



Strengthening capacity to manage ecosystems for human wellbeing – lessons learned from the sub-global assessments

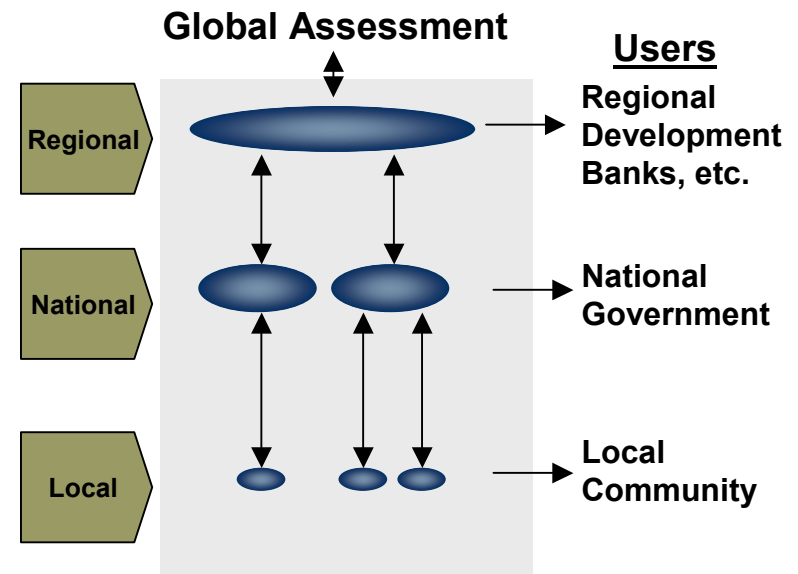
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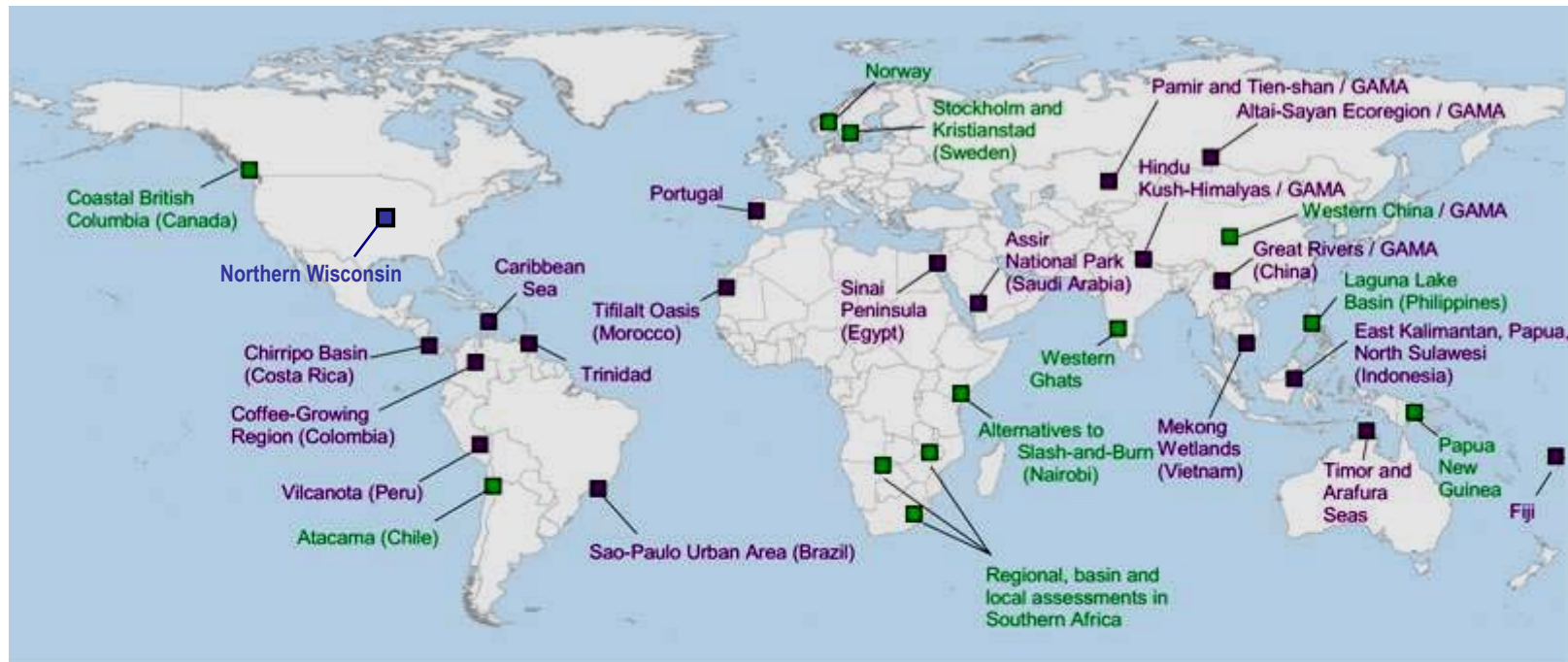
Why a Multi-Scale Assessment?

- Definition of the problem differs at different scales
- Different drivers, impacts and responses
- Relevance and reliability of findings enhanced
- Assessments at different scales favor different stakeholders (choice of scale is political)





Sub-global assessments around the world



- **Sub-Global Assessments: Approved Assessments**
 Africa (southern regions), Canada (Coastal British Columbia), Chile, China (western regions), India, Kenya, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden

- **Sub-Global Assessments: Associated Assessments**
 Arafura and Timor Seas, Asia (central regions), Brazil, Caribbean Region, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Central Asia, GAMA (Great Asian Mountains Assessment), India, Indonesia, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Trinidad, Vietnam



Preliminary findings (conditions and trends)

- People everywhere rely on ecosystems and their services, for human well-being and poverty reduction.
- Despite their importance, ecosystem services are in decline in many places around the world.



Preliminary findings (responses)

- Multilevel governance tends to enhance the diversity of response options.
- Often, responses grow and breed other responses.



Preliminary findings (the SG component)

- Management occurs at all levels
- User engagement enhance the legitimacy and impact of many SGAs
- Stakeholders have different worldviews and can contribute different knowledge to the assessment.
- The interaction between knowledge systems becomes increasingly important at smaller scales.



The Swedish assessments

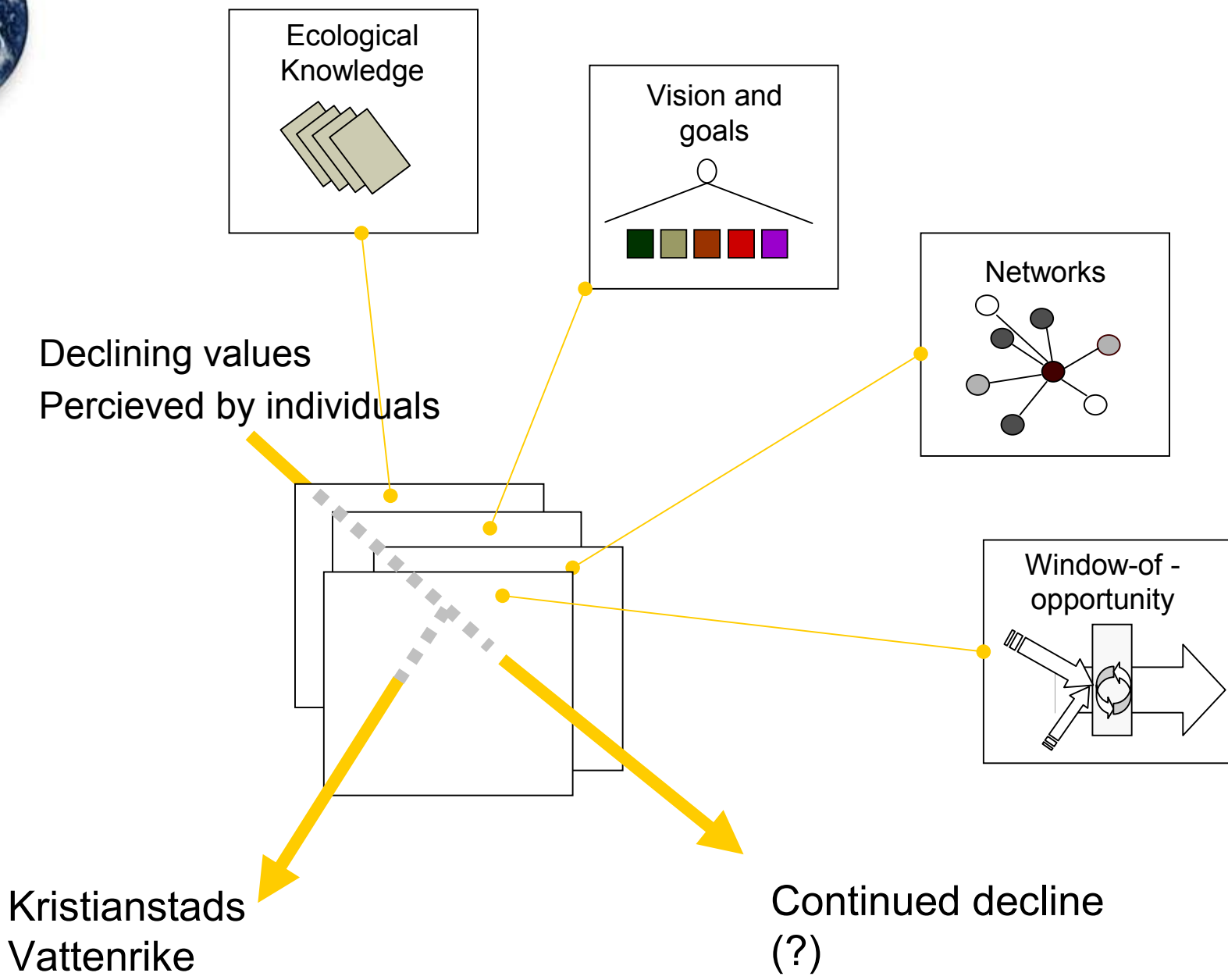
- Focus on governance and other social drivers
- Urban components
- Trans-disciplinary team
- Resilience theory





Kristianstads Vattenrike ("water realm")





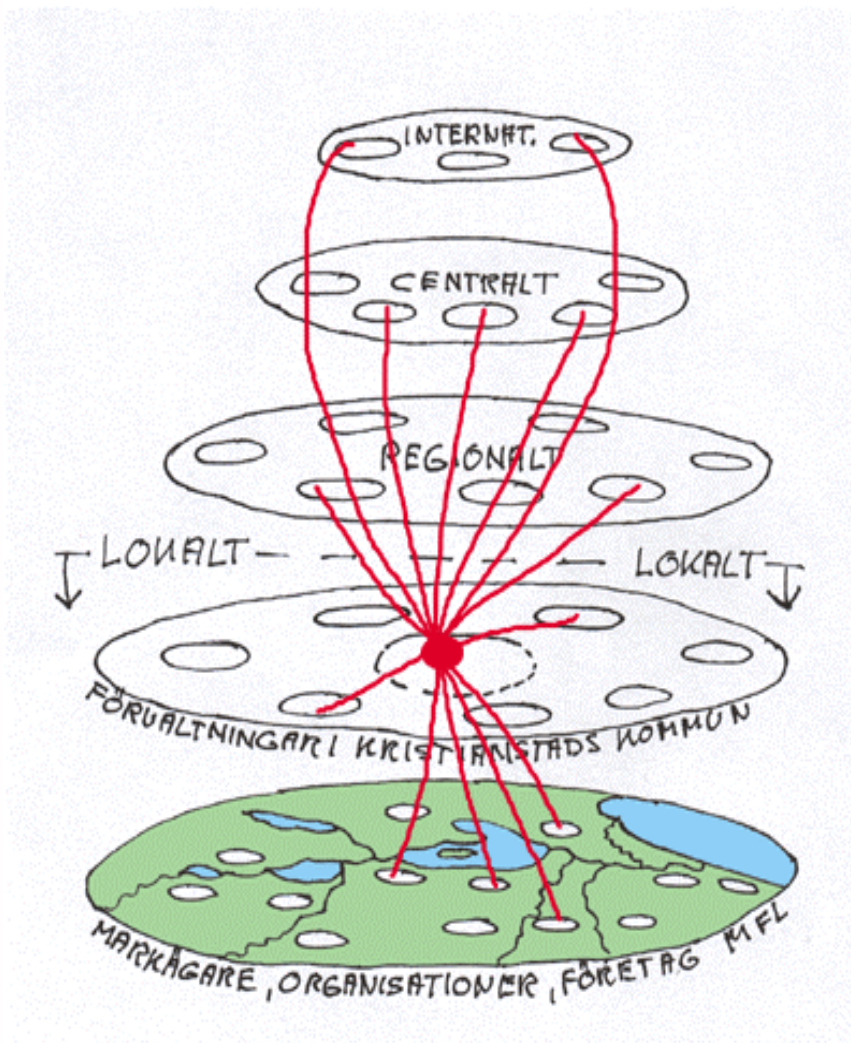
Kristianstads
Vattenrike

Continued decline
(?)

Adapted from Olsson et al (in press)



Strategies: Adaptive co-management



- Strategic collaboration with actors on different levels
- Collaborative learning, monitoring and response
- Networks tailored to each project

Adapted from Hahn et al (manus)



Lessons learned



- Build on existing initiatives
- Connect ecosystem management to human wellbeing
- Multi-level governance
- Importance of trust and leadership
- Allow for self-organization, encourage good initiatives