



Junior Research Group CIVILand - Subproject 1:

# Significance and innovation potential of non-governmental vs. governmental PES in dependence of the institutional framework

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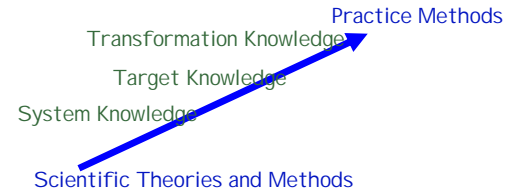


## Starting Point

- Market-based instruments had been advocated for some time now as an efficient tool for solving environmental problems.
- Positive financial incentive instruments for remunerating ecological services (Payments for Ecosystem Services - PES) are discussed here as an innovative tool. They have been introduced as an incentive for obtaining ecological services including landscape design (Ecosystem Services - ES) throughout the world in the recent years.
- The weaknesses and limitations in the current PES are shown based on the practical implementation of PES in particular by government initiatives / actors (SI).
- Civil society initiatives (CI) are generally assumed to have a high potential for resolving problems.

- What **institutional framework** in particular **property regimes** are found in the current implemented PES and do they differ in PES, with and without the participation of CI?
- What PES approaches are implemented by CI or implemented in collaboration with CI in the three regions studied and evaluated as innovative? Are CI more innovative than SI in the design and implementation of PES and if so why?
- What **significance** could **future PES** have in solving environmental problems? What role could be assigned to governmental and civil society stakeholders?

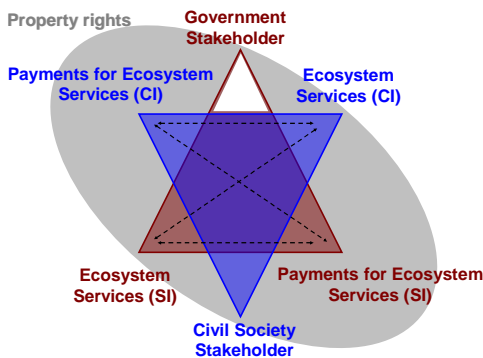
## Goals and Output



- Empirical development of a definition for ES.
- Overview of current PES and the ES rewarded in the three study areas, in dependence on the significance of civil society and government initiatives.
- Evaluation of currently implemented PES in terms of its innovative content - comparison of PES with and without civil society participation.
- Description of good-practice examples of PES and additional recommendations for action as a basis for decision support for potential developers and users of PES.
- Assessment of the future importance of PES in solving environmental problems and the role of civil society and state in financing and implementation.

The research work should be a synthesis of the results from subprojects 3-6 and 7.

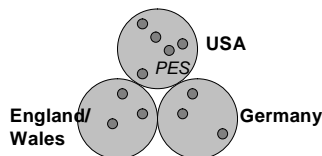
## Research Object and Research Questions



- What is the **significance** of CI in the three study areas in terms of
  - current financing (financial scope and type of remunerated ES) and
  - design and implementation of PES (responsibility / involvement in current PES) in comparison to SI?
 Is the significance of CI in this context dependent on the significance of SI? What type of CI currently has in this context the greatest significance (forms of organization)?

## Databases and Data Collection Method

### Research Units



### Current Significance (at the state level)

- Foundation database and literature and document analysis
- Online or telephone surveys
- Expert interviews

### Institutional Framework (at the case level)

- Document analysis
- Expert interviews

### Innovation potential (at the case level)

- Document analysis
- Contest
- Expert interviews
- Monitoring/Follow up

### Future Significance (at the state level)

- Delphi survey



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Leader of the junior research group CIVILand

Degree in Landscape Architecture from the TU Berlin  
 PhD degree completed within the interdisciplinary graduate program "Integrative Environmental Assessment" at the Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel

Engaged at the Institute for Social Economy at ZALF since 2002 and responsible for the research area of "Analysis of intervention at the regional level"

Research focus: evaluation and development of planning approaches and financial incentives for the provision of ES and for sustainable cultural landscape development