conditions explaining emergence/ absence of FFW PES



12 countries mention the word 'water' in the constitution and ALL have a Water Act

## 2) conditions explaining emergence/ absence of FFW PES

### Reported ownership of water resources

	Number of cases
State	11
local	5
private	4
not defined (CPR ?)	9

### Ownership of forests

	Number of cases
dominantly private (< 33% public)	9
public-private	10
dominantly public (> 66% public)	10

## 2) conditions explaining emergence/ absence of FFW PES

### Mainstreaming of ES and PES concepts in the policy agenda

	ES	PES
absent	1	7
partially present	4	1
present	12	6
core concept	12	13
data not available		2

### Other PES implemented

	Number of other PES cases
No other PES	6
1 to 5 other PES cases	17
6 to 10 other PES cases	4
more than 10 other PES cases	2
Total	29

# Why in Europe there are less (FFW) PES cases?

## A picture with lights and shadows ...

1. Multiple threat to water resources → preconditions for policy interventions

### Legal institutional context:

2. all countries have a Water Act → water embedded in a strong regulatory framework: *little room for bottom-up initiatives to emerge ?*
3. water owned by local or private in only 9 cases and forests dominantly private only in 9 cases: *little room for local small initiatives to emerge ?*

### Policy context ("payment culture")

4. ES policy agenda reported in all countries except one, but
5. PES are really core only in 13 cases, present in 7 cases and absent in 7 cases

# Why in Europe there are less (FFW) PES cases?

A picture with lights and shadows ...

	Enabling conditions	
	LOW	HIGH
No PES	Norway; Montenegro Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sweden; Slovenia; Poland; The fYR of Macedonia; Estonia; Luxembourg
PES	Croatia; Ukraine	Austria; Finland; Portugal; Bulgaria; Belgium; Hungary; Czech Republic; Switzerland; Ireland; Slovakia; United Kingdom; Romania; Serbia; Denmark; Italy; Germany

# Further research directions



1. Understand the type and nature of the FFW PES → a mix of policy instruments?

2. Deepen the governance aspects (Healey, 2016; Hodgson, 2006; Kjær, 2004; Osborne, 2010; Røiseland and Vabo, 2016):

- how are multiple stakeholders included and empowered through the governance process?
- are they are allowed space, voice and agency?
- are their resources regarded as a necessary inclusion for achieving envisioned outcomes?
- new forms of regulation that differ from traditional hierarchical state activity and implies forms of self-regulation by societal factors, private–public co-operation in the solving of societal problems, and new forms of multilevel policy towards co-production, co-responsibility, and collaboration



# Thanks !

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